



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 48] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, विसम्बर 1, 2001/अग्रहायण 10, 1923
No. 48] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2001/AGRAHAYANA 10, 1923

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में जाना जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय की छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए लघुविवेक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क पुणे II आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

पुणे, 24 अक्टूबर, 2001

सं. 3/2001 (नॉन टैरिफ)-सीमा शुल्क

का.आ. 3231.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 01-07-94 को जारी की गयी अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94 सीमा शुल्क (नॉन टैरिफ) के अधीन मुझे प्रदान किए गए अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हुए, मैं, श्री डी. एस. स्रा, आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क पुणे II आयुक्तालय, एतद्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सांगली जिले के मिरज तहसील के मैसर्स चंद फ्रूट कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को, सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 की व्यवस्थाओं के अर्जित शतप्रतिशत निर्यातस्थी यूनिट के गठन हेतु वेयरहाउसिंग स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित कर रहा हूं।

[फा. सं. वी.जी.एन. (30)31/100%ई.ओ.यू./2001]
डी.एस. स्रा, आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL
EXCISE : PUNE-II)

Pune, the 24th October, 2001

No. 3/2001 (NT)-CUS

S.O. 3231.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the Notification No. 33/94-CUS(NT) dated 1.7.94 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I, D.S. Sra, Commissioner of Central Excise, Pune-II hereby declare Tal. Miraj, Dist. Sangli State of Maharashtra to be warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for setting up of 100% E.O.Us namely M/s. Chand Fruit Co. Pvt. Ltd.

[F. No. VGN(30)31/100%EOU/2001]
D. S. SRA, COMMISSIONER

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2001

क्र.आ. 3232.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री सुनील के. शर्मा, (वशिष्ट), आरबी-51, आरबीआई फ्लैट्स, हाउज खास, नई दिल्ली-16 को 12 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000-बी.ओ.-I(i)]

रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S.O. 3232.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) (h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Sunil K. Sharma (Vashisht), RB-51, RBI Flats, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16 as part-time non-official director of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years commencing on 12th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I. (i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2001

क्र.आ. 3233.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री अशोक जैन, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, 118, जयपुर हाउस, आगरा-282010 को 12 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000-बी.ओ.-I(ii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S. O. 3233.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) (h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings), Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Ashok Jain, Chartered Accountant, 118, Jaipur House, Agra-282010 as part-time non-official director of Punjab National Bank for a period of three years commencing on 12th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(ii)]
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2001

क्र.आ. 3234.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)-(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा सुश्री चालसांनी विजया लक्ष्मी, चौ. विजया पूर्ण चन्द्र राव, पत्नी चौ. पूर्ण चौ. चन्द्र राव, फ्लैट सं. 202, क्षत्रीय टावर, नल्लकुन्टा, हैदराबाद-500044 प्रकाश अग्रवाल, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, सी-138, पुष्पांजली विकास मार्ग एक्सटेंशन दिल्ली-110092 को 12 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000-बी.ओ.-I(iii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S.O. 3234.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (3) (h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, hereby nominates Ms. Chalasani Vijaya Lakshmi, Ch. Vijaya Purna Chandra Rao, W/o Ch. Purna Chandra Rao, Flat No. 202, Kshatriya Towers, Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500044 as part-time non-official director of Union Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on 12th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(iii)]
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3235.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 20 की उप-धारा (3-क) के साथ पठित धारा 19 के खण्ड (गक) के अनुसरण में तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (कर्मचारी निदेशकों की नियुक्ति) नियम, 1974 के नियम 3 के तहत प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा श्री अनन्त चन्द्र कलिता, प्रधान सहायक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 2001 से छः महीने की अनधिक अवधि के लिए या जब तक वे भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के एक कर्मचारी के रूप में अपनी सेवा छोड़ नहीं देते, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कर्मकार कर्मचारियों में से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करता है।

[फा.सं. 15/10/2001-आई.आर.]

कृष्ण लाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S. O. 3235.—In pursuance of clause (ca) of Section 19 read with sub-section (3A) of Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), and in exercise of the powers vested under Rule 3 of the State Bank of India (Appointment of Employee Directors) Rules, 1974, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ananta Chandra Kalita, Head Assistant, State Bank of India as a Director on the Central Board of the State Bank of India from amongst the employees of the State Bank of India, who are workmen, for a period not exceeding six months commencing from 13th November, 2001 or until he ceases to be an employee of State Bank of India, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 15/10/2001-IR]

KRISHAN LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3236.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिकारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि मयूरभंज सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., बारीपाड़ा (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(19)/95-एसी]

एल.सी.दूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3236.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the

Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Mayurilanj Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Baripada (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31st March, 2002.

[F. No. 1(19)/95-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3237.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिकारिश पर एतद्द्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि खुरदा सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., खुरदा (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(20)/95-एसी]

एल.सी.दूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S.O. 3237.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Khurda Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Khurda (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March, 2002.

[F. No. 1(20)/95-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3238.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिकारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि बोड्डा सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., बोड्डा (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(9)/96-एसी]

एल.सी.दूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3238.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Boudh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Boudh (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1(9)/96-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3239.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सारकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक बिआस्का सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., आस्का (गंजम) (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(26)/96-एसी]

एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3239.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Aska Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Aska (Ganjam) (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March, 2002.

[F. No. 1(26)/96-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3240.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सारकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक बिनागढ़ सेंट्रल

को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., नयागढ़ (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(39)/98-एसी]

एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3240.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Nayagarh Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nayagarh (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1(39)/98-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3241.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सारकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक बिअंगुल सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., अंगुल (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(40)/98-एसी]

एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3241.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Angul Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Angul (Orissa) from the date of Publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March, 2002.

[F. No. 1(40)/98-AC]

L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3242.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा

53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि भवानीपटना सैन्ट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., भवानीपटना, जिला का कालाहांडी (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(44)/98-एसी]
एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S.O. 3242.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Bhawanipatna, Distt. Kalahandi (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1(44)/98-AC]
L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3243.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि कटक सैन्ट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., कटक (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(47)/98-एसी]
एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Cuttack (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1(47)/98-AC]
L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3244.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि बंकी सैन्ट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., बंकी (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(50)/98-एसी]
एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3244.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Banki Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Banki (Orissa) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1 (50)/98-AC]
L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3245.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि मुन्दरगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट सैन्ट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि., मुन्दरगढ़, (उड़ीसा) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा.सं. 1(24)/2001-एसी]
एल.सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3245.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Sundargarh District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Sundargarh (Orissa) from the date of publication of this

notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1 (24)/2001-AC]
L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 3248.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2003 तक दि अरुणाचल प्रदेश स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव एपेक्स बैंक लि., अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 1(26)/2001-एसी]
एल. सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2001.

S. O. 3248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Arunachal Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Arunachal Pradesh from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2003.

[F. No. 1 (26)/2001-AC]
L. C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 3247.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्ध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक दि जूनागढ़ जिला सहकारी बैंक लि., जूनागढ़ (गुजरात) पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 1(36)/96-एसी]
एल. सी. टूरा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2001

S. O. 3247.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve

Bank of India declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to The Junagadh Jilla Sahakari Bank Ltd, Junagadh (Gujarat) from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette to 31 March 2002.

[F.No.1(36)/96-AC]
L.C. TOORA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 3248.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) निबन्ध, 1976 के निबन्ध 10 के उप-निबन्ध (4) के अनुसरण में, संलग्न अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित बैंकों के सूचीबद्ध कार्यालयों/शाखाओं को, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी को कार्यसोधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

बैंक का नाम	कार्यालयों/शाखाओं की संख्या
1. केनरा बैंक	319
2. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	10
3. कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक	50
4. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	02
5. स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र	36
6. इंडियन फोक्सोस बैंक	02
7. सिंडिकेट बैंक	94
8. विजया बैंक	05
9. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	10
10. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	07
कुल	533

[फा. सं. 11016/1/2001-हिन्दी]
रमेश बाबू मणियेरी, उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)

परिशिष्ट-I

10(4) के अधीन अधिसूचना हेतु

(I) शंका.: बंगलूर

01. केनरा बैंक
ग्रंथल कार्यालय,
86, महारामा गांधी रोड,
बंगलूर-560001
02. केनरा बैंक
साउथ एण्ड रोड,
96, साउथ एण्ड सर्कल,
बंगलूर-560004
03. केनरा बैंक
बोम्बेसट्रा लघु उद्योग, बंगलूर
बोम्बेसट्रा इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया,
बंगलूर-बोसूट रोड,
बंगलूर-562158

04. केनरा बैंक
यलहंका, बेंगलूर
31, I मेईन रोड,
न्यू टाउन, बलहंका,
बेंगलूर-560064
05. केनरा बैंक
महालक्ष्मी ले आउट बेंगलूर,
181, I मेईन रोड,
महालक्ष्मी ले आउट,
राजाजीनगर,
बेंगलूर-560086
06. केनरा बैंक
श्रीरामपुरम, बेंगलूर,
महा कवि कुबेंपु रोड,
नागप्पा ब्लॉक,
श्रीरामपुरम,
बेंगलूर-560021
07. केनरा बैंक
प्रोफेशनल शाखा, बेंगलूर
14/3, पहली मंजिल,
नृपतुंग रोड,
बेंगलूर-560002
08. केनरा बैंक
लालबाग पश्चिम, बेंगलूर,
29, सर कृष्णराव रोड,
लालबाग पश्चिम
बसवनगुडी,
बेंगलूर-560004
09. केनरा बैंक
नंदीदुर्गा रोड, बेंगलूर,
47, नंदी महान,
नंदीदुर्गा रोड,
बेंगलूर-560046
10. केनरा बैंक
तावरेकेरे (बेंगलूर जिला),
243/ए,
तावरेकेरे-562130
11. केनरा बैंक
बसवेभवर नगर, बेंगलूर,
4, 4 स्टेज III ब्लॉक,
I मेईन रोड,
बसवेभवरनगर,
बेंगलूर-560079
12. केनरा बैंक
प्रवेन्यू रोड, बेंगलूर,
102, 103, 104—110,
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 6588,
- प्रवेन्यू प्लाजा,
प्रवेन्यू रोड,
बेंगलूर-560002
13. केनरा बैंक
रेस कोर्स रोड, बेंगलूर,
42, सहकार भवन,
रेस कोर्स रोड,
बेंगलूर-560001
14. केनरा बैंक
आर एम वी एक्सटेंशन, बेंगलूर
38, 8वां मेईन
V फ्लास, आर एम वी एक्सटेंशन,
सदाशिव नगर,
बेंगलूर-560080
15. केनरा बैंक
एन आर रोड, बेंगलूर,
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 6668,
आमिबा कॉम्प्लेक्स,
नरसिंह राजा रोड,
बेंगलूर-560002
16. केनरा बैंक
मेजस्टिक, बेंगलूर,
वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर,
एफ के सी सी आई बिल्डिंग,
के जी रोड,
बेंगलूर-560099
17. केनरा बैंक
बर्तूर,
नेशनल बिल्डिंग,
इंडस्ट्रीस कॉपी रोड,
मेईन रोड,
बर्तूर, बेंगलूर-560087
18. केनरा बैंक
कोणनकुण्टे, बेंगलूर
5, कोणनकुण्टे अंक्शन,
कनकपुरा रोड,
बेंगलूर-560060
19. केनरा बैंक
चिक्कपेट, बेंगलूर,
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 7979,
24, विजयलक्ष्मी टाकीस,
के सामने चिक्कपेट
बेंगलूर-560053
20. केनरा बैंक
एन आर आई जयनगर, बेंगलूर
417/418, पहली मंजिल
10वां मेईन रोड,
श्री राघवेंद्र कॉम्प्लेक्स
जयनगर 4 ब्लॉक
बेंगलूर-560011

21. केनरा बैंक
बनमंजरी II स्टेज, बेंगलूर,
24/25, सेबासेदा कॉम्प्लेक्स
27 फ़ास, बनमंजरी II स्टेज
बेंगलूर-580070
22. केनरा बैंक
अ. नं. 9वां ब्लॉक, बेंगलूर
1505, पहली मंजिल,
26 मेईन, 48वां फ़ास
9 ब्लॉक, जयनगर
बेंगलूर-560011
23. केनरा बैंक
के पी पश्चिम बेंगलूर,
63, रेलवे प्यारलेल रोड
के पी पश्चिम,
बेंगलूर-560020
24. केनरा बैंक
वसंत नगर, बेंगलूर
कोडगु समाज बिल्डिंग
I मेईन रोड, वसंत नगर
बेंगलूर-560021
25. केनरा बैंक
इंडियन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस
बेंगलूर
इंडियन इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ साइंस कैम्पस
बेंगलूर-560012
26. केनरा बैंक
डी बी जी रोड, बेंगलूर
66, डॉ. डी. बी. जी. रोड
बेंगलूर-560004
27. केनरा बैंक
कलासीपाल्यम, बेंगलूर
16, ए एम लेन
कलासीपाल्यम
ए एक्सटेन्शन
बेंगलूर-560002
28. केनरा बैंक
येडियूर, बेंगलूर
303, 7 ब्लॉक वेस्ट
कनकपुरा मेईन रोड
जयनगर, बेंगलूर-560082
29. केनरा बैंक
विजयनगर, बेंगलूर
53, मागडी काठ रोड
होसहल्ली एक्सटेन्शन
(विजयनगर)
बेंगलूर-560040
30. केनरा बैंक
ओकलीपुरम, बेंगलूर
78, 79 मेईन रोड
ओकलीपुरम
बेंगलूर-560021
31. केनरा बैंक
मागडी रोड, बेंगलूर
78/1, 4 मेईन
मागडी रोड
बेंगलूर-560023
32. केनरा बैंक
ब्याटरायनपुरा, बेंगलूर
7/1 'ए' फ़ास
ब्याटरायनपुरा
मैसूर रोड
बेंगलूर-560028
33. केनरा बैंक
चामराजपेट, बेंगलूर
6, II मेईन II फ़ास
चामराजपेट
बेंगलूर-560018
34. केनरा बैंक
लांगफोर्ड टाउन, बेंगलूर
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 2515
8, 'ओ' सांघनस्ती रोड
लांगफोर्ड टाउन
बेंगलूर-560025
35. केनरा बैंक
माधवनगर, बेंगलूर
12/6, कुमार कॉट ले आउट
माधवनगर
बेंगलूर-560001
36. केनरा बैंक
राजाजीनगर I ब्लॉक, बेंगलूर
पोस्ट बॉक्स सं. 1014
385, 19 मेईन रोड
राजाजीनगर I ब्लॉक
बेंगलूर-560010
37. केनरा बैंक
पीप्या बेंगलूर
श्री मुनेश्वरा इंडस्ट्रियल
एस्टेट, पीप्या
बेंगलूर-560058

38. केनरा बैंक
ब्रह्मशंकरा II स्टेज, बैंगलूर
कामाक्ष्य कॉम्प्लेक्स
43/2, 100 फीट रोड
बैंगलूर 560085
39. केनरा बैंक
ब्रह्मशंकरा II, बैंगलूर
401, 7 वां प्ल. मेईन रोड
4, 'बी' फ्लोर, I ब्लॉक
एच आर बी आर लेआउट
कल्याण नगर
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40. केनरा बैंक
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41. केनरा बैंक
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जनता बाजार बिल्डिंग
सुपर मार्केट कॉम्प्लेक्स,
गुलबर्गा-585101
42. केनरा बैंक
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1-46/1, ब्लॉक सं. 1
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गुलबर्गा-585102
43. केनरा बैंक
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अविनाश
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44. केनरा बैंक
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3/2, बस स्टैंड के समीप
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45. केनरा बैंक
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ब्रह्मशंकरा निवास
- 2-9-26, मेईन रोड
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46. केनरा बैंक
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शाहबाद-535228
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47. केनरा बैंक
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48. केनरा बैंक
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7-1-4/बी 7-193,
गांधी चौक के समीप
बेल्लारी-बीदर रोड
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49. केनरा बैंक
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जितानी मैदान
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50. केनरा बैंक
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19-1-73
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51. केनरा बैंक
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2-13-84, पहली मंजिल
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66. केनरा बैंक
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63 II मेईन
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67. केनरा बैंक
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68. केनरा बैंक
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69. केनरा बैंक
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1, इन्फांट्री रोड
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70. केनरा बैंक
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71. केनरा बैंक
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29/2, श्री विरूपाक्षेश्वर निलय
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72. केनरा बैंक
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73. केनरा बैंक
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74. केनरा बैंक
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75. केनरा बैंक
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76. केनरा बैंक
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77. केनरा बैंक
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78. केनरा बैंक
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79. केनरा बैंक
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80. केनरा बैंक
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81. केनरा बैंक
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82. केनरा बैंक
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लघु उद्योग शाखा
रमाकांत नायडु बिल्डिंग
यंसपुर नगर
इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट
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83. केनरा बैंक
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84. केनरा बैंक
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85. केनरा बैंक
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86. केनरा बैंक
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- पी बी सं. 20
2584-470
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87. केनरा बैंक
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118/2, के आर रोड
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88. केनरा बैंक
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123/12, पहली मंजिल
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89. केनरा बैंक
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90. केनरा बैंक
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91. केनरा बैंक
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92. केनरा बैंक
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93. केनरा बैंक
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न्यू एक्स्प्रेसवे
2 क्रॉस, कोलार-563101
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94. केनरा बैंक
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95. केनरा बैंक
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1, सते-सैदान
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96. केनरा बैंक
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97. केनरा बैंक
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98. केनरा बैंक
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99. केनरा बैंक
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100. केनरा बैंक
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- बी एम एल नगर, पी ओ-
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102. केनरा बैंक
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103. केनरा बैंक
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882, एम जी रोड,
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104. केनरा बैंक
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105. केनरा बैंक
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106. केनरा बैंक
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107. केनरा बैंक
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108. केनरा बैंक
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109. केनरा बैंक
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110. केनरा बैंक
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111. केनरा बैंक
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112. केनरा बैंक
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113. केनरा बैंक
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115. केनरा बैंक
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116. केनरा बैंक
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117. केनरा बैंक
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118. केनरा बैंक
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119. केनरा बैंक
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120. केनरा बैंक
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168, उथनूर
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हाईस्कूल के सामने
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| <p>121. केनरा बैंक
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135. केनरा बैंक
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702, गांधी नगर
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136. केनरा बैंक
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137. केनरा बैंक
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138. केनरा बैंक
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139. केनरा बैंक
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140. केनरा बैंक
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141. केनरा बैंक
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142. केनरा बैंक
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143. केनरा बैंक
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144. केनरा बैंक
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145. केनरा बैंक
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146. केनरा बैंक
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147. केनरा बैंक
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148. केनरा बैंक
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149. केनरा बैंक
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150. केनरा बैंक
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151. केनरा बैंक
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152. केनरा बैंक
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232, श्री गुरु ले आउट
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153. केनरा बैंक
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2141, 15 वां क्रॉस,
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154. केनरा बैंक
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मुख्य शाखा
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155. केनरा बैंक
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156. केनरा बैंक
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पहली मंजिल,
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157. केनरा बैंक
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श्री अंबेडकर बिल्डिंग
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158. केनरा बैंक
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159. केनरा बैंक
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160. केनरा बैंक
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161. केनरा बैंक
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162. केनरा बैंक
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60, 1 मेईन रोड
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163. केनरा बैंक
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164. केनरा बैंक
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165. केनरा बैंक
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कल्याण कॉम्प्लेक्स
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166. केनरा बैंक
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167. केनरा बैंक
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168. केनरा बैंक
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169. केनरा बैंक
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170. केनरा बैंक
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171. केनरा बैंक
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689, 1 मेईन, III फ़ास
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मैसूर-570023
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172. केनरा बैंक
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4627, 16वाँ मेईन
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173. केनरा बैंक
लेखा अनुभाग,
केनरा बैंक भवन
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174. केनरा बैंक
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पी बी सं 308, 1213ए
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175. केनरा बैंक
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88, एम जी रोड
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176. केनरा बैंक
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पी बी सं. 6867,
51, स्टोक एक्सचेंज टावर्स
I फ़ास, जे सी रोड
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177. केनरा बैंक
कार्पोरेट सेवा शाखा,
शंकरनारायण बिल्डिंग
25, एम जी रोड
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178. केनरा बैंक
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28, एम जी रोड
बेंगलूर-560001
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179. केनरा बैंक
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तीसरा तल
9, समुदाय केन्द्र,
गुलमोहर एन्क्लेव,
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180. केनरा बैंक
पूजी बाजार शाखा
जीवन भारती बिल्डिंग,
संसद मार्ग
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181. केनरा बैंक
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बैंकिंग शाखा
प्रथम तल, कुमार प्लाजा,
1/64, डब्ल्यू एच एस टिबर मार्किट
कीर्ति नगर
नई दिल्ली-110015
182. केनरा बैंक
सी-30, समुदाय केन्द्र,
निकट जनक सिनेमा
जनकपुरी
नई दिल्ली-110058
183. केनरा बैंक
बी ब्ल. का
लोकल शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स
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184. केनरा बैंक
करेन्सी चेस्ट
समुदाय केन्द्र
2, मायापुरी फेज-II
नई दिल्ली-110064
185. केनरा बैंक
करेन्सी चेस्ट
समुदाय केन्द्र
जे-6, राजाजी गार्डन
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186. केनरा बैंक
सावित्री मार्किट
शॉपिंग सेंटर
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187. केनरा बैंक
नेशनल स्टाक एक्स. शाखा
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निकट प्ल.जा सिनेमा
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188. केनरा बैंक
'पी' ब्ल. का, केन्द्रीय भंडार,
शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स,
रायसीता रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110001
189. केनरा बैंक
लोकल शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स-1
पाकेट ए-2,
सेक्टर-5, रोहिणी,
नई दिल्ली-110085
190. केनरा बैंक
7, पाकेट एच व जे
लोकल शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स
सरिता विहार
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191. केनरा बैंक
प्लॉट नं. 03, आई एस सी-10
सेक्टर-16, रोहिणी
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192. केनरा बैंक
विशेषीकृत बचत शाखा
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हनुमान रोड, संसद मार्ग
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193. केनरा बैंक
विशेषीकृत बचत शाखा
433, भेरा एन्क्लेव
पश्चिम विहार
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194. केनरा बैंक
फास्ट क्लेक्शन केन्द्र
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195. केनरा बैंक
आस्ति वसूली प्रबंधन शाखा
आर्य समाज रोड शाखा के ऊपर
आर्य समाज रोड, करोल बाग
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196. केनरा बैंक
केनकार्ड सेवा केन्द्र
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197. केनरा बैंक
कारपोरेट सेवा शाखा
भूतल, ग्रंथल टॉवर
38-नेहरू प्लेस
नई दिल्ली-110019
198. केनरा बैंक
मुद्रण व लेखन सामग्री अनुभाग
सी-12/1, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र
फेज-2, नई दिल्ली-110020
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199. केनरा बैंक
ग्राम बैरागढ़ धीचली
कोलार रोड, जिला-भोपाल
मध्य प्रदेश
200. केनरा बैंक
11, मील चौक
बंगरदिया शाखा, पोस्ट-भिसरोठ
जिला-भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश
पिन-462026
201. केनरा बैंक
सेक्टर-15, बैकुंठ धाम, श्री नगर एक्सटेंशन
सजराना रोड
तंजौर, मध्य प्रदेश
202. केनरा बैंक
ओरछा
जिला-टीकमगढ़
मध्य प्रदेश
203. केनरा बैंक
सदीप कुमार अग्रवाल भवन
शिवाजी नगर बाई
भारत टाकीज के सामने
इटारसी-461111
मध्य प्रदेश
204. केनरा बैंक
लेखा अनुभाग
265-एम जी रोड (पहली मंजिल)
गोरा कुंड, इंदौर-452023
मध्य प्रदेश
205. केनरा बैंक
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
पर्यवास भवन
ब्लाक नं. 3, 5वीं मंजिल
जेल रोड, अरेरा हिल्स
भोपाल-426011
राजस्थान
206. केनरा बैंक
लेखा अनुभाग
पहली मंजिल, जयन्ती मार्केट
जयपुर-302001
207. केनरा बैंक
केनकार्ड सेवा केन्द्र
बी-4-5, जयन्ती मार्केट
एम. आई. रोड
जयपुर-302001
208. केनरा बैंक
ओवरसीज शाखा
एस पी एस गोपीनाथ मार्ग
एम. एल. ए. क्वार्टर्स के पास
जयपुर-302201, राजस्थान
209. केनरा बैंक
मालवीय नगर
जयपुर
राजस्थान
210. केनरा बैंक
मेन रोड, बजरिया कोटेरी के पास
फतेहपुर शेखावटी-332301
सोकर, राजस्थान
211. केनरा बैंक
48 सी, कल्याण सदन
सरस्वती कालोनी
बरां रोड, कोटा-324001
राजस्थान

212. केनरा बैंक
ए.एस.आई. शाखा
गंगल, जिला-जयपुर
राजस्थान
222. नारायणगूडा, हैदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 1048, 3-5-168-1234
शान्ती थियेटर के सामने
नारायणगूडा
हैदराबाद-500 029
- III अं. का. : हैदराबाद
213. मारेडपल्ली शाखा
पोस्ट बाक्स नं. 1, 10-1-5/12ए
एन्ट्रेचमेंट रोड
मारेडपल्ली ईस्ट
सिकंदराबाद-500027
आंध्र प्रदेश
223. ओवरसीस शाखा, हैदराबाद
नं. 5-10-180/21, हिल फोर्ट रोड
हैदराबाद-500 004
214. आर पी रोड, सिकंदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 10, 311-81
आर पी रोड
सिकंदराबाद-500003
आंध्र प्रदेश
224. राजेन्द्रनगर, हैदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 37,
शिवरामपल्ली, नेशनल पुलिस
अकादमी पोस्ट
हैदराबाद-500 018
215. कंटोनमेंट, सिकंदराबाद
जी. एफ. एच. नं. 8, अक्वली कालोनी
मेहन कारखाना रोड
सिकंदराबाद-500009
225. सोमाजीगूडा, हैदराबाद
6-3-1092 और 1093
शान्ती शिखरा कॉम्प्लेक्स
राजभवन रोड, सोमाजीगूडा
हैदराबाद-500 482
216. अविड रोड, हैदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 4, 4-1-954
अविड रोड
हैदराबाद-500001
226. औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा,
1-7-1, दूसरी मंजिल
टीएसआर कॉम्प्लेक्स, एस पी रोड
सिकंदराबाद-500 003
217. अहमदनगर, हैदराबाद
10/5/29, ग्रीन्ड फ्लोर
अहमदनगर
हैदराबाद-500 028
227. विवेकानंद नगर, हैदराबाद
5-4/3, बशामिर
विवेकानंदनगर
कूकटपल्ली-500 072
218. अमीरपेट, हैदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 3, 7-1, 615-616
अमीरपेट, पोस्ट बेगमपेट
हैदराबाद-500016
228. एसएसआई शाखा, हैदराबाद
हाउस नं. 5-34/1, वै जंक्शन
हैदराबाद मुम्बई नेशनल हाईवे
कूकटपल्ली
हैदराबाद-500 072
219. जूबिली हिल्स, हैदराबाद
प्लॉट नं. 410, बैकडगिरि
क्रास रोड, रोड नं. 5
जूबिली हिल्स
हैदराबाद-500 033
229. लेखा अनुभाग, हैदराबाद
पी.बी. नं. 1045, 3-6-69/4/18
बशीरबाग, स्कैलैन सिनेमा के बाजू में
हैदराबाद-500 029
220. एनआरआई शाखा, हैदराबाद
3-6-65, स्कैलैन के बाजू
बशीरबाग
हैदराबाद-500 029
230. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
शान्ती थियेटर के सामने
नारायणगूडा
हैदराबाद-500 029
221. नल्लकुंटा, हैदराबाद
2-1-564/485, "गायत्री बिल्डिंग"
मेहन रोड, नल्लकुंटा
हैदराबाद-500 044
231. मंडल कार्यालय (मुकुसिल)
शान्ती थियेटर के सामने
नारायणगूडा
हैदराबाद

IV. ग्रन्थालय : लखनऊ

नियम 10(4) के तहत अधिसूचना हेतु सिफारिश

232. केनरा बैंक
साकेत कालोनी
6, लक्ष्मी मार्ग
आगरा-282010
उत्तर प्रदेश
233. केनरा बैंक
प्रथम तल, ग्रन्थालय कॉम्प्लेक्स
राजनगर, गाजियाबाद-201002
उत्तर प्रदेश
234. केनरा बैंक
सी-1033/34, सेक्टर बी
कामल कॉन्वेंट के सामने
महानगर, लखनऊ-226006
उत्तर प्रदेश
235. केनरा बैंक
गोरखनाथ रोड
गोरखपुर-273001
उत्तर प्रदेश
236. केनरा बैंक
कपूर कॉम्प्लेक्स, गान्धावापुरा
मऊनाथमंजन-275101
उत्तर प्रदेश
237. केनरा बैंक
112/292, स्वरूपनगर
कानपुर-208002
उत्तर प्रदेश
238. केनरा बैंक
1/36, प्रथम तल, गोयल भवन
पांडेबाजार,
आजमगढ़-276001
उत्तर प्रदेश
239. केनरा बैंक
33, प्रथम तल, सिविल लाइन्स
गोरखपुर-देवरिया रोड
देवरिया-274001
उत्तर प्रदेश
240. केनरा बैंक
नं. 103, सिद्धीकी प्लाजा
सेक्टर 12, मुंशी पुलिया
हवेलीनगर
लखनऊ-226018
उत्तर प्रदेश
241. केनरा बैंक
कृषि वित्त शाखा
ए-1/9, सुमित कॉम्प्लेक्स (प्रथम तल)
विभूति खंड, गोमतीनगर
लखनऊ-226010
उत्तर प्रदेश
242. केनरा बैंक
मुद्रा सिजोरी, केनरा बैंक बिल्डिंग
विपिन खंड, गोमतीनगर
लखनऊ-226010
उत्तर प्रदेश
243. केनरा बैंक
छोटाराम पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालेज
सर्कुलर रोड,
मुजफ्फरनगर (यूपी)
244. केनरा बैंक
देहरादून रोड
निकट—कोतवाली
अपिकेश (यूपी)
245. केनरा बैंक
लघु उद्योग शाखा
सी-109, बुलन्धरगढ़ रोड
इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया
गाजियाबाद-201001 (यूपी)
246. केनरा बैंक
अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय
साहाबाद गेट
आगरा-अलीगढ़ रोड
हाथरस-204101 (यूपी)
247. केनरा बैंक
4/11, विशाल खंड
गोमतीनगर
लखनऊ-226010 (यूपी)
248. केनरा बैंक
देहरादून क्लेमेंट टाऊन
1, टर्नर रोड, क्लेमेंट टाऊन
देहरादून-248001
उत्तर प्रदेश, देहरादून
249. केनरा बैंक
रुद्रपुर
डी 1-डी 2 4/2, सिविल लाइन्स,
रुद्रपुर-263153
उत्तर प्रदेश
उद्यमसिंहनगर

V. अं. का. : मंगलूर

मंडल कार्यालय, शिवमोगा

250. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा पेटिका

गोविन्द कृपा ट्रस्ट बिल्डिंग

सागर-577401

कर्नाटक, शिवमोगा

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मंगलूर

251. केनरा बैंक

कार्बल पब्लिशिंग रोड

केदिजे-574110

कर्नाटक, उडुपि

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, हासन

252. केनरा बैंक

श्री कृष्ण निलय

गोसलेहोसहल्ली-573212

कर्नाटक

VI. अं. का. : मुंबई नगर

253. केनरा बैंक

अंचल कार्यालय

13, 14 व 20वां मंजिल

मेकर टॉवर 'ई', कफ परेड

मुंबई-400005

254. केनरा बैंक

कापरेट सेवा शाखा

20वीं मंजिल, मेकर टॉवर "ई"

अंचल कार्यालय, कफ परेड

मुंबई-400005

255. केनरा बैंक

विशेषीकृत बचत बैंक नरीमन पार्क शाखा

203, रीजेंट चेंबर्स

नरीमन पार्क

मुंबई-400021

256. केनरा बैंक

विशेषीकृत बचत बैंक गिरगांव शाखा

बायमंड वरीन बिल्डिंग

राजा राममोहन राय रोड, गिरगांव

मुंबई-400004

257. केनरा बैंक

विशेषीकृत बचत शाखा-माहगांव

ऑल सेंट्स होम बिल्डिंग

54-ए, डॉकयार्ड रोड

मुंबई-400010

258. केनरा बैंक

अंधेरी (पूर्व) शाखा

आयुषी अपार्टमेंट

निवला तल, बी विंग, प्लॉट नं. 125

प्लॉट 248, विलेज कॉलोनिडा

जे. बी. नगर

मुंबई-400057

259. केनरा बैंक

कांदिवली (पूर्व) शाखा

प्लॉट नं. 57, सी टी एस-792

निचला तल, गणपति टॉवर्स

ठाकुर विलेज, वेस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे

मुंबई-400101

260. केनरा बैंक

मुमुंड (पूर्व) शाखा

श्रीनाथ प्लाज

निचला तल,

सी टी एस 525, 525/1 से 525/8

एल टी रोड

मुंबई-400001

261. केनरा बैंक

समुद्रपारीय-II शाखा

कोहिनूर कॉर्नर बिल्डिंग

पहली मंजिल, बोर सावरकर मार्ग

सिद्धि विनायक मंदिर के सामने

प्रमादेवी, मुंबई-400025

VII. राजभाषा अनुभाग : मुंबई उत्तर अंचल कार्यालय

राजभाषानियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित की जाने वाली शाखाओं/कार्यालयों का हिन्दी में पूरा पता

262. केनरा बैंक

कर्वे नगर शाखा

प्लॉट नं. 30

सुवर्ण बाग कॉलोनी

शुभ्र करोती अपार्टमेंट के पास

कर्वे नगर

पुणे-411029

(महाराष्ट्र)

263. केनरा बैंक

पंढरपुर शाखा

उद्योग भवन

पश्चिम द्वार

मेन रोड

पंढरपुर-413304

(महाराष्ट्र)

264. केनरा बैंक

वर्धा शाखा

'कलाव' कॉम्प्लेक्स

प्लॉट नं. 286

साई मंदिर के सामने

वर्धा-440201

(महाराष्ट्र)

265. केनरा बैंक

विजयंत अपार्टमेंट

प्रथम फ्लोर

शिव दर्शन सोसायटी के सामने

गणदेवी रोड

लुन्सी कुई

नवसारी-396445

(गुजरात)

266. केनरा बैंक

सैटेलाइट शाखा

प्रथम फ्लोर

धनंजय टावर्स

100 फुट मेन रोड

132 फुट रिंग रोड के साथ

सैटेलाइट

अहमदाबाद-380015

(गुजरात)

267. केनरा बैंक

मीरा रोड शाखा

बिल्डिंग नं. ई-41

पूनम चैम्बर्स

सेक्टर 6 व 7 के सामने

मीरा रोड (पूर्व)

ठाणे-401107

(महाराष्ट्र)

268. केनरा बैंक

अंबरनाथ (प) शाखा

साईं कृपा अपार्टमेंट्स

ग्राउंड फ्लोर, फातिमा हाई स्कूल के पास

फातिमा रोड

अंबरनाथ (प)

जिना-ठाणे

पिन कोड-421501

(महाराष्ट्र)

269. केनरा बैंक

ईसनपुर शाखा

रामजी भवन

ईसनपुर डाक घर के पास

ईसनपुर

अहमदाबाद-382443

(गुजरात)

270. केनरा बैंक

अकोटा शाखा

मजानन कॉम्प्लेक्स

पहली मंजिल, पुरानी पदरा रोड

अकोटा

वडोवरा-390020

(गुजरात)

VIII. अं. का. : पटना

पटना अंचल की नियम 10(4) में अधिसूचित कराई जाने वाली शाखाओं/कार्यालयों का पता

271. केनरा बैंक

एकजीबिशन रोड शाखा

लक्ष कुश टावर

एकजीबिशन रोड

पटना-800001

272. केनरा बैंक

कंकड़बाग शाखा

बी-51, पी सी कालोनी

कंकड़बाग

पटना-800020

273. केनरा बैंक

बजाजा रोड शाखा

बजाजा रोड

गया-823001

274. केनरा बैंक

नदांव शाखा

ग्राम-पो. नदांव

धिया-बक्सर गजाधरगंज

जिला-भोजपुर-800211

275. केनरा बैंक

पाटलीपुत्र कालोनी शाखा

नं. 18, पाटलीपुत्र कालोनी

पटना-800013

276. केनरा बैंक

राजाबाजार शाखा

खाजपुरा कोल्ड स्टोरेज भवन

बेली रोड

पटना-800014

277. केनरा बैंक

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

सुनिता सक्सेना, दूसरी मंजिल

बोरिंग रोड चौराहा,

पटना-800001

278. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी

बड़ा बाजार

मुंगेर-811201

279. केनरा बैंक

मुद्रा तिजोरी

धवन बिल्डिंग

नया रोड, पो बानं. 62

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280. केनरा बैंक
मुद्दा निजोरी
महादेश रोड
सीवान-811226
281. केनरा बैंक
असजा मोबैया शाखा
जनता हाट
बाया बाईसी
जिला पूर्णियाँ
282. केनरा बैंक
बंगलवा शाखा
ग्राम-बंगलवा
जिला-मुंगेर-811212
283. केनरा बैंक
भागलपुर शाखा
महात्मा गांधी रोड
बड़ा पोस्ट आफिस के सामने
भागलपुर-812001
284. केनरा बैंक
दरौधा शाखा
धाना के पास
दरौधा
जिला सीवान-841233
285. केनरा बैंक
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पो. किशनपुर
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286. केनरा बैंक
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डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड चौक
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287. केनरा बैंक
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288. केनरा बैंक
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मधुबनी-847211
289. केनरा बैंक
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बड़ा बाजार, मुंगेर
जिला-मुंगेर-811201
290. केनरा बैंक
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291. केनरा बैंक
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292. केनरा बैंक
रजबाड़ा शाखा
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जिला-मुजफ्फरपुर-843125
293. केनरा बैंक
रामपुर अटौली शाखा
ग्राम + पोस्ट रामपुर अटौली
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जिला-सारण-841421
294. केनरा बैंक
रामगढ़ शाखा
ग्राम + पोस्ट रामगढ़
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295. केनरा बैंक
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296. केनरा बैंक
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297. केनरा बैंक
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298. केनरा बैंक
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299. केनरा बैंक
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300. केनरा बैंक
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301. केनरा बैंक
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302. केनरा बैंक
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303. केनरा बैंक
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304. केनरा बैंक
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305. केनरा बैंक
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306. केनरा बैंक
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307. केनरा बैंक
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308. केनरा बैंक
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309. केनरा बैंक
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310. केनरा बैंक
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311. केनरा बैंक
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312. केनरा बैंक
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313. केनरा बैंक
टीयला डुंगरी शाखा
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होटल डेबोनेर
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साक्ची जमशेदपुर-831001
जिला—पूर्वी सिंहभूम
314. केनरा बैंक
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315. केनरा बैंक
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316. केनरा बैंक
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक
ग्रामिक कार्यालय
हैदराबाद

क्रम सं. 8 शाखा का नाम/ कोड और पता

317. केनरा बैंक
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पुराना रजिस्ट्री आफिस बिल्डिंग
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1. नीरकुल्ला/288
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शाखाओं/कार्यालयों का पता
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2. ऐलापुर/301
मकान नम्बर 3-80/1, मेन रोड,
ऐलापुर-503246
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निजामाबाद तालुक बजारा
आन्ध्र प्रदेश

318. केनरा बैंक
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3. अमिदयाला/291
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319. केनरा बैंक
मानगो शाखा
पो.-आजादनगर
मानगो-832110
जमशेदपुर
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4. अनंतपुर/186
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10(4) के अन्तर्गत राजपत्र में अधिसूचित करना है।

5. बथलपल्ली/299
2-139, ताडपत्री रोड,
बथलपल्ली-515 661
अनंतपुर जिला, आ.प्र.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य

1. औद्योगिक वित्त शाखा, मुम्बई
2. ओवरसीज शाखा, मुम्बई
3. डी.एन., मुम्बई
4. पी.एम. रोड, मुम्बई
5. सेवा शाखा, मुम्बई
6. दाना बन्दर, मुम्बई
7. वाशी, नवी मुम्बई
8. कलमना, नागपुर

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1. गांधी धाम
उदयपुर जिला
10. कोपालय शाखा, उदयपुर

6. बेल्गुप्पा/095
3/1, नागाश्री निवास, मेन बाजार,
बेल्गुप्पा-515 741 आ.प्र.
7. चापाडु/378
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चापाडु-516 355
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8. चिन्ताकुंटा/407
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चिन कोड-516 172
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9. हैदराबाद कैम्प
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पब्लिक गार्डन के सामने, गेट नं. 1,
नामपल्ली, हैदराबाद-500 001
आ.प्र.

10. हैदराबाद व्यक्तिगत शाखा
5-9-112, प्रथम तल,
पब्लिक गार्डन के सामने,
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हैदराबाद-500 001
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8-2-248/ग,
बंजारा हिल्स,
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12. जुबली हिल्स शाखा
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13. सिकंदराबाद तारनाका शाखा
12-13-493/3,
रोड नम्बर 1
तारनाका
सिकंदराबाद-500 007
14. हैदराबाद
3-6-285, भूमि तल,
अमीर महल अपार्टमेंट्स,
हैदराबाद
हैदराबाद-500 029, आंध्र प्रदेश
15. सिकंदराबाद गन्तर्ग एन्क्लेव शाखा
220, गन्तर्ग एन्क्लेव शाखा,
मनोविकास नगर, सिब रोड,
सिकंदराबाद-500 009
आंध्र प्रदेश
16. सिकंदराबाद सैनिकपुरी
प्लॉट नम्बर 11,
ए.एस. राव नगर,
सैनिकपुरी,
सिकंदराबाद-500 062 आंध्र प्रदेश
17. हैदराबाद-बड़ी-चौड़ी
श्री रंगा कमर्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स,
प्रथम तल, 4-5-443,
मुल्तान बाजार, बड़ी-चौड़ी,
हैदराबाद-500 195 आंध्र प्रदेश
18. हैदराबाद-सेवा शाखा
सेवा शाखा, 5-9-88/18/88/2,
भूमि तल, सफ़ीर कॉम्प्लेक्स,
चेपन रोड,
- डा. पे.मं. जी पी.ओ. 132,
हैदराबाद -500 001
आंध्र प्रदेश
कार्पोरेशन बैंक
अधिसूचना हेतु शाखाएं
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एम.एस. बी. करयोगम बिल्डिंग,
आलप्पाड,
डाक घर चेरियपिक्कल-690 573
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20. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वार्ड सं. 5/422/जेड, प्रथम तल,
संत जार्ज कॉम्प्लेक्स,
बैंक स्टॉप,
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21. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सं. IX/506-बी, पहली मंजिल,
"उपम", चन्नपेटा जंक्शन,
अंचल से हॉकर, चन्नपेटा-691 311
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22. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
IV/34-ए, मावेली हाउस,
एप्पुन्ना 688 548,
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23. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सर्वे संख्या 3/13,
एन एच 47, रोड साइड,
म्बलम जंक्शन
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24. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
"माधवी निलयम",
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कण्णम्मा-678 686
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केरल

25. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
कोच्चि-काम्प,
XXXVII/398-बी,
राधाकृष्णा बिल्डिंग,
दूसरी मंजिल, क्लॉन् बाजार,
एरणाकुलम, कोच्चि-682 031,
एरणाकुलम जिला
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26. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
के पी/11/991, ताराकन्म बिल्डिंग,
पुलमन डाक घर, एम सी रोड,
कोट्टारक्करा-691531
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27. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
ए. बी. मोहम्मद मेमोरियल बिल्डिंग,
यू. पी. सं. 123/ए,
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28. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
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29. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
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30. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
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बयलार पूर्व-688 536,
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31. रामप्रस्था, गाजियाबाद
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
दीप मेमोरियल पब्लिक स्कूल
“ए” ब्लॉक, दीप विहार, चंदर नगर,
रामप्रस्था गाजियाबाद-201 011 (उ.प्र.)
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
प्रथम तल, एल डी ए शॉपिंग कॉम्प्लेक्स,
विवेक खंड-4,
गोमती नगर, लखनऊ-226 010 (उ.प्र.)
33. आंचलिक कार्यालय,
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
आंचलिक कार्यालय,
1-1/एफ, अशोक मार्ग,
निकट निशातगंज गोमती पुल,
लखनऊ-226 001 (उ.प्र.)
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वाणिज्यिक व वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा,
बी-1-2/एफ, सदाफ सेंटर,
कपूरथला, अलीगंज,
लखनऊ-226024 (उ.प्र.)
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
लघु उद्योग शाखा,
जी-28, 29, सेक्टर-18,
नोडडा-201 301
गौतम बुद्ध नगर, जिला, (उ.प्र.)
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
69, जॉस्टनगंज,
इलाहाबाद-211 003
(उ.प्र.)
37. जबलपुर
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
गुरु मिह मभा बिल्डिंग,
नव माला, सिविक सेंटर,
महताल,
जबलपुर-482 002
(म.प्र.)
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कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
104, नवयुग मार्केट,
गाजियाबाद-201 001
(उ.प्र.)

39. जे.पी. नगर, भोपाल
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
7/1, प्रथम तल,
बेराभिया रोड, जे. पी. नगर,
भोपाल-462 001
(म. प्र.)
40. नोडडा मेन,
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
बी-1, सेक्टर 26,
नोडडा-201 301
गोनम बुद्ध नगर जिला,
(उ. प्र.)
41. इन्दिरा नगर, लखनऊ
कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
अनूप मार्केट,
लेखराज मार्केट के पीछे,
फैजाबाद रोड,
लखनऊ-226 016
(उ. प्र.)
42. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
"आदिति कामर्स सेक्टर",
एच-2406, जनरल थिम्मय्या रोड,
ईस्ट स्ट्रीट, कैम्प
एणे-411001
महाराष्ट्र
43. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सी टी एम 836, प्रतीक्षा असाईमेंट्स
फिल्मीस्तान स्टुडियो के सामने,
एम बी रोड, गोरगांव (पश्चिम)
मुंबई-400062
महाराष्ट्र
44. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
पवन पुत्र कॉम्प्लेक्स
शिव वल्लभ रोड के सामने,
मायती नगर, अशोकवन,
दहिमर (पूर्व)
मुंबई-400068
महाराष्ट्र
45. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
सी II वी, डिवाइन शेवर्टान प्लाजा,
भूमितल, जेमल पार्क,
भायंदर (पूर्व),
ठाणे-401 105
महाराष्ट्र
46. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
गोम्स मेन्शन, 26, लूड्स कॉलोनी, ओर्लेम,
मलाड (पश्चिम),
मुंबई-400064
महाराष्ट्र
47. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
आंचलिक कार्यालय,
आर सी रोड,
डाकपेटी सं. 75,
हामन 573 201
48. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय,
डाकपेटी सं. 96,
एम जी रोड,
चिकमगलूर 577 101
49. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
अग्रणी बैंक कार्यालय,
डाकपेटी सं. 74
कालेज रोड,
मडिकेरी 571 201
50. कार्पोरेशन बैंक,
वाणिज्यिक एवं वैयक्तिक बैंकिंग शाखा
ओ बी-24,
रैलवेड कमिश्नर कार्यालय
पनामा चौक के पास
जम्मु-180 006

यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

राजभाषा नियम 10(4) से अधिभूचनार्थ संस्तुत शाखाएं/कार्यालय

1. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पूडा मोहाली शाखा,
एम.सी.एफ. 3-4,
पूडा कॉम्प्लेक्स,
फेज-1,
एम.ए.एम. नगर,
मोहाली-160059,
जिला : रूप नगर (रोपड़)
पंजाब
2. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
आलमबाग शाखा,
551 म/146/राम नगर,
कानपुर रोड,
लखनऊ

क्रम शाखा का नाम

पता

1. चित्रा, भावनगर स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, चित्रा औद्योगिक बसाहत, जी. आई. डी. सी. भावनगर-364 004.
2. अलंग शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, अलंग शीप ब्रेकिंग यार्ड, अलंग (तहसील-नवाजा) जिला : भावनगर 364150.
3. गढडा (मुख्य) शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, मुख्य शाखा, गढडा स्वामिनारायण मंदिर के पास, जिला : भावनगर-364750
4. गढडा (कृषि विकास शाखा) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र कृषि विकास शाखा, प्रवीण नूतन बस स्टैंड के सामने गढडा-364 750 जिला : भावनगर
5. पालिताणा मुख्य शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र दरबार चौक पालिताणा-364270
6. पालिताणा (तलेटी रोड) शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, तलेटी रोड शाखा, पालिताणा-364270
7. अमरेली (कृषि विकास) शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, कृषि विकास शाखा, सुखनाथपुर रोड, हरिकृष्ण बिल्डींग अमरेली-364601
8. चलाला स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, मोची शेरी, मुभाप रोड, चलाला-354630 जिला: अमरेली
9. डेडाण शाखा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, डेडाणा-364550-तहसील राजुला जिला: अमरेली।
10. वडीया स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, सील्वर ज्युबिली रोड, सुरंगपूर, वडीया-364480 जिला: अमरेली।
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12. आणंद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, सरदार गंज के सामने, पो.बो.नं. 1, आणंद-388001।
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14. खेडा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, पंचायत समिति विल्डींग, खेडा-387411।
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16. रींगरोड, सूरत स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, रींग रोड, स्वामीबाग, फायर ब्रिगेड स्टेशन के सामने, सूरत-395002
17. बराछा रोड, सूरत स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, मुमंगल गोपिंग मेन्टर के सामने, बराछा मेडल रोड, सूरत-395006।
18. मकरपुरा, वडोदरा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र 30-31 भगत कोलोनी, जी.आई.डी.सी. , मकरपुरा औद्योगिक बसाहत, वडोदरा 390010।
19. सी.जी. रोड, अहमदाबाद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, श्याम गोकुल, ए-24, स्वस्तिक सोसायटी, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद 380009।
20. ड्राईव-इन रोड, अहमदाबाद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, "सी" इन्द्रप्रस्थ, पहला मजला, ड्राईव-इन रोड, अहमदाबाद-380052
21. आयोजननगर शाखा, अहमदाबाद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, 13, धरणीधर सोसायटी, धरणीधर देगमर के पास विकासगृह रोड, आयोजननगर, अहमदाबाद-380097।
22. डसनपुर शाखा, अहमदाबाद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र, महयोग विल्डींग, मनोरमा पार्क, वटवा-डसनपुर क्रॉस रोड, डसनपुर, अहमदाबाद 380008।

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24. बंटाई शाखा	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, बंटाई तालुका विरभागम जिला, अहमदाबाद बंटाई—3821201
25. चित्रावड	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, चित्रावड, तालुका कंठोरणा जिला राजकोट—360452
26. खाखी जालीया	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, खाखी जालीया, जिला राजकोट—3604901
27. सालीया मिथाना	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, सालीया मिथाना बाधा मोगरी जिला राजकोट—3636701
28. मोटा दहीमरा	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, मेहन बाजार, मोटा दहीमरा—3636601
29. अंकोलवाडी	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, अंकोवाडी जिला जतायड—3621401
30. आलीघा	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, तालुका मेदरडा पो. आलीघा—3622601
31. बालागाम	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, बालागाम (वेड) बाधा केशोद—3622211
32. बांदवा	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, एम.जी. रोड, बांदवा—3626201
33. हर्षदपुर	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, बाधा नेवा तालुका जिला जामनगर—3610121
34. जामजोधपुर (कृषि)	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, स्टेशन रोड, गांधी चौक, जामजोधपुर—3605301
35. बगथला	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, बाजार बगथला—3637051
36. बलदीया (कच्छ)	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मौराष्ट्र, श्री कच्छ स्वामीनारायण मंदिर उपलोदाम, बलदीया—3794271

इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक

राजभाषा नियम 10(4) के तहत शाखा/क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को अधिसूचित किए जाने से संबंधित

1. तिरुवनंतपुरम क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय..

इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय,
तृतीय तल, पूर्वी खण्ड,
केरल राज्य हाउसिंग बोर्ड बिल्डिंग,
तिरुवनंतपुरम-695001

2. कलकत्ता (गैर-महा) क्षेत्र-पोर्ट ब्लेयर शाखा

इण्डियन ओवरसीज बैंक,
बेलानीपुर अंकन,
(पी.ओ.) टूट्टा,
पोर्टब्लेयर-744102
अहमान व निकाबार ।

1. मिडिकेट बैंक.

धनागार
साई कृष्ण,
लक्ष्मीपेटा, कृष्ण जिला,
विजयवाडा-520010,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

2. मिडिकेट बैंक

नगरम-शाखा,
द्वारा पतिगिरि,
अर्धपल्लि मंडल,
नगरम-508279,
गुलगांड जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

3. मिडिकेट बैंक,

बोहाम शाखा,
पाठमाला पब्लिशेरी,
बोहाम-532148,
द्वारा शिगडम राजम, तालुक,
श्रीकाकुलम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

4. मिडिकेट बैंक,

विजयनगरम शाखा,
17-5-13, कालेज रोड,
मयूर लॉज के सामने
विजयनगरम-531202,
विजयनगरम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

5. मिडिकेट बैंक,

विशाखापट्टनम चित्तबालनेरु शाखा,
7-1-73ए, यूनिवर्सिटी रोड,
चित्तबालनेरु-530023,
विशाखापट्टनम,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

6. मिडिकेट बैंक,

मंडपेटा शाखा,
मिनेमा रोड,
मंडपेटा-533308,
पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

7. सिडिकेट बैंक,
वीरावरम शाखा,
वीरावरम-533485,
द्वारा किल्लेमपूडी,
पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश,
8. सिडिकेट बैंक,
के.एन.पल्लि शाखा,
के.एन.पल्लि-533550,
द्वारा पिक्कोडु,
पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
9. सिडिकेट बैंक,
राजमंड़ी शाखा,
पी.बी.सं. 16,
राजमंड़ी-533101,
पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
10. सिडिकेट बैंक,
गंटूर बृन्दावन गार्डन्स शाखा,
3-28-12,
बृन्दावन-गार्डन्स,
गंटूर-522006,
गंटूर जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
11. सिडिकेट बैंक,
काकिनाडा गांधीनगर शाखा,
गांधीनगर,
काकिनाडा-533104,
पूर्व गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
12. सिडिकेट बैंक,
कोय्यूर शाखा,
कोय्यूर-534350,
पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
13. सिडिकेट बैंक,
एलूर शाखा
1 तल, रामकृष्णा कॉम्प्लेक्स,
रमा महल के सामने,
रामचंद्रा राव पेट,
एलूर-534002,
पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
14. सिडिकेट बैंक,
मुलुकुदूरु शाखा,
मुलुकुदूरु-522 315,
द्वारा माचवरम,
पोन्नूर तालुक,
गंटूर जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
15. सिडिकेट बैंक,
मुटलूर शाखा,
मैन रोड,
मुटलूर-522 215,
द्वारा चेन्नोल,
गंटूर जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
16. सिडिकेट बैंक,
पल्लेल्लमूडी शाखा,
रामालयम बीधि
पल्लेल्लमूडी-521 105,
नूजिवीडु तालुक,
कृष्णा जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
17. सिडिकेट बैंक,
तरकदूर शाखा,
तरकदूर-521 156,
गुडूर मंडल,
कृष्णा जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
18. सिडिकेट बैंक,
गणपेश्वरम शाखा,
गणपेश्वरम-521281,
द्वारा नागायलंका,
कृष्णा जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
19. सिडिकेट बैंक,
विजयवाडा लक्कीपेट शाखा,
40-3-2 लक्कीपेट,
बी.पी.सं. 716,
विजयवाडा-520 010,
कृष्णा जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
20. सिडिकेट बैंक,
नागुलपालेम शाखा,
द्वारा सं. 5-235, चौराला तालुक,
परचूर मंडल
नागुलपालेम-523 178,
प्रकाशम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।

21. सिडिकेट बैंक,
बेलिगंडला शाखा,
द्वार सं. 87,
मुख्य रोड, वाया कनिगिरी,
बेलिगंडला—523224,
प्रकाशम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
22. सिडिकेट बैंक,
संतमगलूर शाखा,
मुख्य रोड,
संतमगलूर—523 302,
अद्विक तालुक,
प्रकाशम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
23. सिडिकेट बैंक,
मद्विपाडु शाखा,
ग्रेड ट्रंक रोड,
मद्विपाडु—523 211
ओंगोल तालुक,
प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
24. सिडिकेट बैंक,
चंदलूर शाखा,
द्वारा सं. 10-50, वाया इंकोल्लु,
चंदलूर—523167,
प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
25. सिडिकेट बैंक,
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मुख्य रोड,
काकल्ला—523 253,
पोदिलि मंडल,
प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
26. सिडिकेट बैंक,
चिरिकूरपाडु शाखा
चिरिकूरपाडु—523 124,
प्रकाशम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
27. सिडिकेट बैंक,
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पोदिलि रोड,
दर्सो बस स्टैंड के पास,
दर्सो—523 247,
प्रकाशम जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
28. सिडिकेट बैंक चंद्रशेखरपुरम शाखा,
कनिगिरि मंडल,
प्रकाशम जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
29. सिडिकेट बैंक,
निरुपति शाखा,
249, गांधी रोड, पी.बी. 19,
निरुपति—517501,
चित्तूर जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
30. सिडिकेट बैंक,
दगवर्ती शाखा,
दगवर्ती—524152,
दगवर्ती मंडल,
नेल्लूर जिला,
आंध्र प्रदेश ।
31. सिडिकेट बैंक,
कोडूर शाखा,
चेन्नई रोड,
कोडूर—516101,
कडपा जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश ।
32. सिडिकेट बैंक
कर्नूल सेंट मेरी हाईस्कूल शाखा
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33. सिडिकेट बैंक
अग्रणी जिला कार्यालय, कर्नूल
52/172 वास्तियान रोड
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34. सिडिकेट बैंक
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नन्दवरम—518343
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35. सिडिकेट बैंक
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सं. 25/256, डा. पे. सं. 15
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36. सिडिकेट बैंक
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37. सिडिकेट बैंक
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38. सिडिकेट बैंक
रायपुरी शाखा
डोर नं. 9-1-126, पहला तल
लक्ष्मी बाजार
रायपुरी—515865
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39. सिडिकेट बैंक
गुडिबंदा शाखा
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40. सिडिकेट बैंक
पालसमुद्रम शाखा
पालसमुद्रम—515241
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आंध्र प्रदेश ।

41. सिडिकेट बैंक
चालकूर शाखा
चालकूर—515122
सोमन्देपल्लि मण्डल
पेनुकोण्डा तालुक
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42. सिडिकेट बैंक
चिलमत्तूर शाखा
3/174, पहला तल
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चिलमत्तूर—515341
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आंध्र प्रदेश ।

43. सिडिकेट बैंक
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44. सिडिकेट बैंक
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1-134, पहला तल
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45. सिडिकेट बैंक
पुट्टपती शाखा
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प्रशान्ति निलयम
पुट्टपती—515134
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46. सिडिकेट बैंक
तिम्ममपल्लि शाखा
घर सं. 5/5
तिम्ममपल्लि—515465
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47. सिडिकेट बैंक
याडिकि शाखा
मसजिद रोड
याडिकि—515408
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48. सिडिकेट बैंक
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मेहन रोड
कानुमोल 521106
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49. सिडिकेट बैंक
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कोडपल्लि ; 521228
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50. सिडिकेट बैंक
चेन्नूर शाखा
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51. सिडिकेट बैंक
रामचंद्रपुरम शाखा
मेहन रोड
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पूर्व गोदावरी जिला (आं. प्र.)

52. सिडिकेट बैंक
श्रीकाकुलम शाखा
रामकृष्ण थियेटर के पास
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53. सिडिकेट बैंक
भीमबरपुकोटा शाखा
भीमबरपुकोटा -533410
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54. सिडिकेट बैंक
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55. सिडिकेट बैंक
अमृतनगर शाखा
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(अश्वतिपुरम) आल्लगडप पोस्ट
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56. सिडिकेट बैंक
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57. सिडिकेट बैंक
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58. सिडिकेट बैंक
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59. सिडिकेट बैंक
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"सिरिस" के पास
बंडर रोड, अशोकनगर
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60. सिडिकेट बैंक
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61. सिडिकेट बैंक
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डो. नं. 2/13, मेडन रोड
दिविलि-533493
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52. सिडिकेट बैंक
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63. सिडिकेट बैंक
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डो. नं. 1-52
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64. सिडिकेट बैंक
वीरलपाडु शाखा
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65. सिडिकेट बैंक
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2-11-14, नेहरू रोड
डा. पे. सं. 26,
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66. सिडिकेट बैंक
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67. सिडिकेट बैंक
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7/169, आजाद रोड
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68. सिडिकेट बैंक
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कृष्णा जिला (आं. प्र.)
69. सिडिकेट बैंक
विजयवाडा गांधीनगर शाखा
26-2-69, आंध्र रस्ता रोड
डा. पे. सं. 575
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70. सिडिकेट बैंक
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मिर्यालगूडा-508207
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71. सिडिकेट बैंक
विजयवाडा बकिंगहामपेट शाखा
27-33-18 गुडवल्लिबारी स्ट्रीट
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72. सिडिकेट बैंक
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बोरंपालेम-534451
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पश्चिम गोदावरी जिला (आं. प्र.)

73. सिडिकेट बैंक
ब्रह्मदेवम शाखा
ब्रह्मदेवम-524346
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74. सिडिकेट बैंक
बोराबारिसन्नम शाखा
बोराबारिसन्नम मंडल
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75. सिडिकेट बैंक
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76. सिडिकेट बैंक
जन्नपल्लि शाखा
म. सं. 3-64/2, जन्नपल्लि
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77. सिडिकेट बैंक
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जरासंगम, मेडक जिला
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78. सिडिकेट बैंक
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डुम्बरे निवास, लक्ष्मी रोड
चिखली, हुवेली तालुक
जिला पुणे
महाराष्ट्र-410501

79. सिडिकेट बैंक
मालेगांव शाखा
428, भावसारसमाज बिल्डिंग
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80. सिडिकेट बैंक
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431/1, विश्व अपार्टमेंट
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डा. पे. सं. 150, नासिक
महाराष्ट्र-422002

81. सिडिकेट बैंक
सोलापुर मुख्य शाखा
824, पश्चिम मंगलवारपेट
डा. पे. सं. 115, सोलापुर
महाराष्ट्र-413002

82. सिडिकेट बैंक
तालेगांव बाभाडे शाखा
सत्य कमल, तालेगांव
चकन रोड
तालेगांव जनरल हास्पिटल डाकघर
तालेगांव बाभाडे
मावल तालुक, जिला पुणे
महाराष्ट्र-410507

83. सिडिकेट बैंक
चिचवाड पुणे शाखा
202, गावडे एस्टेट
मुंबई पुणे मार्ग, डा. पे. सं. 14
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84. सिडिकेट बैंक
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खण्डाला, जिला पुणे
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85. सिडिकेट बैंक
सोलापुर साखरपेट शाखा
98, गुडवारपेट साखरपेट
सोलापुर
महाराष्ट्र-413003

86. सिंडिकेट बैंक
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87. सिंडिकेट बैंक
मैसूर लक्ष्मण मोहल्ला शाखा
डा. पे. सं. 16, 2938
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88. सिंडिकेट बैंक
सिद्धपुर शाखा
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टैपल स्ट्रीट, सिद्धपुर
जिला उत्तर कन्नड़
कर्नाटक-581355
89. सिंडिकेट बैंक
अंबिकानगर शाखा
कर्नाटक पावर कॉर्पोरेशन लि. कॉलोनी
अंबिकानगर, हलियाल तालुका
जिला उत्तर कन्नड़
कर्नाटक-581363
90. सिंडिकेट बैंक
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91. सिंडिकेट बैंक
प्रांशिक कार्यालय
सिंडिकेट बैंक भवन
डा. पे. सं. 9947
11 क्रास रोड
गांधीनगर
बेंगलूर-560009
92. सिंडिकेट बैंक
वर्णी शाखा
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आन्ध्र प्रदेश
93. सिंडिकेट बैंक
नारसिंग शाखा
2/92, मेन बाजार
द्वारा चैतन्य भारती इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालॉजी
नारसिंग-500075
रांगरेड्डी जिला
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94. सिंडिकेट बैंक
निजामाबाद शाखा
7/8/785, वेबी रोड
डी. गुंड्या भवन
निजामाबाद-503001

विजया बैंक

- विजया बैंक
औरंगाबाद शाखा
पी. बी. सं. 16, आई. एम. ए. हाउस
अदालत रोड
मानि मन्दिर के निकट
औरंगाबाद-431001
- विजया बैंक
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एम. सं. 4-5-209
ओल्ड मोगडा
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- विजया बैंक
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पी. बी. सं. 105
11, महात्मा गांधी रोड
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- विजया बैंक
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फिलो कमिश्नरल कॉम्प्लेक्स
पिम्परी स्टेशन रोड
पिम्परी, पुणे-411018
- विजया बैंक
रत्नगिरी शाखा
726/ए, 1 जल
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नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित कराए जाने वाले कार्यालयों की सूची

- पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा-लक्नौ
जिला-हरिद्वार
उत्तरांचल
- पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा-वैशाली नगर
जिला-जयपुर
राजस्थान

3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा-सरदार सीनिधर सैकेंडरी स्कूल
भेरू बाग
जिला-जोधपुर
राजस्थान

4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा-94, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग,
लखनऊ
जिला-लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश

5. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा-प्राशियाना
जिला-लखनऊ
उत्तर प्रदेश

6. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय
6-1-73, दूसरी मंजिल
सईद प्लाजा, लकड़ी का पुल
हैदराबाद-500 004
आंध्र प्रदेश

राजभाषा नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचित की जाने वाली शाखाओं की सूची

7. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा : बमुना कालोनी
28-सी, चकराता रोड
देहरादून, उत्तरांचल
पिन-248001

8. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा : आईएमए हाउस
बल्लूपुर, चकराता रोड
देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)
पिन-248001

9. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा : कृषि उत्पादन मंडी समिति
मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश)
पिन-250002

10. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
शाखा : एस. ओ. सी. एस.
मेरठ रोड
हापुड़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)

2. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
खंड शाखा
तीन बस्ती नाका
मु.पो. खंड
जिला रत्नागिरी
महाराष्ट्र-415 709

3. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
कणकवली शाखा
मोरये कॉम्प्लेक्स, ग्राम पंचायत हाउस नं. 6
पहली मंजिल, मुम्बई-गोवा हाइवे
पार्वती सदन ब्रुके पास
प्रा. एवं. डा. कणकवली, जिला सिंधुदुर्ग
महाराष्ट्र-416 602

4. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
बांदा शाखा
बशगंगा जिल्डिंग
महन्ता गांधी चौक
प्रा. वडा. बांदा
ता. सावंतवाडी
जिला सिंधुदुर्ग
महाराष्ट्र-415 511

5. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
आजमगढ़ शाखा
रेवोपुर, सिविल लाइन्स,
आजमगढ़ उ.प्र.
6. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
जौनपुर शाखा
600 उमरपुरा हनुमंदनपुर
पॉलिटिकनीक चौराहा,
जिला जौनपुर, उ.प्र. -222 001

7. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
सुल्तानपुर शाखा
ख्वाजा काम्प्लेक्स,
पंजाबी कॉलोनी
सुल्तानपुर, उ.प्र. 228 001

(Department of Economic Affairs)
(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 19th November, 2001

S. O. 3248.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use of Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government, hereby notifies the listed offices/branches of the following banks in the attached

1. बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
केलशी शाखा
रतनलाल तोहरा बिल्डिंग
केलशी, जिला रत्नागिरी
महाराष्ट्र-415 717

राजभाषा नियम 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचना हेतु

annexure, more than 80% of the staff where^o have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi;—

S. No.	Name of the Banks	Number of Offices/Branches
1.	Canara Bank	319
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	10
3.	Corporation Bank	50
4.	Union Bank of India	02
5.	State Bank of Saurashtra	36
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	02
7.	Syndicate Bank	94
8.	Vijaya Bank	05
9.	Punjab National Bank	10
10.	Bank of India	07
		535

[F. No. 11016/1/2001-Hindi]

REMESHBABU ANIYERY, Dy. Director (O.L.)

ANNEXURE I :—

For Notification under 10(4).

I. C.O. Bangalore.

01. Canara Bank
Circle Office
86, M. G. Road
Bangalore-560001.

02. Canara Bank
South End Road
96, South End Road
South End Circle
Bangalore-560004.

03. Canara Bank
SSI, Bommasandra, Bangalore
Bommasandra Industrial
Area, Bangalore Hosur
Road,
Bangalore-562158.

04. Canara Bank
Yalahanka, Bangalore
31, 1 A Main Road
New Town, Yalahanka,
Bangalore-560064.

05. Canara Bank
Mahalakshmi Layout, Bangalore
181, 1 Main Road
Mahalakshmi Layout,
Rajajinagar,
Bangalore-560086.

06. Canara Bank,
Srirampuram, Bangalore
Mahakavi Kuvempu Road
Nagappa Block,
Srirampuram,
Bangalore-560021.

07. Canara Bank
Professional Branch, Bangalore
14/3, I Floor,
Nrupathunga Road,
Bangalore-560002.

08. Canara Bank
Lalbagh West Bangalore
29, K. R. Road
Lalbagh West,
Basavanagudi,
Bangalore-560064.

09. Canara Bank,
Nandidurga Road, Bangalore
47, Nandi Mahal,
Nandidurga Road,
Bangalore-560046.

10. Canara Bank,
Thavarekere (Bangalore Distt.)
243/A,
Thavarekere-562130

11. Canara Bank,
Basaveshwaranagar, Bangalore
4, 4th Stage,
III Block,
1st Main Road
Basaveshwarnagar,
Bangalore-560079.

12. Canara Bank,
Avenue Road, Bangalore
102, 103, 104—110.
Post Box No. 6588,
Avenue Plaza,
Avenue Road,
Bangalore-560002.

13. Canara Bank,
Race Course Road, Bangalore
42, Sahakar Bhavan,
Race Course Road
Bangalore-560001.

14. Canara Bank
R. M. V. Extension, Bangalore
38, 8th Main,
V. Cross, R. M. V. Extension,
Sadashivanagar
Bangalore-560080.

15. Canara Bank
N. R. Road Branch
Post Box No. 6668
Jamiya Complex
Narasimharaja Road
Bangalore-560002.

16. Canara Bank
Majestic, Bangalore
World Trade Centre
F. K. C. C. I. Building
K. G. Road
Bangalore-560009.
17. Canara Bank
Varthoor
National Bricks
Industries Compound
Main Road, Varthoor
Bangalore-560087.
18. Canara Bank
Konanakunte, Bangalore
5, Konanakunte Junction
Kanakpura Road
Bangalore-560060.
19. Canara Bank
Chickpet, Bangalore
Post Box No. 7979
24, Opposite
Vijayalakshmi Talkies
Chickpet
Bangalore-560053
20. Canara Bank
N. R. I. Jayanagar, Bangalore
417/418, 1st Floor
10th Main Road
Sir Raghavendra Complex
Jayanagar IV Block
Bangalore-560011.
21. Canara Bank
Banashankari II Stage
24/25, Sevakshetra Complex
27th Cross,
Banashankari II Stage
Bangalore-560070.
22. Canara Bank
Jayanagar 9th Block, Bangalore
1505, 1st Floor
26th Main,
48th Cross, 9th Block
Jayanagar
Bangalore-560011.
23. Canara Bank
K. P. West, Bangalore
63, Railway Parallel Road
K. P. West
Bangalore-560020.
24. Canara Bank
Vasanthnagar
Kodagu Samaj Building
1st Main Road
Vasanthnagar
Bangalore-560021.
25. Canara Bank
Indian Institute of Science
Indian Institute of
Science Campus
Bangalore-560012.
26. Canara Bank
D. V. G. Road
66, Dr. D. V. Gundappa Road
Bangalore-560004.
27. Canara Bank
Kalasipalyam
16, A. M. Lane
Kalasipalyam
New Extension
Bangalore-56002.
28. Canara Bank
Yediyur
303, 7th Block West
Kanakapura Main Road
Jayanagar, Bangalore-560082
29. Canara Bank
Vijayanagar
53, Magadi Cord Road
Hosahalli Extension
(Vijayanagar)
Bangalore-560040.
30. Canara Bank
Okalipuram, Bangalore
78, 79, Main Road
Okalipuram
Bangalore-560021.
31. Canara Bank
Magadi Road, Bangalore
78/1, 4th Main
Magadi Road
Bangalore-560023.
32. Canara Bank
Byatarayanapura
7/1, 'A' Cross
Byatarayanapura
Mysore Road
Bangalore-560026.
33. Canara Bank
Chamrajpet, Bangalore
6, II Main II Cross
Chamrajpet
Bangalore-560018.
34. Canara Bank
Langford Town, Bangalore
Post Box No. 2515
8, 'O' Sanghanssi Road
Langford Town
Bangalore-560025.
35. Canara Bank
Madhavnagar Bangalore
12/6, Kumar Cot
layout, Madhavnagar
Bangalore-560001.
36. Canara Bank
Rajajinagar I Block
Post Box No. 1014
385, 19 Main Road
Rajajinagar I Block
Bangalore-560010.

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|---|--|
| <p>37. Canara Bank
Peenya, Bangalore
Sri Muneshwara
Industrial Estate
Peenya
Bangalore-560058.</p> <p>38. Canara Bank
Banashankari II Stage
Kamakya Complex
43/2, 100 Ft Road
Bangalore-560085.</p> <p>39. Canara Bank
Banasawadi
401, 7th A Main Road
4, 'B' Cross, I Block
H. R. B. R. Layout
Kalyananagar
Bangalore-560043.</p> <p>40. Canara Bank
Divisional Office, Gulbarga
P. B. No. 83
1st Floor
Khooba Complex
Station Road
Gulbarga-585102.</p> <p>41. Canara Bank
Gulbarga Main Branch
P. B. No. 8
Janatha Bazar Building
Super Market Complex
Gulbarga-585101.</p> <p>42. Canara Bank
Station Bazar, Gulbarga
1-46/1, Block No. 1
M. S. K. Mill Road
Station Bazar
Gulbarga-585102.</p> <p>43. Canara Bank
Chithapur
Avinash Building
Ganj Road, Near
B. D. O. Office
Chithapur-585211
Gulbarga Distt.
Karnataka State</p> <p>44. Canara Bank
Kamalapur
Plot No. 10/96 'A'
3/2, Near Bus Stand
Kamalapur-585313
Gulbarga District, Karnataka.</p> <p>45. Canara Bank
Sedam
1st Floor
Janaki Nivas
2-9-26, Main Road
Sedam-585222
Gulbarga District
Karnataka.</p> | <p>46. Canara Bank
Shahbad
Main Road
Shahbad-585228
Gulbarga District
Karnataka</p> <p>47. Canara Bank
Shahpur
Canara Bank Building
Municipal Office Compound
Shahpur-585223
Gulbarga District
Karnataka.</p> <p>48. Canara Bank
Shorapur
7-1-4/B 7-193
Near Gandhi Chowk
Bellary-Bidar Road
Shorapur-585224
Gulbarga District
Karnataka.</p> <p>49. Canara Bank
Yadgir
P. B. No. 12
Jithani Mansion
Gandhi Chowk
Yadgir-585201
Gulbarga District
Karnataka State.</p> <p>50. Canara Bank
Raichur
P. B. No. 17
Shanthi Bhavan
10-1-73
City Takies Road
Raichur-584102
Raichur District
Karnataka.</p> <p>51. Canara Bank
Gangavathi
2-15-50/L. G. Road
2-13-84, 1st Floor
Gangavathi-583227
Raichur District
Karnataka State</p> <p>52. Canara Bank
Karatagi
8-3-15 Navali Road
Karatagi-583229
Raichur District
Karnataka State</p> <p>53. Canara Bank
Maski
Basavana Gowda Building
New Bazar
Maski 584124
Raichur District
Karnataka.</p> |
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54. Canara Bank
Bijapur
P. B. No. 4, 1703-1710
Azad Road
Abhyankar Building
Bijapur-586101
Bijapur District
Karnataka.
55. Canara Bank
Agriculture Finance Branch
No. 9, Navarasapur Colony
Bagalkot Road
New New Court Complex
Bijapur-586101
Bijapur District, Karnataka.
56. Canara Bank
Bagalkot
C. T. S. No. 136/A/1B
Mahaveer Road
A. B. Contractors Building
Bagalkot-587101
Bijapur District
Karnataka.
57. Canara Bank
Kamatagi
4/1332, Dandinapet
Kamatagi-587120
Bijapur District
Karnataka.
58. Canara Bank
Konnur
Via Huvina Hippargi
Konnur-586246
Bijapur District
Karnataka State.
59. Canara Bank
Lokapur
D. R. D. S. Building
Lokapur-587122
Bijapur District
Karnataka.
60. Canara Bank
Bidar
Mohan Market Building
1st Floor
Near Bus Stand
Bidar-585401
Bidar District
Karnataka.
61. Canara Bank
Bhalki
5-2-34, Station Road
Ganj, Bhalki-585328
Bidar District
Karnataka.
62. Canara Bank
Hallikhed
Kheni Building
Main Road
Halikhed-585414
Bidar District
Karnataka State
63. Canara Bank
Thanakushanur
Swargiya Sri Manikrao
Patil Building
Thanakushnur-585436
Bidar District
Karnataka.
64. Canara Bank
Kowtha (B)
Kowtha (B)-585421
Aourad Taluk
Bidar District
Karnataka.
65. Canara Bank
Chitta
Mandal Panchayat Building
Chitta-585403
Bidar District
Karnataka.
66. Canara Bank
Divisional Office
P. B. No. 212
63 II Main
P. J. Extension
Davanagere-577002
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
67. Canara Bank
Anaboor
Anaboor-577528
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
68. Canara Bank
Basavapattana
Main Road
Basavapattana-577551
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
69. Canara Bank
Bellary Cantonment
1, Infantry Road
Cantonment
Bellary-583104
Bellary District
Karnataka.
70. Canara Bank
Bellary Main
Chamber of Commerce and
Industries Building
K. C. Road
Bellary-583101
Bellary District
Karnataka.
71. Canara Bank
Bharamsagar
29/2, Virupaksheshwar Nilaya
Poona-Bangalore Road
Bharamsagar-577519
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.

72. Canara Bank
Challakere
Jayalakshmi Complex
Bangalore-Beliary Road
Challakere-57722
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
73. Canara Bank
Chilur
Srikantesha Nilaya
Main Road
Chilur-577330
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
74. Canara Bank
Vidyanagar, Davanagere
1926/9, Crescent Road
M. C. Colony
Vidyanagar
Davanagere-577005
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
75. Canara Bank
Donimalai
Hostel Building
N. M. D. C. Limited
Donimalai-583118
Bellary District
Karnataka.
76. Canara Bank
Hampi
Main Road
Hampi-583239
Bellary District
Karnataka.
77. Canara Bank
Hudigere
Shimogga-Harihar Road
Sri Basaveshwara Nilaya
Hudigere-577215
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
78. Canara Bank
Holalkere
Maruthi Kuteer
Main Road
Holalkere-577526
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
79. Canara Bank
Mayakonda
Opp. to Police Station
Mayakonda-577530
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
80. Canara Bank
Nayakanahatti
Habib Manzil
Nayakanahatti-577536
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
81. Canara Bank
Santhebennur
Vasavi Nilaya
Main Road
Santhebennoor-577552
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
82. Canara Bank
S. S. I.-Harihar
S. S. I. Branch
Ramakanth Nayudu Building
Yathrapur Nagar
Industrial Estate
Harihar-577601
Karnataka.
83. Canara Bank
Bheemasamudra
Mahalakshmi Nilaya
Shimoga-Chitradurga Road
Bhimasamudra-577520
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.
84. Canara Bank
Channagiri
1st Floor
Jyothi Nilaya
Nrupathunga Road
Channagiri-577213
Davanagere District
Karnataka.
85. Canara Bank
Hospet
J. M. Building
942, 1st Floor
Opposite New Bus Stand
Station Road
Hospet-583201
Bellary District
Karnataka.
86. Canara Bank
Chitradurga
P. B. No. 20
2584-470
Bangalore-Dharwad Road
Chitradurga-577501
87. Canara Bank
Davanagere Main Branch
Main Branch
118/2, K. R. Road
B. T. Oil Mill Compound
Davanagere-577001
Karnataka.
88. Canara Bank
P. B. Road Branch
123/12, 1st Floor
Mahesh Plaza
P. B. Road
Davanagere-577002
Karnataka.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>89. Canara Bank
Honnali
Block No. 1422-1075-1074
Thimbnakatte Road
Honnali-577217
Davanagere District
Karnataka.</p> <p>90. Canara Bank
Hosadurga
363/1, 364
Srinivasa Nilaya
Opposite to Post Office
Market Road
Hosadurga-577527
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.</p> <p>91. Canara Bank
Bilichodu
Jinendra Nilaya
Bharamsagara Road
Bilichodu-577533
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.</p> <p>92. Canara Bank
Hiriyur
Near Post Office
Main Road
Hiriyur-572143
Chitradurga District
Karnataka.</p> <p>93. Canara Bank
Divisional Office, Kolar
Divisional Office
P. B. No. 2
New Extension
Ind Cross
Kolar-563101
Karnataka.</p> <p>94. Canara Bank
Bagepalli
613, D. V. Gundappa Road
Bagepalli-561207
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>95. Canara Bank
Bangarpet
P. B. No. 14
1, Santhe-Maidan
Kolar Road
Bangarpet-563114</p> <p>96. Canara Bank
Bethamangala
Hidayathunnisa Building
Kolar Road
Bethamangala-563116
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>97. Canara Bank
Chikkaballapur
P. B. No. 6, B. B. Road</p> | <p>Chickballapur-562101
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>98. Canara Bank
Chikkatirupathi
47, Chikkatirupathi-563130
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>99. Canara Bank
Chintamani
P. B. No. 3, Temple Street
Chintamani-563125
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>100. Canara Bank
Desarahosahalli
Dasarahosahalli Branch
Vasantnagar Marg
B. M. L. Nagar
P. O.-K. G. F.-563115
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>101. Canara Bank
Dibburhalli
Main Road
Dibburahalli-562105
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>102. Canara Bank
Ganjigunte
Main Road
Ganjigunte Branch
Via Chinthamani-563125
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>103. Canara Bank
Gowribidanur
882, M. G. Road
Gowribidanur-561208
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>104. Canara Bank
Kamasamudram
105, Main Road
Kamasamudram-563129
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> <p>105. Canara Bank
Kolar
P. B. No. 34
1014/15 M. B. Road
Near Bus Stand
Kolar 563101
Karnataka.</p> <p>106. Canara Bank
Kundalagurki
Kundalagurki-562105
Kolar District
Karnataka.</p> |
|---|--|

107. Canara Bank
Malur
Near Bus Stand
Main Road
Malur-563120
Kolar District
Karnataka.
108. Canara Bank
Masti
Near Bus Stand
Masti-563139
Kolar District
Karnataka.
109. Canara Bank
Melur
Milk Producers
Co-operative Society
Building
Melur-562102
Kolar District
Karnataka.
110. Canara Bank
Mulbagal
Sri Raghavendra Complex
M. C. Road
Mulbagal-563131
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
111. Canara Bank
Murugamalla
Gangavaram Building
Main Road
Murugamalla-563146
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
112. Canara Bank
Oolawadi
Oolawadi-563125
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
113. Canara Bank
Lakshmipura
Main Road
Lakshmipura-563135
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
114. Canara Bank
Peresandra
A P C M Yard
Main Road
Peresandra-562104
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
115. Canara Bank
Robertsonpet,
490, 1st Floor
Vivek Complex
Robertsonpet
K G F-563122
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
116. Canara Bank
Currency Chest, K.G.F.
Geetha Road
275, Robertsonpet
K. G.F.-563122
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
117. Canara Bank
Royalpad
Royalpad-563134
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
118. Canara Bank
Siddlaghatta
P B No. 4,
T D Road
Siddlaghatta-562105
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
119. Canara Bank
Tayalur
M P C S Building
Near Bus Stand
Tayalur-563136
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
120. Canara Bank
Uthanur
168, Uthanur
Mudiyanur Main Road
Opposite to
M V Krishnappa
Highschool
Uthanur-563137
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
121. Canara Bank
Vokkaleri
Sri Iragappas Building
Vokkaleri-563130
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
122. Canara Bank
Yellampally
Yellampally-561207
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
123. Canara Bank
S S I Branch
Industrial Area
Hosur Road
Malur-563130
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
124. Canara Bank
Namagondlu
53, 180, 244,
Main Road
Namagondlu-561206
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
125. Canara Bank
Madderi
Madderi-563101
Kolar Dist
Karnataka.
126. Canara Bank
Divisional Office
Bangalore Rural
2, 1st Floor
Shanthi Kuteer
Race Course Road
Bangalore-560001.
127. Canara Bank
Amruthur
Panchayat Maid Road
Markonahalli-Huliyur
Durga Road
Amruthur-572111
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka.

128. Canara Bank
Avathi
151, Devanahalli Road
NH 7, Avathi Post
Avathi-562110
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
129. Canara Bank
Bevoor
71/2 A
Siddarameshwara Nilaya
Main Road
Bevoor-562108
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
130. Canara Bank
Bidadi
342, Bangalore-
Mysore Highway
Bidadi-562109
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
131. Canara Bank
Byrenahalli Cross
Arasapura Post-572121
Tumkur Distt.
Karnataka.
132. Canara Bank
Channapattana
Anjuman Building
Farah Manjil
1st Floor
J. C Road
Channapattana-571501
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
133. Canara Bank
Chikkanayakanahalli
95/96, Kuncham Building,
B H Road
Chikkanayakanahalli-572214
Tumkur Dist,
Karnataka.
134. Canara Bank
Devanahalli
Akshaya Bhavan
1st Floor
2633, B B Road
Devanahalli-562110
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
135. Canara Bank
Doddaballapur
P B No. 12,
702, Gandhinagar
Doddaballapur-561203
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
136. Canara Bank
Hosakote
K R Road
Hosakote-562114
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
137. Canara Bank
Hunasahalli
Hunasahalli-572139
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka.
138. Canara Bank
Kallambella
36 Kaviha Nilaya
National Highway-4
Kallambella-572125
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
139. Canara Bank
Kanakapura
P B No. 2
M G Road
Kanakapura-562117
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
140. Canara Bank
Kodamballi
Chamundeshwari Nilaya
No. 4, Main Road
Kodamballi-562140
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
141. Canara Bank
Kunigal
T A T C M S Building,
1333/1292,
Opp to Municipal Office
B M Road
Kunigal-572130
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka.
142. Canara Bank
Mavinakere-572221
Mavinakere
Karnataka.
143. Canara Bank
Main Road
Nandagudi-562122
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
144. Canara Bank
Nelamangala
Roopa Theatre Complex
B H Road
Nelamangala-562123
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
145. Canara Bank
Pattanayakanahalli
Dr. Chikkabanumayya Premises
Main Road
Pattanayakanahalli-572135
Tumkur Dist,
Karnataka.
146. Canara Bank
Ramnagar
796, M G Road
Ramnagar-571511
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
147. Canara Bank
Sira
Raghavendraswami Temple Road
Sira-572137
Bangalore Rural Dist.
148. Canara Bank
Sugganahalli
Panchayat Building
Sugganahalli-562128
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
149. Canara Bank
Thavarekere (Hosakote)
Thavarekere-562122
Hosakote Taluk
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka.
150. Canara Bank
Thavarekere (Tumkur)
R Govindappa Building
NH-4
Thavarekere-572139
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka.

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| 151. Canara Bank
Thiptur
P B No. 56
B H Road
Tiptur-572201
Tumkur Distt.
Karnataka. | 1st Floor
Guest House Road
Nazarbad
Mysore-570010
Karnataka |
| 152. Canara Bank
Hanumanthapura, Tumkur
232, Sri Guru-Layout
Hanumanthapura
Tumkur-572104
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka. | 162. Canara Bank
S S I, Mysore
60, 1st Main Road
Metagalli Extention
Sysore-570016
Karnataka. |
| 153. Canara Bank
Someswarapuram, Tumkur
2141, 15th Cross,
Someshwara Extension
Tumkur-572102
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka. | 163. Canara Bank
Agaramamballi
1047, Srikantha Nilaya
Post Office Road
Agaramamballi-571442
Mysore Dist
Karnataka. |
| 154. Canara Bank
Tumkur Main Branch
P B No. 39
3636/5256
Ashoka Road
Main Branch
Tumkur-572101
Karnataka. | 164. Canara Bank
Badanaguppe
Badanaguppe-571327
Mysore Dist
Karnataka. |
| 155. Canara Bank
Vijayapura
Aruna Complex
P B No 1, Main Road,
Vijayapura-562135
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka. | 165. Canara Bank
Hunasur
1833/41,
Kalpatharu Complex
B M Road
Hunasur-571105
Mysore Dist
Karnataka |
| 156. Canara Bank
Vishwanathapura
1st Floor
Co-operative Milk
Producers Society Ltd.,
Vishwanathpura-562110
Bangalore Rural Dist
Karnataka. | 166. Canara Bank
Kollegal
P B No. 14, 7-4-34
Souther Extention Road
Kollegal-571440
Mysore Dist
Karnataka |
| 157. Canara Bank
Y N Hoskote
Sri Ambedkar Building
410, M G Road,
Y N Hoskote-572141
Tumkur Dist
Karnataka. | 167. Canara Bank
Yelawala
Near Bus Stand
Mysore-Hunsur Road
Yelwal-571130.
Mysore Dist
Karnataka |
| 158. Canara Bank
Brindavan Extention, Mysore
2, Brindavan Extention
Mysore-570020
Krnataka | 168. Canara Bank
Aarani
A L Ramegowda Building
111, Aarani Bellur Hobli
Nagamangala Taluk
571418, Mandya Dist.
Karnataka |
| 159. Canara Bank
Nanjumalige Branch
888 A, Nanjumaige
Narayana Shastry Road
Lakshminuram
Mysore-570004
Karnataka | 169. Canara Bank
Belagola
M N P M Circle
K R Road
Belagola-571606
Mandya Dist
Karnataka |
| 160. Canara Bank
Thilaknagar, Mysore
5619/6, Umarkhayyam Road
Thilaknagar
Mysore-570021
Karnataka. | |
| 161. Canara Bank
N R I Branch
Canara Bank Bhavan | |

170. Canara Bank
Bellur
1132, Thumkur-Mysore Rd
Bellur-571418
Mandya Dist
Karnataka
171. Canara Bank
Saving Bank Branch
689, 1 Main, IIIrd Cross
'T' Block,
Ramakrishnanagar
Mysore-570023
Karnataka.
172. Canara Bank
Vijayanagar, Mysore,
4627, 16th Main
II Stage, Vijayanagar
Mysore-570017
Karnataka
173. Canara Bank
Account Section,
Canara Bank Bhavan
Guest House Road
Nazarbad
Mysore-570001
Karnataka
174. Canara Bank
Chamarajmohalla, Mysore
P B No. 308, 1213 A
Kantharaj Uras Road
Krishnamurthypuram
Chamarajmohalla
Mysore-570004
Karnataka
175. Canara Bank
Contonment, Bangalore
88, M G Road
Bangalore-560001
Karnataka
176. Canara Bank
Town Hall, Bangalore
P B No. 6867,
51, Stock Exchange Towers
I Cross, J C Road
Bangalore-560027
Karnataka
177. Canara Bank
Corporate Service Branch
Shankaranarayan Building
25, M G Road
Bangalore-560001
Karnataka
178. Canara Bank
Overseas Branch
28, M G Road
Bangalore-560001
Karnataka
179. Canara Bank
International Operations Br.
III floor
9, Community Centre
Gulmohore Enclave
New Delhi-110004.
180. Canara Bank
Capital Market Branch
Jeevan Bharati Bldg.
Sansad Marg
New Delhi-110001.
181. Canara Bank
International Banking Br.
I floor, Kumar Plaza,
1/64, WHS Timber Market
Kirti Nagar
New Delhi-110015.
182. Canara Bank
C-30, Community Centre
Near Janak Cinema
Janak Puri
New Delhi-110058.
183. Canara Bank
'B' Block
Local Shopping Complex
Spkka Chambers
Dilshad Garden
Delhi-110095
184. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Community Centre
2, Mayapuri Phase-II
New Delhi-110064.
185. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Community Centre
J-6, Rajouri Garden
New Delhi.
186. Canara Bank
Savitri Market
Shopping Centre
Tagore Park
Model Town
New Delhi-110009.
187. Canara Bank
National Stock Ex. Branch
H-54, Cannught Circus
Near Plaza Cinema
New Delhi-110001.
188. Canara Bank
'P' Block, Kendriya Bhandar
Shopping Complex
Raisina Road
New Delhi-110001.
189. Canara Bank
Local Shopping Complex-I
Pocket A-2
Sector-5, Rohini
New Delhi-110085
190. Canara Bank
7, Pocket H & J
Local Shopping Complex
Sarita Vihar
New Delhi-110044.
191. Canara Bank
Plot No. 03, ISO-10
Sector-6, Rohini
New Delhi-110085.

192. Canara Bank
S.S.B.
Marshall House
Hanuman Road
Sansad Marg
New Delhi-110001.
193. Canara Bank
S.S.B.
433, Bhera Enclave
Paschim Vihar
New Delhi-110063
194. Canara Bank
Fast Collection Centre
Marshall House
Hanuman Road
Sansad Marg
New Delhi-110001.
195. Canara Bank
Asset Recovery Management Branch
Above Arya Samaj Road Branch
Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh
New Delhi-110005.
196. Canara Bank
Cancard Service Centre
H-54, Cannought Circus
New Delhi.
197. Canara Bank
Corporate Service Branch
Ground Floor, Ansal Tower
38-Nehru Place
New Delhi-110019.
198. Canara Bank
Printing & Stationary Section
D-1211, Okhla Industrial Estate
Phase-2, New Delhi-110020.
199. Canara Bank
Village Bairagarh Cheechli
(Kolar Road), Distt.-Bhopal
Madhya Pradesh.
200. Canara Bank
11, Meel Chowk
Bangrasia Branch, Post-Misroth
Distt.-Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
Pin-462021.
201. Canara Bank
Sec.-15, Baikunth Dham, Srinagar Extn.
Khajrana Road
Indore, Madhya Pradesh.
202. Canara Bank
Orchha
Distt.-Tikamgarh
Madhya Pradesh.
203. Canara Bank
Sandeep Kumar Agrawal Bhawan
Shivaji Nagar Ward
Opposite Bharat Talkies
Itarsi-461111
Madhya Pradesh.
204. Canara Bank
Account Section
265-M.G. Road (First Floor)
Gora Kund, Indore-452023
Madhya Pradesh.
205. Canara Bank
Regional Office
Paryavas Bhawan
Block No. 3, 5th Floor
Jail Road, Arera Hills
Bhopal-426011.
206. Canara Bank
Account Section
First Floor, Jayanti Market
Jaipur-302001
207. Canara Bank
Cancard Service Centre
B-4-5, Jayanti Market
M.I. Road
Jaipur-302001.
208. Canara Bank
Overseas Branch
S.P.L. Gopinath Marg
Near M.L.A. Quarters
Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan.
209. Canara Bank
Malviya Nagar
Jaipur
Rajasthan.
210. Canara Bank
Main Road, Near Bajarla Koteri
Fatehpur Shekhawati-332301
Sikar, Rajasthan.
211. Canara Bank
48-C, Kalyan Sadan
Saraswati Colony
Bran Road, Kota-324001
Rajasthan.
212. Canara Bank
S.S.I. Branch
Gaingal, Distt.-Jaipur
Rajasthan.
- III. C. Q.1 Hyderabad
213. Marredpally Branch
Post Box No. 1; 10-1-5/12A
Entrenchment Road
Marredpally East
Secunderabad 500027
Andhra Pradesh.
214. RP Road, Secunderabad
P.B. No. 10, No. 311-81
R. P. Road
Secunderabad-500003
Andhra Pradesh.
215. Cantonment Secunderabad
G.F.H. No. 8, Avanti Colony
Main Karhana Road
Secunderabad-500009.

216. Abid Road, Hyderabad
P. B. No. 4, 4-1-954
Abid Road
Hyderabad-500001.
217. Ahmednagar, Hyderabad
10/5/29, Ground Floor
Ahmednagar
Hyderabad-500028.
218. Amirpet, Hyderabad
P. B. No. 3, 7-1, 6/5-616
Amirpet, Post Begumpet
Hyderabad-500016.
219. Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad
Plot No. 4/10 Unekatagiri
Cross RD, Road No. 5
Jubilee Hills
Hyderabad-500033
220. Nri Branch, Hyderabad
3-6-65, Besides Skyline Theatre
Basheerbagh
Hyderabad-500029.
221. Nallakunta, Hyderabad
2-1-564/485, 'Gayatri Bld.'
Main Road, Nallakunta
Hyderabad-500044
222. Narayanguda, Hyderabad
P. B. No. 1048 3-5-168-1234
Opp. Shanthi Theatre
Narayanguda
Hyderabad-500029.
223. Overseas Branch, Hyderabad
No. 5-10-180/21, Hill Fort Road
Hyderabad-500004.
224. Rajendranagar, Hyderabad
P. B. No. 37
Shivrampally, National Police
Academy Post
Hyderabad-500018.
225. Somajiguda, Hyderabad
6-3-1092 & 1093
Shanti Sikara Complex
Rajbhavan Road, Somajiguda
Hyderabad-500482.
226. Industrial Finance Branch
1-7-1, 2nd Floor
TSR Complex, S. P. Road
Secunderabad-500003.
227. Vivekananda Nagar, Hyderabad
5-4/3, Bashamir
Vivekanandanagar
Kukatpally-500072.
228. SSI Branch Hyderabad
H. No. 5-34/1, Y. Junction
Hyderabad Bombay National
Highway
Kukatpally
Hyderabad-500072.
229. Accounts Section, Hyderabad
P. B. No. 1045, 3-6-69/4/1A
Basheerbag, Besides Skyline
Cinema
Hyderabad-500029.
230. Regional Office, Hyderabad
Opp. Shanti Theatre
Narayanguda
Hyderabad-500029.
231. Divisional Office (M)
Opp. Shanti Theatre
Narayanguda
Hyderabad.
IV. C. O. Lucknow
232. Canara Bank
Saket Colony
6, Laxmi Marg
Agra-282010
Uttar Pradesh.
233. Canara Bank
1st Floor, Ansal Complex
Rajnagar, Ghaziabad-201002
Uttar Pradesh.
234. Canara Bank
C-1033/34, Sector-8
Opp. Comeral Convent
Mahanagar, Lucknow-226006
Uttar Pradesh.
235. Canara Bank
Gorakhnath Road
Gorakhpur-273001
Uttar Pradesh.
236. Canara Bank
Kapoor Complex, Shahadatpura
Maunathbhanjan-275101
Uttar Pradesh.
237. Canara Bank
112/292, Swaroop Nagar
Kanpur-208002
Uttar Pradesh.
238. Canara Bank
1/36, 1st Floor, Goyal Bahwan
Pandey Bazaar, Azamgarh-276001
Uttar Pradesh.

239. Canara Bank
33, 1st Floor, Civil Lines
Gorakhpur-Deoria Road
Deoria-274001
Uttar Pradesh.
240. Canara Bank
No. 103, Siddqui Plaza
Sector 12, Munshi Pulia
Indira Nagar, Lucknow-226016
Uttar Pradesh.
241. Canara Bank
Agri. Finance Branch
A-1|9, Sumit Complex (1st Floor)
Vibhuti Khand, Gomtinagar
Lucknow-226010
Uttar Pradesh.
242. Canara Bank
Currency Chest, Canara Bank
Building
Vipin Khand, Gomtinagar
Lucknow-226010
Uttar Pradesh.
243. Canara Bank
Chhotu Ram Post Graduate
College
Circular Road
Muzaffarnagar (UP).
244. Canara Bank
Dehradun Road
Near Kotwali
Rishikesh (UP).
245. Canara Bank
S. S. I. Branch
C-109, Bulandshahar
Industrial Area
Ghaziabad-201001 (UP).
246. Canara Bank
Lead Bank Office
Sadabad Gate
Agra-Aligarh Road
Hathras-204101 (UP).
247. Canara Bank
4|11, Vishal Khand
Gomti Nagar
Lucknow-226010 (UP).
248. Canara Bank,
Dehradun Clement Town.
1, Turner Road, Clement Town,
Dehradun-248 001
Uttar Pradesh,
Dehradun.
249. Canara Bank
Rudrapur
D1-D2, 4|2, Civil Lines,
Rudrapur-263153
Uttar Pradesh
Udhamsingh Nagar.
- D. O. SHIMOGA
250. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Govind Krupa Trust Building
Sagar-577 401
Karnataka, Shimoga.
R. O. Mangalore.
251. Canara Bank
Karkala Padubidri Road
Kedinje-574 110
Karnataka, Udupi.
R. O. Hassan.
252. Canara Bank
Srikrishna Nilaya
Mosalehosahally-573 212
Karnataka.
VI C.O. Mumba Nagar
253. Canara Bank
Circle Office
13, 14 & 20th floor
Maker Tower 'E', Cuffe Parade
Mumbai-400 005.
254. Canara Bank
Corporate Service Branch
20th Floor, Maker Tower 'E'
Circle Office, Cuffe Parade
Mumbai-400005
255. Canara Bank
SSB-Nariman Point Branch
203, Regent Chambers
Nariman Point
Mumbai-400 021.
256. Canara Bank
SSB, Girgaum Branch
Diamond Queen Bldg.
Raja Rammohan Rao Road
Girgaum
Mumbai-400 004.
257. Canara Bank
SSB-Mazgaon
All Saint's Home Bldg.
54-A, Dockyard Road
Mumbai-400 010.
258. Canara Bank
Andheri (East) Branch
Aayushi Apartment
Ground Floor, "B" Wing
Shop No. 125, Plot-248
Village Kondivita,
J. B. Nagar
Mumbai-4400 057.
259. Canara Bank
Kandivli (E) Branch
Plot No. 57, CTS-792
Ground Floor, Ganapati Tower's
Thakur Village Western Highway
Mumbai-400 101

260. Canara Bank
Mulund (East) Branch
Sreenath Plaza
Ground Floor, OTS 525, 525/1 to 8
I.T. Road
Mumbai-400 081.
261. Canara Bank
Overseas-II Branch
Kohinoor Corner Bldg.
1st Floor, Veer Savarkar Marg
Near Siddhi Vinayaka Temple
Prabhadevi
Mumbai-400025.
262. Canara Bank
Karve Nagar Branch
Plot No. 30
Subarna Bagh Colony
Near Shubham Karoti App't.
Karve Nagar
Pune-411029
(Maharashtra).
263. Canara Bank
Pandharpur Branch
Udyog Bhavan
Paschim Dwar
Main Road
Pandharpur-413304
(Maharashtra).
264. Canara Bank
Wardha Branch
'Kannao' Complex
Plot No. 286
Opp. Sai Mandir
Wardha-440201
(Maharashtra).
265. Canara Bank
Vijayant Apartment
First Floor
Opp. Shiv Darshan Society
Gandevi Road
Lunsi Kui
Navsari-396145
(Gujarat).
266. Canara Bank
Satellite Branch
First Floor
Dhananjay Towers
100 Feet Main Road
Adjoining 132 Feet Ring Road
Satellite
Ahmedabad-380015
(Gujarat).
267. Canara Bank
Meera Road Branch
Bldg. No. E-41
Poonam Chambers
Opp. Sector 6 & 7
Meera Road (East)
Thane-401107
(Maharashtra).
268. Canara Bank
Ambarnath (W) Branch
Sai Krupa Apartments
Ground Floor, Near Fatima High School
Fatima Road
Ambarnath (West)
Dist. Thane
Pin Code-421501
(Maharashtra).
269. Canara Bank
Isanpur Branch
Ramji Bhavan
Near Isanpur Post Office
Isanpur
Ahmedabad-382443
(Gujarat).
270. Canara Bank
Akota Branch
Gajanan Complex
1st Floor, Old Padra Road
Akota
Vadodara-390020
(Gujarat).
271. Canara Bank
Exhibition Road Branch
Luv-Kush Towers
Exhibition Road
Patna-800001.
272. Canara Bank
Kankarbagh Branch
B-51, P.O. Colony
Kankarbagh
Patna-800020.

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| <p>273. Canara Bank
Bajaja Road Branch
Bajaja Road
Gaya-823001.</p> <p>274. Canara Bank
Nadaon Branch
Vill ÷ Post—Nadan
VIA-Buxar Gazadharganj
Dist-Bhojpur-800211.</p> <p>275. Canara Bank
Patliputra Colony Branch
No. 18, Patliputra Colony
Patna-800013.</p> <p>276. Canara Bank
Raja Bazar Branch
Khajpura Cold Storage Bhawar
Baily Road
Patna-800014.</p> <p>277. Canara Bank
Regional Office
Sumitra Sadan, II Floor
Boaring Road Chowk
Patna-800001.
VIII Co. Patna</p> <p>278. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Bada Bazar
Munger-811201.</p> <p>279. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Dhawan Building
Naya Road, P. B. No. 62
Muzaffarpur-842002.</p> <p>280. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Mahadeo Road
Siwan-841226.</p> <p>281. Canara Bank
A Saja Mobaiya Branch
Janta Haat
Via-Baisi
Dist.-Purnea.</p> <p>282. Canara Bank
Bangalwa Branch
Vill-Bangalwa
Dist.-Munger-811212.</p> <p>283. Canara Bank
Bhagalpur Branch
Mahatma Gandhi Road
Onposite to Head Post Office
Bhagalpur-812001.</p> | <p>284. Canara Bank
Darauidha Branch
Near Police Station
Dist-Siwan-841233.</p> <p>285. Canara Bank
Dhurlakh Branch
Post-Kishanpur
Dhurlakh
Dist.-Samastipur-848301.</p> <p>286. Canara Bank
Gopalganj Branch
District Board Chowk
Gopalganj-841428.</p> <p>287. Canara Bank
Katihar Branch
Girls School Road
Dist.-Katihar-854105.</p> <p>288. Canara Bank
Madhubani Branch
Narial Bazar
Madhubani-847211.</p> <p>289. Canara Bank
Munger Branch
Bada Bazar
Dist. Munger-811201.</p> <p>290. Canara Bank
Motihari Branch
Laxman Vatika
Bank Road
Motihari
Dist. East Champaran-845401.</p> <p>291. Canara Bank
Raxaul Branch
Bank Road Raxaul
Dist. East Champaran-845304</p> <p>292. Canara Bank
Rajwara Branch
Vill ÷ Post—Rajwara
Via Karnowl
Dist. Muzaffarpur-843125</p> <p>293. Canara Bank
Rampur Atauli Branch
Vill & Post-Rampur Atauli
P. S. Ishwarpur
Block-Tariava
Saran-841421.</p> <p>294. Canara Bank
Ramgarha Branch
Vill & Post-Ramgarha
Via-Takkipur
Dist. Siwan-841244.</p> |
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295. Canara Bank
Sitamarhi Branch
Central Market
Dist. Sitamarhi-851101.
296. Canara Bank
Shekhpura Branch
Old Registry Office
Katara Chowk
Dist. Shekhpura-848101.
297. Canara Bank
Siwan Branch (VLB)
Rajendra Path
Babunia More
Siwan-841226.
298. Canara Bank
Samastipur Branch
Sanjay Market
Ganesh Chowk
Dist Samastipur-848101.
299. Canara Bank
Saraya Branch
Vill & Post-Saraiya
Via-Birhana Bazar
Dist. Muzaffarpur-843127.
300. Canara Bank
Regional Office
Kadru Bye Pass Road
Doranda
Ranchi-843002.
301. Canara Bank
Currency Chest
Katras Road
Dhanbad-826001.
302. Canara Bank
Churi Branch
Post-Rai
Dist. Ranchi-829209.
303. Canara Bank
Gobindpur Branch
Agarwal Mansion
G. T. Road
Gobindpur
Dist. Dhanbad-828109.
304. Canara Bank
Chutia Branch
Main Road Chutia
Dist. Ranchi-834001.
305. Canara Bank
Ratu Road Branch
Prasad Mansion
Ratu Road
Ranchi-834005.
306. Canara Bank
Ramgarh Cant Branch
Dist. Hazaribagh-829122.
307. Canara Bank
Tumung Branch
Vill-Tumung
Via Sundarnagar
Dist. West Singhbhum-832107
308. Canara Bank
Circle Office
Luv Kush Towers
Exhibition Road
Patna-800001.
309. Canara Bank
Patna Main Branch
South Gandhi Maindaan
Patna-800001.
310. Canara Bank
Exhibition Road Branch
Ground Floor
Luv-Kush Towers
Exhibition Road
Patna-800001.
311. Canara Bank
Bokaro Steel City Branch
Nayaa More
Bokaro Steel City-827001
Dist. Dhanbad.
312. Canara Bank
Bistunur Jamshedpur Branch
Gajraj Mansion I
Bistunur Jamshedpur-831001
Dist. East Singhbhum.
313. Canara Bank
Toila Dungari Branch
1st Floor
Hotel Deboniar
New Kalimaati Road
Saakchi
Jamshedpur-831001
Dist. East Singhbhum
314. Canara Bank
Golmuri Jamshedpur Branch
Marvah Arcade Masjid Road
Golmuri Market
Jamshedpur-831003
Dist East Singhbhum.
315. Canara Bank
Ranchi Main Branch
Jalaram Mansion
S. N. Ganouly Road
Ranchi-834001.

316. Canara Bank
Deoghar Branch
Sita Hotel
Deoghar-814112.
317. Canara Bank
Lead Bank Office
Old Registry Office Building
Main Road Sheikhpura-811105
Bihar.
318. Canara Bank
Namkum Branch
Hightension Insulated Factory
Ranchi-834001.
319. Canara Bank
Mango Branch
Post Azadnagar
Mango-832110
Jamshedpur.

**STATE BANK OF BIKANER & JAIPUR
HEAD OFFICE**

Branches to be notified in the Official Gazette
Under Rule 10(4) of Official Languages
Rules, 1976

1. Industrial Finance Branch. Mumbai
2. Overseas Branch. Mumbai
3. D. N. Road. Mumbai
4. P. M. Road. Mumbai
5. Service Branch. Mumbai
6. Danabunder. Mumbai
7. Vashi. New Mumbai
8. Kalman Road. Nagpur

Gujarat State

9. Gandhi Dham
Udaipur District.
10. Treasury Office. Udaipur.

**CORPORATION BANK : ZONAL OFFICE
HYDERABAD**

1. Neerkulla Branch : Br. Code : 288
S. V. P. Road,
Rangampet
Hanumakonda
Warangal-506007.
2. Ailapur-Branch Code No. 301
D. No. 7-8011
Main Road
Ailapur-503246
Via Jannepally
Dist. Nizamabad
State : A. P.

3. Amidyala Branch, Br. Code No. 291
First Ward
Main Bazar
Anantapur Dist.
Amidyala-515822.
Taluk : Uravakonda
Dist. Anantapur
State (A.P.).
4. Anantapur Branch/Branch Code No. 186
11/169, Subash Road
P. B. No. 42
Anantapur-515001
Taluk Anantapur
Dist. Anantapur
State (A.P.).
5. Bathalapalli Branch/Branch Code No. 299
2-139, Tadapatri Road
Bathalapalli-515661
Taluk Bathalapalli
Dist. Anantapur
State (A.P.).
6. Beluguppa (95) Branch
3/1, Nagasri Nilayam
Main Bazar
Beluguppa-515741
Taluk Kalyandurg
Dist. Anantapur
State (A.P.).
7. Chapadu (378) Branch
Ward No. 2, Main Road
Chapadu-516355
Via Kallur
Taluk Chapadu
Dist. Cuddapah
State A.P.
8. Chinthakunta (407) Branch
Door No. 1/22
Chinthakunta-516172
Via Mydukur
Taluk Divvur
Dist. Cuddapah
State A.P.
9. Hyderabad Caps Branch (524)
H. No. 5-9-112
Ist Floor
Surya Chambers
Opp. Telugu University
Nampally
Hyderabad-500001
Taluk HYD
Dist. HYD (State A.P.).
10. Hyderabad-PBB Branch (524)
Personal Banking Branch
H. No. 5-9-112
Ist Floor
Surya Chambers
Opp. Telugu University
Nampally
Hyderabad-500001
Taluk HYD
Dist. HYD
State (A.P.).

11. Hyderabad-Banjara Hills (590)
Commercial & Personal Banking Br.
8-2-248/A, Road No. 3
Banjara Hills
Hyderabad-500034
Dist. Hyderabad
State : (A.P.).
12. Hyderabad-Jubilee Hills (591)
Commercial & Personal Banking Br.
468-Jubilee Hills
Hyderabad-500033
Dist. Hyderabad
State (A.P.).
13. Secunderabad Taranaka Branch (623)
Specialised Commercial & personal
B. 12-13, 483/33
Plot No. 3
Survey No. 175/1
Street No. 1, Tarnaka
Secunderabad-500017
Dist. Hyd.
State (A.P.).
14. Hyderabad Hyderguda Branch (276)
3-6-285, Ameer Mahal Apartments
(Adjacent to CDR Hospital)
Hyderguda
Hyderabad-500029
Taluk Himayat Nagar
Dist. Hyderabad
State (A.P.).
15. Secunderabad Gunrock Enclave Branch
(635)
Plot No. 220
Gunrock Enclave
Sikh Road, Manovikasnagar
Bowenpally
Secunderabad-500009
Dist. Hyderabad
State : (A.P.).
16. Secunderabad Sainikpuri Branch (640)
MIG B-11
Dr. A. S. Rao Nagar
Hyderabad-500062
Dist. Hyderabad
State (A.P.).
17. Hyderabad Badichowdi Branch (136)
Sri Ranga Commercial Complex
1st Floor, 4-5-443
Sultan Bazaar
Badi Chowdi
Hyderabad-500195
Dist. Hyd.
State (A.P.).
18. Hyderabad Service Branch (915)
Service Branch
5-9-88/18/88/2
Ground Floor
Sapphire Complex
Chapel Road
P. B. No. 132
Hyderabad-500001
- Dist. Hyd.
State (A.P.).
19. Corporation Bank
S.S.V. Karayogam Building
Alappad
P.O. Cheriazhickal-690573
Karunagapally Taluk
Kollam District
Kerala.
20. Corporation Bank
Ward No. 5/422/Z, 1st Floor
St. George Complex
Bank Stop
Angamaly-683572
Kerala.
21. Corporation Bank
No. IX/506-B, I Floor
"Ushas", Chanapetta Junction..
VIA Anchal, Channapetta 691311
Pathanapuram Taluk, Kollam District
Kerala.
22. Corporation Bank
IV/34-A, Maveli House
Ezhupunna-688548
Cherthala Taluk
Alapuzha District
Kerala.
23. Corporation Bank
Survey No. 3/13
H.N. 47, Road Side
Kallambalam Junction
Kallambalam 695605
Trivandrum District
Kerala.
24. Corporation Bank
Madhav Nilayam
Main Road
Kannambra-678686
Palakkad District
Kerala
25. Corporation Bank
Kochi-Caps
XXXVII/398-B
Radhakrishna Building
2nd Floor, Cloth Bazar
Ernakulam, Kochi-682031
Ernakulam District
Kerala.
26. Corporation Bank
KP/11/991, Tharakans Bldgs.,
Pulamon P.O. M. C. Road
Kottarakkara-691531
Kollam District
Kerala.
27. Corporation Bank
A. B. Mohammed Memorial Building
U. P. No. 123/A
Uaikom Road
Poothotta-682307
Ernakulam District
Kerala

28. Corporation Bank
Paravila Building
Umannoor-691547
Kottarakkara Taluk
Kollam District
Kerala.
29. Corporation Bank
I Floor, Erinjippadi Buildings
Main Road
Vadakkekkad-679562
Thrissur District
Kerala.
30. Corporation Bank
V.P. IX/586, Near Market
Vayalar East-688536
Alappuzha District
Kerala.
31. Ramprastha Ghaziabad
Corporation Bank
Personal Banking Branch
Deep Memorial Public School
"A" Block, Deep Vihar, Chander-
Nagar, Ramprastha
Ghaziabad.
32. Gomti Nagar, Lucknow
Corporation Bank
Personal Banking Branch
First Floor, L.D.A. Shopping-
Complex, Vivek Kand
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.
33. Zonal Office, Lucknow
Corporation Bank
Zonal Office
1-1/F, Ashok Marg
Near Nishatganj Gomti-
Bridge, Lucknow
226001 (U.P.).
34. Aliganj, Lucknow
Corporation Bank
Commerical & Personal Banking Branch
B-1-2/F, Sadaf Centre
Kapoorthala, Aliganj
Lucknow-226024 (U.P.).
35. Noida S.S.I.
Corporation Bank
Small Scale Industries Branch
G-28, 29, Sector-18
Noida-201301
Gautam Budh Nagar District
(U.P.).
36. Allahabad-Main
Corporation Bank
69 Jonstonganj
Allahabad-211003
(U.P.).
37. Jabalpur
Corporation Bank
Guru Singh Shaba Building
Ground Floor, Civic Centre
Marhatal
Jabalpur-482002
(M.P.).
38. Ghaziabad Main
Corporation Bank
104, Navyug Market
Ghaziabad-201001
(U.P.).
39. J. P. Nagar, Bhopal
Corporation Bank
7/1, First Floor
Berasia Road, J. P. Nagar
Bhopal-462001
(M.P.).
40. Noida Main
Corporation Bank
B-1, Sector 26
Noida-201301
Gautam Buddha Nagar district
(U.P.).
41. Indira Nagar, Lucknow
Corporation Bank
Atul Market
Opposite Lekhraj Market
Faizabad Road
Lucknow-226016
(U.P.).
42. Corporation Bank
"Aditi Commerce Centre"
H-2406, Gen. Thimayya Road
Eat Street, Camp
Pune-411001
Maharashtra.
43. Corporation Bank
CTS 836, Pratiksha Apartments
Opp. Filmistan Studio
S. V. Road, Goregaon (West)
Mumbai-400062
Maharashtra.
44. Corporation Bank
Pawanputra Complex
Opp. Shiv Vallabh Road
Marutinagar, Ashokvihar
Dahisar (East)
Mumbai-400068
Maharashtra.
45. Corporation Bank
C II B, Divine Sheraton Plaza
Ground Floor, Jesal Park
Bhayander (East)
Thane-401105
Maharashtra.
46. Corporation Bank
Gomes Mansion, 26
Lourdes Colony, Orlem
Malad (West)
Mumbai-400064
Maharashtra.
47. Corporation Bank
Zonal Office
R. C. Road
P.B. No. 75
Hassan-573201.

48. Corporation Bank

Lead Bank Office
P.B. No. 96
M. G. Road
Chikmagalur-577101.

49. Corporation Bank

Lead Bank Office
P.B. No. 74
College Road
Madikeri-571201.

50. Corporation Bank

Commercial & Personal Banking Branch
OB-24
Railhead Commercial Complex
Near Panama Chowk
Jammu-180006.

UNION BANK OF INDIA

Branches/Offices recommended for notification
under Official Language Rule 10(4)

1. Union Bank of India

Puda Mohali Branch

S.C.F. 3-4

Puda Complex

Phase-I

S.A.S. Nagar

Mohali-160059

Dist : Roop Nagar (Ropar)

Punjab.

2. Union Bank of India

Alambagh Branch

551 JHA/146/Ram Nagar

Kanpur Road

Lucknow.

STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA

Sr. No.	Name of Branch/Office	Address
1	2	3
1.	Chitra, Bhavnagar	State Bank of Saurashtra, Chitra Ind. Estate, GIDC, Bhavnagar-364004.
2.	Alang	State Bank of Saurashtra, Alang Ship Breaking Yard, Tal. Talaja, Dist. Bhavnagar.
3.	Gadhada Maja	State Bank of Saurashtra, Gadhada Swaminarayan Mandir, Main Branch. Gadhada, Dist. Bhavnagar.
4.	Gadhadz Agri. Dev. Br.	State Bank of Saurashtra, Agri. Branch, Pravin Bhuvan Opp. Bus Stand, Gadhadra 364750 Dist. Bhavnagar.
5.	Palitana Main	State Bank of Saurashtra, Darbar Chowk, Palitana 364270.
6.	Palitana (Taleti Road)	State Bank of Saurashtra, Taleti Road Branch, Palitana 364270 Dist. Bhavnagar.
7.	Amerli Agri. Dev. Br.	State Bank of Saurashtra, Agri. Branch, Hari Krishna Bldg. Amreli-364601.
8.	Chalala	State Bank of Saurashtra, Mochi Street, Subhas Road Chalala-364630 Dist. Amreli.
9.	Dedan Branch	State Bank of Saurashtra, Dedan-364550. Tal. Rajula, Dist. Amreli.
10.	Vadia	State Bank of Saurashtra, Silver Jubilee Road, Surangpara, Vadia-364480, Dist. Amreli.
11.	Kodinar Branch	State Bank of Saurashtra, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Road, Kodinar-362270 Dist. Junagadh.
12.	Anand	State Bank of Saurashtra, Op. Sardarganj, P.B. No. 1, Anand-388001.
13.	Ankleshwar	State Bank of Saurashtra, Ravi Complex OPP. New Bus stand, GIDC Industrial Estate, Ankleshwar-393001.

1	2	3
14.	Kheda	State Bank of Saurashtra, Panchayat Samiti Bldg., Kheda-337411 (Dist. Kheda).
15.	Karjan	State Bank of Saurashtra, Nava Bazar, Near Railway Station, Karjan-391240 Dist. Vadodara.
16.	Ring Road, Surat	State Bank of Saurashtra, Ring Road, Swamibaug, Opp. Fire Brigade Station, Surat-395002.
17.	Varachha Road, Surat	State Bank of Saurashtra, Opp. Sumangal Shopping Centre, Varachha Main Road, Surat-395006.
18.	Makarpura, Vadodara	State Bank of Saurashtra, 30-31, Bhagat Colony, GIDC, Makarpura Industrial Estate, Vadodara-390010).
19.	C. G. Road, Br. Ahmedabad	State Bank of Saurashtra, Shyam Gokul, A-24, Swasik Society, C. G. Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.
20.	Drive-in Road, Ahmedabad	State Bank of Saurashtra, C. Indraprastha, 1st floor, Drive-in Road, Ahmedabad-380052.
21.	Ayojannagar, Branch, Ahmedabad	State Bank of Saurashtra, 13, Dharnidhar Society Nr. Dharnidhar Jain Temple, Ayojannagar, Vikas Gruh Road, Ahmedabad - 380007.
22.	Isanpur Branch, Ahmedabad	State Bank of Saurashtra, Sahyog Building, Manorama Park, Vatva-Isanpur Cross Rd, Isanpur, Ahmedabad-380008.
23.	Khadia Branch, Ahmedabad	State Bank of Saurashtra, Khadia Char Rasta, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad-380001.
24.	Bantai Branch	State Bank of Saurashtra, Bantai, Taluka, Virangam Dist. Ahmedabad Bantai-382120.
25.	Chitrawad	State Bank of Saurashtra, Tal. Kandorana Dist. Rajkot-360452
26.	Kha Khijalia	State Bank of Saurashtra, Dist. Rajkot-360490.
27.	Maliya Miyana	State Bank of Saurashtra, Maliya Miyana Dist. Rajkot Via Morbi-363670.
28.	Mota Dahisara	State Bank of Saurashtra, Main Bazar, Mota Dahisara-363660.
29.	Ankolwadi	State Bank of Saurashtra, Ankolwadi Dist. Junagadh 362140.
30.	Alidhra	State Bank of Saurashtra, Alidhra-362260.
31.	Balagam	State Bank of Saurashtra, Balagam (Ghed) Via Keshod-362221.
32.	Bantwa	State Bank of Saurashtra, M. G. Road, Bantwa 362620.
33.	Harshadpur	State Bank of Saurashtra, Harshadpur, Via Chela Tal. & Dist. Jamnagar-361012.
34.	Jamjodhpur ADB	State Bank of Saurashtra, Station Rd., Gandhi Chowk, Jamjodhpur-360530.
35.	Bagthala	State Bank of Saurashtra, Bazar, Bagthala-3637.
36.	Baladia (Kutch)	State Bank of Saurashtra, Shri Kutch Swaminarayan Temple Uplovas, Baladia (K) 379427.

INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK**Indian Overseas Bank**

Schedule regarding Notification of Branch,
Regional Office under Rule 10(4) of
Official Language

1. Thiruvananthapuram Regional Office
Indian Overseas Bank
Regional Office
Third Floor, Eastern Wing
Kerala State Housing Board Bldg.
Thiruvananthapuram-695001.
2. Calcutta (Non-Metro) Region-Port Blair
Branch
Indian Overseas Bank
Delanipur Junction
(P.O.) Haddo
Port Blair-744102
Andaman & Nicobar.

SYNDICATE BANK

1. Syndicate Bank
Currency Chest, Vijayawada
Sai Krishna
Labbipet
Vijayawada-520 010
Krishna District
Andhra Pradesh.
2. Syndicate Bank
Nagaram Branch
Via Panigiri
Arvapalli Mandal
Nagaram-508 279
Nalgonda District
Andhra Pradesh.
3. Syndicate Bank
Boddam Branch
Pathmala Pallivedhi
Boddam-532 148
Via Sigadam, Rajam Taluk
Srikakulam District
Andhra Pradesh
4. Syndicate Bank
Vizianagaram Branch
17-5-13, College Road,
Opp. Mayur Lodge
Vizianagaram-531 202
Vizianagaram District
Andhra Pradesh.
5. Syndicate Bank
Vishakhapatnam Chinnavalthera Branch
7-1-73A, University Road
Chinnavalthera-530 023
Vishakhapatnam
Andhra Pradesh.
6. Syndicate Bank
Mandapeta Branch
Cinema Road
Mandapeta-533 308
East Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.

7. Syndicate Bank
Veeravaram Branch
Veeravaram-533 485
Via Kirlampudi
East Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
8. Syndicate Bank
Kesanapalli Branch
Kesanapalli-533 550
Via Sivakodu
East Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
9. Syndicate Bank
Rajahmundry Branch
P.B. No. 16
Rajahmundry-533-101
East Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
10. Syndicate Bank
Guntur Brindavan Gardens Branch
3-28-12
Brindavan Gardens
Guntur-522 006
Guntur District
Andhra Pradesh.
11. Syndicate Bank
Kakinada Gandhinagar Branch
Gandhinagar
Kakinada-533 104
East Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
12. Syndicate Bank
Kovvur Branch
Kovvur-534 350
West Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
13. Syndicate Bank
Eluru Branch
1 Floor, Ramakrishna Complex
Opp. Rama Mahal
Ramachandra Rao Pet
Eluru-534 002
West Godavari District
Andhra Pradesh.
14. Syndicate Bank
Mulukuduru Branch
Mulukuduru-522 315
Via Macharavam
Ponnur Taluk
Guntur District
Andhra Pradesh.
15. Syndicate Bank
Mutlur Branch
Main Branch
Mutlur-522 215
Via Chebrole
Guntur District
Andhra Pradesh.
16. Syndicate Bank
Pallerlamudi Branch
Ramalayam Street
Pallerlamudi-521-1 05
Nuziveedu Taluk
Krishna District
Andhra Pradesh.

17. Syndicate Bank
Tarakatur Branch
Tarakatur-521 156
Gudur Mandal
Krishna District,
Andhra Pradesh.
18. Syndicate Bank
Ganapeswaram Branch
Ganapeswaram-521 281
Via Nagayalanka
Krishna District,
Andhra Pradesh.
19. Syndicate Bank
Vijawada Labbipet Branch
40-3-2, Labbipet
P.B. No. 716
Vijayawada-520 010
Krishna District,
Andhra Pradesh.
20. Syndicate Bank
Nagulapalem Branch
Door No. 5-235, Chirala Taluk
Parchur Mandal
Nagulapalem-523 178
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
21. Syndicate Bank
Veligandla Branch
Door No. 87
Main Road, Via Kanigiri
Veligandla-523 224
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
22. Syndicate Bank
Santhamagalur Branch
Main Road
Santhamagalur-523 302
Addanki Taluk
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
23. Syndicate Bank
Maddipadu Branch
Grand Trunk Road
Maddipadu-523 211
Ongole Taluk
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
24. Syndicate Bank
Chandalur Branch
Door No. 10-50, Via Inkollu
Chandalur-523 167
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
25. Syndicate Bank
Kakarla Branch
Main Road
Kakarla-523 253
Podili Mandal
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
26. Syndicate Bank
Chirikurapadu Branch
Chirikurapadu-523 124
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
27. Syndicate Bank
Darsi Branch
Podili Road
Near Darsi Bus Stand
Darsi-523 247
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
28. Syndicate Bank
Chandrasekharaipuram Branch
Kanigiri Mandal
Prakasham District,
Andhra Pradesh.
29. Syndicate Bank
Tirupathi Branch
249, Gandhi Road, P.B. 19
Tirupathi-517 501
Chittoor District,
Andhra Pradesh.
30. Syndicate Bank
Dagadarthi Branch
Dagadarthi-524 152
Dagadarthi Mandal
Nellore District,
Andhra Pradesh.
31. Syndicate Bank
Kodur Branch
Chennai Road
Kodur-516 101
Cuddapah District,
Andhra Pradesh.
32. Syndicate Bank
Kurnool St. Mary High School Branch
Kurnool-518 001
Andhra Pradesh.
33. Syndicate Bank
Lead District Office, Kurnool
52/172, Bastian Road
Near Old Bus Stand
Kurnool-518 001,
Andhra Pradesh.
34. Syndicate Bank
Nandavaram Branch
Nandavaram-518 343
Yemmiganur Mandal
Kurnool District,
Andhra Pradesh.
35. Syndicate Bank
Nandyal Branch
No. 25/256, P.B. No. 15
Srinivasanagar, Nandyal-518 501
Kurnool District,
Andhra Pradesh.
36. Syndicate Bank
Ramallakota Branch
Ramallakota-518 217
Dhone Taluk
Kurnool District,
Andhra Pradesh.

37. Syndicate Bank
Simhadripuram Branch
Z.P. High School Road
Simhadripuram-516 454
Cuddapah District
Andhra Pradesh.
38. Syndicate Bank
Rayadurg Branch
Door No. 9-1-126, 1 Floor
Lakshmi Bazar
Rayadurg-515 865
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
39. Syndicate Bank
Gudibanda Branch
Gudibanda-515 271
Madakasir Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
40. Syndicate Bank
Palasamudram Branch
Palasamudram-515 241
Hindupur Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
41. Syndicate Bank
Chalakur Branch
Chalakur-515 122
Somandepalli Mandal
Penukonda Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
42. Syndicate Bank
Chilamathur Branch
3/174, 1 Floor
Main Road
Chilamathur-515 341
Hindupur Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
43. Syndicate Bank
Kodigenahalli Branch
Kodigenahalli-515 212
Hindupur Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
44. Syndicate Bank
Amarapuram Branch
1-134, 1 Floor, Main Road
Amarapuram-515 281
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
45. Syndicate Bank
Puttaparthi Branch
Main Road
Opp. Main Gate
Prasanthi Nilayam
Puttaparthi-515 134
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
46. Syndicate Bank
Thimmampalli Branch
House No. 5/5
Thimmampalli-515 465
Yallanur Mandal
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
47. Syndicate Bank
Yadiki Branch
Masjid Road
Yadiki-515 408
Tadapatri Taluk
Anantapur District
Andhra Pradesh.
48. Syndicate Bank
Kanumolu Branch
Main Road
Kanumolu-521 106
Krishna District (A.P.).
49. Syndicate Bank
Kondapalli Branch
Kondapalli-521 228
Krishna District (A.P.).
50. Syndicate Bank
Chennuru Branch
Chennuru-521 358
Pedana Mandal
Krishna District (A.P.).
51. Syndicate Bank
Ramachandrapuram Branch
Main Road
Ramachandrapuram-533 255
52. Syndicate Bank
Srikakulam Branch
Near Ramakrishna Theatre
Srikakulam-532 001
Srikakulam Distt. (A.P.).
53. Syndicate Bank
Bheemavarapukota Branch
Bheemavarapukota-533 410
Kotenandur Mandal
East Godavari Distt. (A.P.).
54. Syndicate Bank
Anigandlapadu Branch
Anigandlapadu-521 191
Penuganchiprolu Mandal
Krishna District (A.P.).
55. Syndicate Bank
Amruthnagar Branch
Amruthnagar-508 219
(Avanthipuram)
Allagadapa Post
Nalgonda Distt. (A.P.).
56. Syndicate Bank
Tadinada Branch
Tadinada-521 342
Kaikalur Taluk
Krishna District (A.P.).

57. Syndicate Bank
Kalmalacheruvu Branch
Kalmalacheruvu-508 201
Garidepally Mandal
Nalgonda Distt. (A.P.).
58. Syndicate Bank
Satuluru Branch
Statuluru-522 549
Chilakaluripet Taluk
Guntur Distt. (A.P.).
59. Syndicate Bank
Kanuru Branch
Near "Siris"
Bander Road
Ashoknagar
Kanuru-520 607
Krishna District (A.P.).
60. Syndicate Bank
Telledavarapalli Branch
Telledavarapalli 521 416
Vissanapet Mandal
Krishna District (A.P.).
61. Syndicate Bank
Divili Branch
Door No. 2 13, Main Road
Divili-533 493
Peddapuram Taluk
East Godavari Distt. (A.P.).
62. Syndicate Bank
Guntur Main Branch
24-2-87, P.E. No. 152
Guntur-522 003
Guntur Distt. (A.P.).
63. Syndicate Bank
Yanamadala Branch
Door No. 1-52
Yanamadala-521 202
Nuziveedu Taluk
Krishna District (A.P.).
64. Syndicate Bank
Veerulapadu Branch
Veerulapadu-521 170
Veerulapadu Mandal
Krishna District (A.P.).
65. Syndicate Bank
Tenali Branch
2-11-14, Nehru Road
P. B. No. 26
Tenali-522201
Guntur District (A.P.).
66. Syndicate Bank
Goppili Branch
Via Palasa
Goppili-53221
Srikakulam District (A.P.).
67. Syndicate Bank
Machilipatnam Branch
7/169, Azad Road
Robertsonpet
P. B. No. 23
Machilipatnam-521001
Krishna District (A.P.).
68. Syndicate Bank
Velupucherla Branch
Via Musunuru
Velupucherla-521207
Nuziveedu Taluk
Krishna District (A.P.).
69. Syndicate Bank
Vijayawada Gandhinagar Branch
26-2-69, Andhra Ratna Road
P. B. No. 575
Vijayawada-520003
Krishna District (A.P.).
70. Syndicate Bank
Miryalaguda Branch
Nalgonda Chowrasta
Miryalaguda-508207
Nalgonda District (A.P.).
71. Syndicate Bank
Vijayawada Buckinghampet Branch
27-33-18 Gudavallivari Street
P. B. No. 373
Vijayawada-520002
Krishna District (A.P.).
72. Syndicate Bank
Borrampalem Branch
Borrampalem-534451
Chintalapudi Taluk
West Godavari District (A.P.).
73. Syndicate Bank
Brahmadevam Branch
Brahmadevam-524346
Muthukur Mandal
Nellore District (A.P.).
74. Syndicate Bank
Doravarisatram Branch
Doravarisatram Mandal
Nellore District
Andhra Pradesh-524123.
75. Syndicate Bank
Gandiveti Branch
Via Yellareddy
Nizamabad District
Andhra Pradesh-503122.
76. Syndicate Bank
Jannapalli Branch
House No. 3-64/2
Jannapalli
Nizamabad District
Andhra Pradesh-503246.
77. Syndicate Bank
Jarasangam Branch
Main Road
Jarasangam
Medak District
Andhra Pradesh-502246.

78. Syndicate Bank
Chikhali Branch
Dumbare Niwas, Laxmi Road
Chikhali Haveli Taluk
District Pune
Maharashtra-410501
79. Syndicate Bank
Malegaon Branch
428, Bhavasarsamaj Building
Tilak Road, Gurav Lane
Sonivarpeth, P. B. No. 73
Malegaon, Nasik
Maharashtra-423203
80. Syndicate Bank
Nasik Branch
431/1, Vishwa Apartment
Near Ashoka Stambh
Old Agra Road, P. B. No. 150
Nasik
Maharashtra-422002.
81. Syndicate Bank
Sholapur Main Branch
824, West Mangalwarpeth
P. B. No. 115
Sholapur
Maharashtra-413002.
82. Syndicate Bank
Talegaon Dabhade Branch
Satya Kamal, Talegaon
Chakan Road
Talegaon General Hospital P.O.
Talegaon Dabhade
Maval Taluk, Pune District
Maharashtra-410507.
83. Syndicate Bank
Chinchwad Pune Branch
Chakan Road
Mumbai Pune Road, P. B. No. 14
Chinchwad (East)
Pune
Maharashtra-411019.
84. Syndicate Bank
Khandala Branch
Hotel Shanbana Building
Shivajipath
Khandala, District Pune
Maharashtra-410301.
85. Syndicate Bank
Sholapur Sakharpath Branch
98, Guruvarpeth Sakharpath
Sholapur
Maharashtra-413005.
86. Syndicate Bank
Tingri Branch
Malegaon Taluk
District Nasik
Maharashtra-423005.
87. Syndicate Bank
Mysore Lashkar Mohalla Branch
P. B. No. 16, 2938
Bangalore-Nilgiri Road
Lashkar Mohalla, Mysore
Karnataka-570001.
88. Syndicate Bank
Siddapur Branch
Sree Mahalakshmi Building
Temple Street, Siddapur
Uttara Kannada District
Karnataka-581355.
89. Syndicate Bank
Ambikanagar Branch
Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. Colony
Ambikanagar
Haliyal Taluk
Uttara Kannada District
Karnataka-581363.
90. Syndicate Bank
Lucknow Mahanagar Branch
Mahanagar Boys' Inter College
Lucknow-226006
Uttar Pradesh.
91. Syndicate Bank
Zonal Office
Syndicate Bank Building
P. B. No. 9947
II Cross Road
Gandhinagar
Bangalore-560009
Karnataka.
92. Syndicate Bank
Vami Branch
Main Road
Vami-503201
Nizamabad District
Andhra Pradesh.
93. Syndicate Bank
Narsingi-500075
2/92, Main Bazar
Via Chaitanya Bharati Institute
Narasingi-500075
Ranga Reddy District
Andhra Pradesh.
94. Syndicate Bank
Nizamabad Branch
7/8/785, Devi Road
D. Gundalah Bhavan
Nizamabad-503001
Andhra Pradesh.
- VIJAYA BANK
HEAD OFFICE
O. L. DIVISION
BANGALORE
1. Vijaya Bank
Aurangabad Branch
Addalat Road
Near Shani Mandar
Aurangabad-431001

2. Vijaya Bank
Nanded Branch
M. No. 4-5-209
Old Mondha
Naded
431601.
3. Vijaya Bank
Camp Pune Branch
P. B. N. 105
11, Mahatma Gandhi Road
Sunder Plaza
Camp Pune
411001.
4. Vijaya Bank
Chinchwad Branch
Philo Commercial Centre
Pimpri Station Road
Pimpri, Pune
411018.

5. Vijaya Bank
Rathnagiri Branch
726/A, I Floor,
Nildeep Commercial Complex
Behind Apna Bazar
Shivajinagar
Rathnagiri
415639.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

List of offices to be notified under Rule 10(4)

1. Punjab National Bank
BO-Laksar
Distt. Uttranchal.
2. Punjab National Bank
BO : Vaishali Nagar
Distt. Jaipur
Rajasthan.
3. Punjab National Bank
BO : Sardar Senior Secondary School,
Bheru Bagh
Distt. Jodhpur
Rajasthan.
4. Punjab National Bank
BO : 94, M. G. Lucknow
Distt. Lucknow, U.P.
5. Punjab National Bank
BO : Aashiana
Distt. Lucknow
U.P.
6. Punjab National Bank
Regional Office
6-1-73, Second Floor
Saced Plaza, Lakad Ka Pul,
Hyderabad-500004
A.P.
7. Punjab National Bank
BO : Yamuna Colony
28-C, Chakrata Road,
Dehradun (Uttranchal)
Pin : 248001.
8. Punjab National Bank
BO : I.M.A. House,
Ballu pur, Chakrata Road,
Dehradun (Uttranchal)
Pin : 248001.
9. Punjab National Bank
BO : Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti,
Meerut (U.P.) Pin 250002.
10. Punjab National Bank
BO : S.O.C.S. Meerut Road,
Hapur (U.P.).

BANK OF INDIA

For notification under Rule 10(4) of Official
Language Rules 1976

1. Bank of India
Kelshi Branch
Ratanlal Tohra Bldg.
Kelshi, Dist. Ratnagiri
Maharashtra 415717.
2. Bank of India
Khed Branch
Teen Batti Naka
M.P. Road
Dist. Ratnagiri
Maharashtra-415709.
3. Bank of India
Kankavli Branch
Morye Complex
Gram Panchayat House No. 6
Mumbai-Goa Highway
Near Parvati Sadan, 1st floor
At & P. Kankavli
Sindudurg, Maharashtra 416602.
4. Bank of India
Banda Branch
Yashgandha Building
Mahatma Gandhi Chowk
At & Post Banda
Tal. Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindudurg
Maharashtra-416511.
5. Bank of India
Azamgarh Branch
Raidipur, Civil Lines
Azamgarh, U.P.
6. Bank of India
Jaunpur Branch,
600, Umarpura Harbandanpur
Polytechnic Square
Distt. Jaunpur, U.P. 222001.
7. Bank of India
Sultanpur Branch
Khwaja complex
Punjabi Colony
Sultanpur, U.P. 228001.

विदेश मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(सी.पी.वी. प्रभाग)

(C.P.V. Division)

नई दिल्ली, 20 नवम्बर, 2001

New Delhi, the 20th November, 2001

का.आ. 3249.— राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का प्रधान कौंसलावास, बरमिंघम में सुश्री राज बाला, सहायक को 20-11-2001 में सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

S.O. 3249.—In pursuance of the clause (a), Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Ms. Raj Bala, Assistant in the Consulate General of India, Birmingham to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 20 November, 2001.

[सं.टी-4330/1/2001]

[No. T-4330/1/2001]

योगेश नारंग, उप सचिव (कान्सुलर)

Y.C. Narang, Dy. Secy. (Consular)

उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3250.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे दिये गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया है/किये गये हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानकों की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस 302-2-21 (1992)	संशोधन सं. 3 फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
2.	आईएस 694: 1990	संशोधन सं. 2 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
3.	आईएस 937: 1981	संशोधन सं. 2 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
4.	आईएस 1010: 1968	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
5.	आईएस 1046: 1992	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
6.	आईएस 1146: 1981	संशोधन सं. 3 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
7.	आईएस 1528 (भाग 15): 1991	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
8.	आईएस 1622: 1981	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
9.	आईएस 2629: 1985	संशोधन सं. 3 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31

1	2	3	4
10.	आईएस 2745 : 1983	संशोधन सं. 3 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
11.	आईएस 2925 : 1984	संशोधन सं. 3 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
12.	आईएस 2764 : 1980	संशोधन सं. 2 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
13.	आईएस 3231 (भाग 3/अनु. 1) : 1987	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
14.	आईएस 4308 : 1982	संशोधन सं. 5 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
15.	आईएस 4736 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 2 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
16.	आईएस 4755 : 1987	संशोधन सं. 1 नवम्बर 2000	2000-11-30
17.	आईएस 4830 : 1979	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
18.	आईएस 4947 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 6 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
19.	आईएस 4984 : 1995	संशोधन सं. 2 अक्तूबर 2000	000-10-31
20.	आईएस 5099 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 5 जनवरी 2001	001-01-31
21.	आईएस 6551 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	000-12-31
22.	आईएस 7152 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 2 दिसम्बर 2000	000-12-31
23.	आईएस 7290 : 1979	संशोधन सं. 1 नवम्बर 2000	2000-11-30
24.	आईएस 7863 : 1975	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
25.	आईएस 8309 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
26.	आईएस 8538 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 1 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
27.	आईएस 9024 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 1 नवम्बर 2000	2000-11-30
28.	आईएस 9393 : 1979	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
29.	आईएस 9562 : 1980	संशोधन सं. 5 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
30.	आईएस 10810 (भाग 42) : 1984	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31

1	2	3	4
31.	आईएस 11188 (भाग 1) : 1991	संशोधन सं. 4 नवम्बर 2000	2000-11-30
32.	आईएस 12027 : 1987	संशोधन सं. 1 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
33.	आईएस 12360 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
34.	आईएस 12701 : 1996	संशोधन सं. 1 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
35.	आईएस 12717 : 1989	संशोधन सं. 1 जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
36.	आईएस 13435 (भाग 3) : 1992	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
37.	आईएस 14106 : 1996	संशोधन सं. 3 नवम्बर 2000	2000-11-30
38.	आईएस 14151 (भाग 1) : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
39.	आईएस 14333 : 1996	संशोधन सं. 1 अक्टूबर 2000	2000-10-31
40.	आईएस 14486 : 1997	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
41.	आईएस 14683 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1 दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई और शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. के.प्र.वि./13 : 5]

सतीश चन्द्र, अपर महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

(Bureau of Indian Standards)

New Delhi, the 25th October, 2001

S.O. 3250.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notified that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued.

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 302-2-2 (1992)	Amendment No. 3 February 2001	2001-02-28
2.	IS 694:1990	Amendment No. 2 February 2001	2001-01-31
3.	IS 937:1981	Amendment No. 2 January 2001	2001-01-31

1	2	3	4
4.	IS 1010:1968	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
5.	IS 1046:1992	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
6.	IS 1146:1981	Amendment No. 3 January 2001	2001-01-31
7.	IS 1828 (Pt 15) 1991	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
8.	IS 1622:1981	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
9.	IS 2629:1985	Amendment No. 3 January 2001	2001-01-31
10.	IS 2745:1983	Amendment No. 3 December 2000	2000-12-31
11.	IS 2925:1984	Amendment No. 3 December 2000	2000-12-31
12.	IS 2764:1980	Amendment No. 2 January 2001	2001-01-31
13.	IS 3231 (Part 3/Sh. 1) : 1987	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
14.	IS 4308:1982	Amendment No. 5 January 2001	2001-01-31
15.	IS 4736:1986	Amendment No. 2 January 2001	2001-01-31
16.	IS 4755:1987	Amendment No. 1 November 2000	2000-11-31
17.	IS 4830:1979	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
18.	IS 4947:1985	Amendment No. 6 January 2001	2001-01-31
19.	IS 4984:1995	Amendment No. 2 October 2000	2000-10-31
20.	IS 5099:1983	Amendment No. 5 January 2001	2001-01-31
21.	IS 6551:1992	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
22.	IS 7152:1992	Amendment No. 2 December 2000	2000-12-31
23.	IS 7290:1979	Amendment No. 1 November 2000	2000-11-31
24.	IS 7863:1975	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
25.	IS 8309:1993	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
26.	IS 8538:1988	Amendment No. 1 January 2001	2001-01-31
27.	IS 9024:1978	Amendment No. 1 November 2000	2000-11-30
28.	IS 9393:1979	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
29.	IS 9562:1980	Amendment No. 5 December 2000	2000-12-31
30.	IS 10810 (Pt. 42):1984	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
31.	IS 11188 (Pt. 1):1991	Amendment No. 4 November 2000	2000-11-30
32.	IS 12027:1987	Amendment No. 1 January 2001	2001-01-31
33.	IS 12360:1988	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
34.	IS 12701:1996	Amendment No. 1 January 2001	2001-01-31
35.	IS 12717:1989	Amendment No. 1 January 2001	2001-01-31
36.	IS 13435 (Pt. 3):1992	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
37.	IS 14106:1996	Amendment No. 3 November 2000	2000-11-30
38.	IS 14151 (Pt. 1):1999	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
39.	IS 14333:1996	Amendment No. 1 October 2000	2000-10-31
40.	IS 14486:1997	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31
41.	IS 14683:1999	Amendment No. 1 December 2000	2000-12-31

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CMD/13;5]

SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2001

का.भा. 3251.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 9 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करना है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए भारतीय मानकों संबंधी मानक मुहर के डिजाइन निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मानक मुहर का डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आईएस 10244	2, 4-डी इथाइल ईस्टर डब्ल्यू पी	आईएस 10244 : 1992	2000-06-28
2.	आईएस 11063	मैटॉक्सरॉन डब्ल्यू पी	आईएस 11063 : 1984	2000-05-09
3.	आईएस 13333	कीटनाशक-मैट्रीब्यूजिन डब्ल्यू पी	आईएस 13333 : 1992	2000-04-10
4.	आईएस 14183	कीटनाशक—करतप हाइड्रोक्लोराइड घुलनशील पाउडर	आईएस 14183 : 1994	2000-04-11
5.	आईएस 14184	कीटनाशक—करतप हाइड्रोक्लोराइड ग्रैन्यूल्स	आईएस 14184 : 1994	2000-04-10
6.	आईएस 14250	एटोफेनप्रोक्स ईसी	आईएस 14250 : 1995	2000-07-31
7.	आईएस 14552	थियोफानेट मिथाइल डब्ल्यू पी	आईएस 14552 : 1998	2000-04-18

[सं. के.प्र.वि. / 13 : 9]

सतीश चन्द्र, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2001

S.O.3251.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rule 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notified the Standard Marks for the Indian Standards given in the schedule:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standards Mark	Product/Class of product	No. & year of the Indian Standards	Effective Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IS 10244	2,4-D Ethyl Ester WP	IS 10244:1992	2000-06-28
2.	IS 11063	Metoxuron Water Dispersible Powders	IS 11063:1984	2000-05-09
3.	IS 13333	Pesticide-Metribuzin, WP	IS 13333:1992	2000-04-10
4.	IS 14183	Pesticide Cartap Hydrochloride SP	IS 14183:1994	2000-04-11
5.	IS 14184	Pesticide-Cartap Hydrochloride G	IS 14184:1994	2000-04-10
6.	IS 14250	Etofenprox, EC	IS 14250:1995	2000-07-31
7.	IS 14552	Thiophanate Methyl, WP	IS 14552:1998	2000-04-18

[No. CMD/13:9]

SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3282—भारतीय मानक व्यूह नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूह एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिसे/जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं।—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिरिक्त भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस 70 : 2001—संरचना क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा संबंधित विधियों की हैडबुक	—	2001-03-31
2.	आईएस 297 : 2001—मॉडियम मल्फाइट, तकनीकी-विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 297 : 1970	2001-04-30
3.	आईएस 1571 : 2001—विमानन में प्रयुक्त टर्बाइन ईंधन, मिट्टी के तेल टाइप, जेट ए-1—विशिष्ट (मानवां पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1571 : 1992	2001-04-30
4.	आईएस 1885 (भाग 7) : 2001—विद्युत तकनीकी शब्दावली भाग 7 अर्द्धचालक युक्तियां एवं समाकलित परिपथ (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1885 (भाग 7/खंड 1, 2, 3) : 70 आईएस 1885 (भाग 7/खंड 4) : 1969 आईएस 1885 (भाग 7/खंड 5) : 1971 आईएस 1885 (भाग 7/खंड 6) : 1985	2001-04-30
5.	आईएस 2000 (भाग 7) : 2001—बॉक्साइट का रासायनिक विश्लेषण भाग 7 फास्फोरस पैट्राग्रामाइट का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 2000 : 1962	2001-05-31
6.	आईएस 2252 : 2001—आईएससीटीए एल्कोहल—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 2252 : 1981	2001-04-30
7.	आईएस 3025 (भाग 5) : 2001—जल और अपशिष्ट जल के लिये समान लेने और परीक्षण (भौतिक और रसायन) की पद्धतियां भाग 51 कार्बोनेट और ब्राइकार्बोनेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3025 : 1964	2001-04-30
8.	आईएस 3059 : 2001—रेल, सड़क, वायु एवं समुद्री मार्ग द्वारा बन्दरों का परिवहन—रीति संहिता (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3699 (भाग 1) : 1978, आईएस 3699 (भाग 2) : 1978	2001-03-31
9.	आईएस 3400 (भाग 24) : 2001—बल्कलिट रबड़ की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 24 रबड़ और प्लास्टिक हॉज-सघटकों के बीच सासजन जान करना	—	2001-05-31
10.	आईएस 3589 : 2001—पानी और भलजल के लिए इस्पात पाइप (168.3 से 2540 मि.मी. बाहरी व्यास के)—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 3589 : 1991	2001-04-30

1	2	3	4
11.	आईएस 4667 (भाग 3) : 2001—चांदी-तांबा टांका मिश्रधातु का विश्लेषण भाग 3 निकल का निर्धारण	---	2001-04-30
12.	आईएस 4667 (भाग 4) : 2001—चांदी-तांबा टांका मिश्रधातु का विश्लेषण भाग 4 चांदी, तांबा, कैड-मियम और जस्ता निर्धारण की विद्युत् अपघटनी पद्धति	---	2001-05-31
13.	आईएस 4707 (भाग 1) : 2001—सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन कच्ची सामग्री और सहायक सामग्री का वर्गीकरण भाग 1 रंजक, रंग और वर्णक (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4707 (भाग 1) : 1988	2001-03-31
14.	आईएस 5182 (भाग 2) : 2001—वायु प्रदूषण मापन पद्धति भाग 2 मल्फर डाईआक्साइड (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 5182 (भाग 2) : 1969	2001-04-30
15.	आईएस 5238 : 2001—कृष्कट परिवहन—रीति संहिता (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 5238 (भाग 1, 2) : 1982	2001-02-28
16.	आईएस 6044 (भाग 2) : 2001—द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस भंडारण संयंत्रों की रीति संहिता भाग 2 औद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक तथा घरेलू के अधिक मात्रा में भंडारण के संयंत्र (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 6044 (भाग 2) : 1972	2001-02-28
17.	आईएस 6582 (भाग 2) : 2001 औद्योगिक वहिः स्त्राव एवं अपशिष्ट जल के लिए अत्यधिक आविषालुता के मुल्यांकन की बायो—ऐसे पद्धति भाग 2 जेबरा फिश में आविषालुता कारक का प्रयोग करके (ब्रेकईडिनियो, रेटी) (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 6582 : 1971	2001-05-31
18.	आईएस 7902 : 2001—वायुश्रक्लशीय अतुप्रयोगों हेतु एल्युमीनियम धातुओं से बनी फॉजिंग स्टाक एवं फॉजिंग (मिश्रधातु 24345)—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7902 : 1975	2001-04-30
19.	आईएस 7918 : 2001—डाई इथाईलीन ग्लाइकोल—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 7918 : 1975	2001-02-28
20.	आईएस 8481 : 2001—खिजाब, तरल और क्रिम—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8481 : 1977	2001-05-31
21.	आईएस 8654 : 2001—स्वचलित हार्डड्रोलिक ब्रेक, तरल, भारी ड्यूटी—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8654 : 1977	2001-05-31

1	2	3	4
22.	आई एस 9253 : 2001— कृषि ट्रैक्टर खेत में कार्य सम्पादन और कर्षण (हुलाई) परीक्षण मार्गदर्शिका (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 9253 : 1987	2001-04-30
23.	आई एस 9317 : 2002— स्वीस हेतु पारिभाषिक शब्दावली, परिभाषाएं व मापन अवस्थाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 9317 : 1979	2001-05-31
24.	आई एस 9701 : 2001— पावरयुक्त औद्योगिक ट्रक और ट्रैक्टर-ट्रेक कार्यकारिता और घटक सामग्री (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 9701 : 1980	2001-05-31
25.	आई एस 9850 : 2001— मिथाईल आइसो-ब्यूटाईल कीटोन-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 9850 : 1981	2001-05-31
26.	आई एस 9920(भाग 2) : 2001— उच्च-वोल्टता के लिये स्विच-विशिष्ट भाग 2 53 किबो. और उससे अधिक की रेटिड वोल्टेज के लिये उच्च-वोल्टेज के स्विच (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 9920(भाग 2) : 1982	2001-03-31
27.	आई एस 10204 : 2001— सुवाहा अग्निशामक, यांत्रिक क्षाग वाले—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 10204 : 1982	2001-05-31
28.	आई एस 11427 : 2001— मछली और मछली उत्पादन-तन्त्र (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11427 : 1985	2001-05-31
29.	आई एस 11852(भाग 1) : 2001— स्वचल वाहन—ट्रेक और ब्रेकिंग तंत्र भाग 1 शब्दावली (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11852(भाग 1) : 1987	2001-03-31
30.	आई एस 11852(भाग 2) : 2001— स्वचल वाहन-ट्रेक और ब्रेकिंग तंत्र भाग 2 सामान्य कार्य और विशेषताएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11852(भाग 2) : 1987	2001-04-30
31.	आई एस 11852(भाग 3) : 2001— स्वचल वाहन-ट्रेक और ब्रेकिंग प्रणाली भाग 3 कार्यकारिता अपेक्षाएं और मूल्यांकन (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11852(भाग 3) : 1987	2001-05-31
32.	आई एस 11852(भाग 4) : 2001— स्वचल वाहन-ट्रेक और ब्रेकिंग तंत्र भाग 4 संपीडित हवा और हवा सहायी ब्रेक विशेष अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11852(भाग 4) : 1987	2001-03-31
33.	आई एस 11852(भाग 5) : 2001— स्वचल वाहन-ट्रेक और ब्रेकिंग तंत्र भाग 5 संपीडित वायु और वायु सहायता ब्रेक-शिव परीक्षण संयोजन (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11852(भाग 5) : 1987	2001-04-30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
34. आई एस 11852 (भाग 6) : 2001 स्वचल वाहन-श्रेक और श्रेकिंग प्रणाली भाग 6 निर्वात श्रेकिंग तंत्र—विशेष अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		आई एस 11852 (भाग 6) : 1987	2001-04-30
35. आई एस 11916 : 2001 वस्त्रादि वायु आकाशीय तथा अन्य कार्यों के लिये सतत तन्तु ग्लाम के धागे—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		आई एस 11916 : 1987	2001-04-30
36. आई एस 12107 (भाग 10) : 2001 एलुमिनी-सिलिकेट-अविन सह सामग्रियों के रासायनिक विश्लेषण की प्रणाली भाग 10 परमाणु अवशोषण स्पेक्ट्रोमेट्रिक विधि द्वारा लौह, मैंगनीज, कैल्शियम एवं मैग्नीसियम का निर्धारण		---	2001-05-31
37. आई एस 12259 : 2001 अल्पाइन स्काईंग हेतु स्काईपोल्स-सुरक्षा अर्हताएं एवं परीक्षण पद्धतियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		आई एस 12259 : 1987	2001-03-31
38. आई एस 12897 : 2001 सामान्य सेवा लैम्पों के लिये तंतु-मार्गदर्शिका (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		आई एस 12897 : 1987	2001-03-31
39. आई एस 13360 (भाग 6/खंड 5) : 2001 प्लास्टिक-परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 6 तापीय गुणधर्म खंड 5 उपकरणों में पुर्जों और यंत्रों के लिये प्लास्टिक सामग्री की ज्वलनशीलता		---	2001-02-28
40. आई एस 13360 (भाग 6/खंड 9) : 2001 प्लास्टिक परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 6 तापीय गुणधर्म खंड 9 प्लास्टिक ज्वलन अथवा अपघटन से धुएँ का घनत्व		---	2001-03-31
41. आई एस 13360 (भाग 9/खंड 7) : 2001 प्लास्टिक-परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 9 प्रकाशिक गुणधर्म खंड 7 प्लास्टिक फिल्मों और ठोस प्लास्टिक की चमकीली आभा		---	2001-03-31
42. आई एस 14894 : 2001 बंधन सामग्री उत्पाद ग्रेड की केषटकोणीय शीर्ष वाले काबले-लघुतर शैक (शैक व्यासपिच व्यास) विशिष्ट		---	2001-03-31
43. आई एस 14901 (भाग 3) : 2001 अर्द्धचालक युक्तियां-विविक्त युक्तियां एवं समाकलित परिपथ भाग 3 सिग्नल (स्विचिंग समावेशित) तथा नियंत्रक डायोड		आई एस 3700 (भाग 2) : 1972, आई एस 3700 (भाग 8) : 70, आई एस 3717 (भाग 2) : 1971 आई एस 4400 (भाग 2) : 67 और आई एस 4400 (भाग 8) : 1970	2001-01-31
44. आई एस 14901 (भाग 8) : 2001 अर्द्धचालक युक्तियां—विविक्त युक्तियां एवं समाकलित परिपथ भाग 8 फील्ड-इफेक्ट ट्रान्जिस्टर		आई एस 3700 (भाग 10) : 82 और आई एस 4400 (भाग 10) : 1993	2001-02-28
45. आई एस 14902 (भाग 2) : 2001— उच्च-वोल्टता डी.सी. (एच डी डी सी) प्रणाली की कार्यकारिता भाग 2 दोष एवं स्विचिंग		---	2001-01-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
46.	आईएस 14907 : 2001—मानव/मान व स्थानापन्न पर संघट्ट (एकल प्रघात) परीक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन—तकनीकी पहलुओं पर दिशा निर्देश	आई एस 3700 (भाग 10 : 82 और आई एस 4400 (भाग 10 : 1983	2001-02-28
47.	आईएस 14913 : 2001—कृषि एवं खाद्य पदार्थों में पायराथराइड ज्ञान करने की पद्धति	---	2001-04-30
48.	आईएस 14915 : 2001—फिल्टर पेपर, गुणात्मक, हस्त-निर्मित—विशिष्ट	---	2001-03-31
49.	आईएस 14917 (भाग 1) : 2001—यांत्रिक कम्पन—वाहनों की सीट के सम्पन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रयोगशाला पद्धति भाग 1 आधारभूत अपेक्षाएं	---	2001-01-31
50.	आईएस 14918 : 2001—यांत्रिक कम्पन समायोज्य रोटरी की यांत्रिक संतुलन के लिए मापदंड और पद्धतियां	---	2001-02-28
51.	आईएस 14920 : 2001—मांस और मांस उत्पाद—मॉल्ड काउंट खमीरों और फफूंदियों की परिगणना—कॉलोनी—काउंट तकनीक	---	2001-02-28
52.	आईएस 14926 : 2001—अल्पाइन स्काइम स्लॉप प्रदर्शन करने हेतु दिशा निर्देश	---	2001-05-31
53.	आईएस 14928 : 2001—वस्त्रादि—रस्मियां—विशिष्ट रेशों की रस्मियां—विशिष्ट	---	2001-04-30
54.	आईएस 14929 : 2001—वस्त्रादि—उच्च सामर्थ्य पॉलिओलीफाइल कोपॉलिमर की रस्मियां—विशिष्ट	---	2001-04-30
55.	आईएस 14930 (भाग 1) : 2001—विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए कंड्यूट प्रणाली भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं	---	2001-05-31
56.	आईएस 14930 (भाग 2) : 2001—विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए कंड्यूट प्रणाली भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएं—भूमि के नीचे गाढ़ी गई कंड्यूट प्रणाली	---	2001-05-31
57.	आईएस 14942 : 2001—कार्बोमिलफेन, डी.एस.—विशिष्ट	---	2001-05-31
58.	आईएस 14943 (भाग 2) : 2001—वित्तीय लेन देन कार्ड से उत्पन्न होने वाले संदेश—अंतर्विनियम संदेश विशिष्टियां भाग 2 संस्थान पहचान कोडों (आई आई सी) के लिए आवेदन पत्र तथा पंजीकरण विधियां	---	2001-03-31
59.	आईएस 14943 (भाग 3) : 2001—वित्तीय लेन-देन कार्ड से उत्पन्न होने वाले संदेश—अंतर्विनियम संदेश विशिष्टियां भाग 3 कोडों के अन्तर्क्षण की विधियां	---	2001-03-31
60.	आईएस 14953 : 2001—वस्त्रादि—पोलिएस्टर अथवा पोलिएमाइड की सच्छरदानी—विशिष्ट	---	2001-05-31
61.	आईएस 14956 : 2001—चालू बिजली की लाईन पर कार्य करना—न्यूनतम निकटतम दूरी परिकल्प पद्धति	---	2001-05-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
62. आईएस 14968 : 2001—बस्तादि—50 किग्रा/25 किग्रा चीनी पैक करने के लिए उच्च घनत्व पॉलीइथाइलीन (एच.डी.पी. ई)/पोली प्रोपाईलीन (पी.पी.) के बने हुए बोरे—विशिष्ट		आई एस 3700 (भाग 10) : 82 और आई एस 4400 (भाग 10) : 1983	2001-07-31
63. आईएस क्यूसी 720100 : 2001—अर्धचालक युक्तियों, भाग 12 आण्टो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक युक्तियों के लिए खंड विशिष्ट	---		2001-02-28
64. आईएस क्यूसी 301800 : 2001—इलेक्ट्रॉनी उपकरणों में प्रयुक्त जड़ित संघारित्र भाग 13 सेवशनल विशिष्ट : जड़ित पोली-प्रोपाइलीन फिल्म परावैद्युत धातु फॉइल डी.सी. संघारित्र	---		2001-03-31
65. आई एस क्यूसी 301801 : 2001—इलेक्ट्रॉनी उपकरणों में प्रयुक्त जड़ित संघारित्र भाग 13 ब्लैक व्यारे विशिष्ट : जड़ित पोलीप्रोपाइलीन फिल्म परावैद्युत धातु फॉइल डी.सी. संघारित्र मूल्यांकन स्तर ई	---		2001-03-31

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जूफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चैन्नई, वण्डीगढ़, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा निरुबनन्ताग्रम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13 :2]

मतीश चन्द्र, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S.O. 3252.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. SP 70:2001— Handbook On Construction Safety Practices		2001-03-31
2. IS 297:2001— Sodium Sulphide, Technical Specification (Second Revision)	IS 297:1970	2001-04-30
3. IS 1571:2001 Aviation Turbine Fuels. Kerosene, Type, Jet A-1 Specification (Seventh Revision)	IS 1571:1992	2001-04-31
4. IS 1885 (Pt 7):2001— Electrotechnical Vocabulary Part 7: Semiconductor Devices and Integrated Circuits (Second Revision)	IS 1885 (Pt 7/Sec 1, Sec 2 & Sec 3):1970 IS 1885 (Pt 7/Sec 4):1969 IS 1885 (Pt 7/Sec 5):1971 IS 1885 (Pt 7/Sec 6):1984	2001-04-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. IS 2000 (Pt 7):2001— Chemical Analysis of Bauxite Part 7: Determination of Phosphorus Pentoxide (First Revision)	IS 2000:1962		2001-05-31
6. IS 2252:2001— Diacetone Alcohol—Specification (Third Revision)	IS 2252:1981		2001-04-30
7. IS 3025 (Pt 51):2001— Methods of Sampling and Tests (Physical and Chemical) for Water and Waste Water Part 51: Carbonate and Bicarbonate (First Revision)	Clause 44 of IS 3025:1964		2001-04-31
8. IS 3059:2001 Transport of Monkeys by Rail, Road, Air And Sea Code of Practice (Second Revision)	IS 3699: Pt 1 : 1978 IS 3699: Pt 2:1978		2001-03-31
9. IS 3400 (Pt 24):2001 Methods of Test for Vulcanized Rubbers Part 24: Rubber And Plastics Hose—Determination of Adhesion Between Com- ponents			2001-05-31
10. IS 3589:2001— Steel Pipes for Water and Sewage (168.3 To 2 540 mm Outside Diameter)— Specification (Third Revision)	IS 3589:1991		2001-04-30
11. IS 4667 (Pt 3):2001-- Chemical Analysis of Silver—Copper Brazing Alloys Part 3: Determination of Nickel			2001-04-30
12. IS 4667 (Pt 4):2001 -- Chemical Analysis of Silver - Copper Brazing Alloys Part 4: Determination of Silver, Copper, Cadmium and Zinc—Electrolytic Method			2001-05-31
13. IS 4707 (Pt 1): 2001 -- Classification of Cosmetics Raw Materials and Adjuncts Part 1: Dyes, Colours and Pigments (Second Revision)	IS 4707 (Pt 1):1988		2001-03-31
14. IS 5182 (Pt 2): 2001— Methods for Measurement of Air Pollution Part 2 : Sulphur Dioxide (First Revision)	IS 5182 (Pt 2):1969		2001-04-30
15. IS 5238:2001 --- Transport of Poultry- Code of Practice (Second Revision)	IS 5238: (Pt 1):1982 IS 5238: (Pt 2):1982		2001-02-28
16. IS 6044 (Pt 2):2001— Code of Practice for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Sto- rage Installations Part 2: Commercial, Industrial and Domestic Bulk Storage Installations (First Revision)	IS 6044: (Pt 2):1972		2001-02-28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17. IS 6582 (Pt 2): 2001— Bio-Assay Method for Evaluating Acute Toxicity of Industrial Effluents and Waste Waters [Part 2: Using Toxicity Factor To Zebra Fish (Brachydanio Rerio) (First Revision)		IS 6582:1971	2001-05-31
18. IS 7902:2001— Alluminium Alloy Forging Stock And Forgings (Alloy 24345) For Aerospace Applications—Specifica- tion (First Revision)		IS 7902:1975	2001-04-30
19. IS 7918:2001— Diethylene Glycol—Specifications (First Revision)		IS 7918:1975	2001-02-28
20. IS 8481:2001— Oxidation Hair Dyes, Liquid And Cream Specifica- tion (Second Revision)		IS 8481:1977	2001-05-31
21. IS 8654:2001— Automotive Hydraulic Brake Fluid, Heavy Duty— Specification (Second Revision)		IS 8654:1977	2001-05-31
22. 9253:2001— Agricultural Tractors—Field Performance And Haul- age Tests—Guidelines (Second Revision)		IS 9253:1987	2001-04-30
23. IS 9317:2001— Glossary Of Terms, Definitions And Measuring Con- ditions For Skis (First Revision)		IS 9317:1979	2001-05-31
24. IS 9701:2001— Powered Industrial Trucks And Tractors—Brade Per- formance And Component Strength (First Revision)		IS 9701:1980	2001-05-31
25. IS 9850:2001— Methyl iso-Butyl Ketone—Specification (First Revision)		IS 9850:1981	2001-03-31
26. IS 9920 (Pt 2):2001— High-Voltage Switches—Specification Part 2: High-Voltage Switches For Rated Voltages Of 52 kV And Above (First Revision)		IS 9920: (Pt 2):1982	2001-03-31
27. IS 10204:2001— Specification For Portable Fire Exitnguisher, Mechani- cal Foam Type (First Revision)		IS 10204:1982	2001-05-31
28. IS 11427:2001— Fish And Fishery Products—Sampling (First Revision)		IS 11427:1985	2001-05-31
29. IS 11852 (Pt 1): 2001— Automotive Vehicles—Brakes And Braking Systems (First Revision)		IS 11852: (Pt 1):1987	2001-03-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
30.	IS 11852 (Pt 2): 2001— Automotive Vehicles - Brakes And Braking Systems Part 2: General Functions And Features (First Revision)	IS 11852: (Pt 2) : 1987	2001-04-30
31.	IS 11852 (Pt 3): 2001— Automotive Vehicles—Brakes And Braking Systems Part 3: Performance Requirements And Evaluation (First Revision)	IS 11852: (Pt 3):1987	2001-05-31
32	IS 11852 (Pt 4) : 2001—Automotive Vehicles— Brakes And Braking Systems Par. 4: Compressed Air And Air Assisted Brakes— Special Requirements (First Revision)	IS 11852 (Pt 4) : 1987	2001-03-31
33	IS 11852 (Pt 5) : 2001—Automotive Vehicles— Brakes And Braking Systems Part 5 : Compressed Air And Air Assisted Brakes Pressure (es) Connections (First Revision)	IS 11852: (Pt 5) : 1987	2001-04-30
34.	IS 11852 (Pt 6) : 2001 Automotive Vehicles— Brakes And Braking Systems Part 6 : Vacuum Braking Systems—Special Require- ments (First Revision)	IS 11852: (Pt 6) : 1987	2001-04-30
35.	IS 11916 : 2001—Textiles—Continuous Filament Glass Yarn For Aerospace And Other Purposes— Specification (First Revision)	IS 11916 : 1986	2001-04-30
36.	12107 (Pt 10) : 2001—Methods of Chemical Analysis — Of Alumino-Silicate Refractory Materials Part 10 : Determination Of Iron Manganese, Calcium And Magnesium By Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method		2001-05-31
37.	IS 12259 : 2001—Ski-Poles For Alpine Skiing— Safety Requirements And Test Methods (First Revision)	IS 12259 : 1987	2001-03-31
38.	IS 12897 : 2001—Filaments For General Service Lamps—Guide (First Revision)	IS 12897 : 1990	2001-03-31
39.	IS 13360 (Pt 6/Sec 5) : 2001—Plastics—Methods of — Testing Part 6 : Thermal Properties Section 5 : Determination Of Flammability Plastic Materials For Parts And Devices In Appliances		2001-02-28
40	IS 13360 (Pt 6/Sec 9) : 2001—Plastics—Methods of — Testing Part 6 : Thermal Properties Section 9 : Determination of Density of Smoke From The Burning Or Decomposition Of Plastics		2001-03-31
41.	IS 13360 (Pt 9/Sec 7) : 2001—Plastics—Methods Of — Testing Part 9 : Optical Properties Section 7 : Determination Of Specular Gloss Of Plastic Films and Solid Plastics		2001-03-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
42	IS 14894 : 2001 Fasteners—Hexagon Head Bolts of Product Grade B—Reduced Shank (Shank Diameter—Pitch Diameter)—Specification		2001-03-31
43	IS 14901 (Pt 3) : 2001—Semiconductor Devices—Discrete Devices And Integrated Circuits Part 3 : Signal (Including Switching) And Regulator Diodes	IS 3700 : (Pt 2) : 1972 IS 3700 : (Pt 8) : 1970 IS 3715 : (Pt 2) : 1971 IS 4400 : (Pt 2) : 1967 & IS 4400 : (Pt 8) : 1970	2001-01-31
44	IS 14901 (Pt 8) : 2001—Semiconductor Devices Discrete Devices And Integrated Circuits Part 8 : Field-Effect Transistors	IS 3700 : (Pt 10) : 1982 & IS 4400 : (Pt 10) : 1983	2001-02-28
45	IS 14902 (Pt 2) : 2001 Performance Of High-Voltage d.c. (HVDC) Systems Part 2 : Faults And Switching	—	2001-01-31
46	IS 14907 : 2001—Human/Human Surrogate Impact (Single Shock) Testing And Evaluation—Guidance On Technical Aspects	—	2001-02-28
47	IS 1913 : 2001—Method For Determination Of Synthetic Pyrethroids In Agricultural And Food Commodities	—	2001-04-30
48	IS 14915 : 2001—Filter Paper, Qualitative, Hand-Made—Specification	—	2001-03-31
49	IS 14917 (Pt 1) : 2001—Mechanical Vibration—Laboratory Method For Evaluating Vehicle Seat Vibration Part 1 : Basic Requirements	—	2001-01-31
50	IS 1491 : 2001—Mechanical Vibration—Methods And Criteria For The Mechanical Balancing Of Flexible Rotors	—	2001-02-28
51	IS 14920 : 2001—Meat And Meat Products—Enumeration Of Yeasts And Moulds—Colony-Count Technique	—	2001-02-28
52	IS 14926 : 2001—Alpine Skis—Guidelines For Conducting Slope Performance Tests	—	2001-05-31
53	IS 14928 : 2001—Textiles—Composite Synthetic Fibre Ropes—Specifications	—	2001-04-30
54	IS 14929 : 2001—Textiles—High Strength Polyolefins Copolymer Ropes—Specification	—	2001-04-30
55	IS 14930 (Pt 1) : 2001—Conduit Systems For Electrical Installations Part 1 : General Requirements	—	2001-05-31
56	IS 14930 (Pt 2) : 2001—Conduit Systems For Electrical Installations Part 2 : Particular Requirements—Conduit Systems Buried Underground	—	2001-05-31
57	IS 14942 : 2001—Carbonsulfan DS—Specification	—	2001-05-31
58	IS 14943 (Pt 2) : 2001—Financial Transaction Card Originated Messages—Interchange Message Specifications	—	2001-03-31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Part 2 : Application And Registration Procedures For Institution Identification Codes (IIC)		
59.	IS 14943 (Pt 3) : 2001—Financial Transaction Card Originated Messages—Interchange Message Specifi- cations Part 3 : Maintenance Procedure For Codes	—	2001-03-31
60.	IS 14953 : 2001—Textiles—Polyester Or Polyamide Mosquito Nets Specification	—	2001-05-31
61.	IS 14956 : 2001—Live working—Minimum Approach Distances—Method Of Calculation	—	2001-05-31
62.	IS 14968 : 2001—Textiles—High Density Poly- ethylene (HDPE)/Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks For Packing 50 kg/25 kg Sugar—Specification	—	2001-07-31
63.	IS QC 720100 : 2001—Semiconductor Devices Part 12 : Sectional Specification For Optoelectronic Devices		2001-02-28
64.	IS QC 301800 : 2001—Fixed Capacitors For Use In Electronic Equipment Part 13 : Sectional Specification : Fixed Polypro- pylene Film Dielectric Metal Foil d.c. Capacitors	—	2001-03-31
65.	IS QC 301801 : 2001—Fixed Capacitors For Use In Electronic Equipment Part 13 : Blank Detail Specification : Fixed Poly- propylene Film Dielectric Metal Foil d.c. Capacitors Assessment Level E	—	2001-03-31

Copy of these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram

[No. CMD 113 : 2]

SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3253—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948
(1948 का 16) की धारा 3 के खंड (ड) के अनुसरण
में, डा. जे.आर. सभरवाल को, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र
दिल्ली सरकार द्वारा भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद
का सदस्य नामनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा
6 की उपधारा (1) के साथ पठित धारा 3 के खंड(ड)
के अनुसरण, में भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य और परिवार
कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की अधिमूचना स.
का.आ. 430, तारीख 24 जनवरी, 1984 में एतद्द्वारा
निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

क्रम संख्या 19 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात्
निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

20. डा. जे.आर., नाम- राष्ट्रीय 16-11-2001
सभरवाल निर्दिष्ट राजधानी
सी-214, क्षेत्र दिल्ली
विकासपुरी, सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110018

[सं. वी.-12013/1/2001-पी.एम.एस.]

एम.के. राव, निदेशक (एम.ई.)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2001

S.O. 3253.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (e)
of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948),
Dr. J.R. Sabharwal has been nominated by the Govern-
ment of National Capital Territory of Delhi to be mem-
ber of the Dental Council of India,

Now, therefore in pursuance of clause (e) of section 3 read with sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, (Department of Health), No. S.O. 430, dated 24th January, 84, namely.

After serial number 19 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall

be added, namely :—

20. "Dr. J.R. Sabharwal Nominated member of C-214, Vikas puri, New Delhi-110018
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[No. V.12013/1/2001-PMS]
S.K. RAO, Director (ME)

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग)

(विषयन एवं निरीक्षण निदेशालय)

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3254.—साधारण श्रेणीकरण एवं चिन्हांकन नियमावली, 1988 के अर्धीन मझका प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए मै पी. के. अग्रवाल, कृषि विषयन सलाहकार, भारत सरकार एतद्द्वारा स्तम्भ (1) में उल्लिखित नियमों के अनुसरण में जैसा कि स्तम्भ (2) में शक्तियों के प्रयोग के अधिकारी विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को उड़ीसा राज्य में घरेलू मंडी के लिए कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण तथा चिन्हांकन), अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) के अर्धीन निर्धारित श्रेणीकरण तथा चिन्हांकन नियमों एवं श्रेणीकरण अभिधानों के अनुसार कृषि और अन्य उत्पादों के श्रेणीकरण तथा चिन्हांकन के बारे में अधिकार देता है। इस संदर्भ में का.आ. सं. 2403, दिनांक 6 अगस्त, 1991 के तहत जारी पहरे की अधिसूचना को यह निरस्त करता है।

साधारण श्रेणीकरण नियमावली,
1988 के नियम का संदर्भ

प्रत्ययुक्त शक्तियां

राज्य अधिकारी का पदनाम

1	2	3
नियम 3(4)	घरेलू श्रेणीकरण के लिए प्राधिकरण प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने हेतु आवेदन प्राप्त करना;	निदेशक, कृषि विभाग, उड़ीसा
नियम 3(5)	आवेदक को सहायता के स्थापन तथा परिसरी, प्रयोगशाला, संसाधन एकाओं के निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था करना तथा घरेलू श्रेणीकरण के लिए प्राधिकरण प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करने हेतु सिफारिश करना;	श्रेणीकरण विकास अधिकारी अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में
नियम 4	विकेन्द्रीकरण श्रेणीकरण के बारे में प्राधिकरण प्रमाण-पत्र का नवीनीकरण करना;	निदेशक, कृषि विभाग उड़ीसा
नियम 8(2)	एगमार्क श्रेणीकरण के लिए प्राइवेट वार्षिक प्रयोगशाला के अनुमोदन की सिफारिश करना;	—वही—
नियम 12	विकेन्द्रीकरण श्रेणीकरण के बारे में श्रेणी अभिधान चिन्हां को जारी करना अथवा प्रयोग को रोकना;	—वही—
नियम 14	किसी भी अनुमूचित वस्तु के बारे में सूचना, रिपोर्ट, विवरणी प्राप्त करना;	—वही—
नियम 3(8) (ख)	प्राधिकृत श्रेणीकरण परिसरों का निरीक्षण करना तथा यह पता लगाना कि विकेन्द्रीकरण वस्तुओं का श्रेणीकरण तथा चिन्हांकन सही रूप में किया गया;	श्रेणीकरण विकास अधिकारी अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में
नियम 3(8) (ग)	विकेन्द्रीकरण श्रेणीकरण के प्राधिकृत पैकेजों द्वारा रखे गये रिकार्ड की जांच करना;	—वही—
नियम 3(8) (घ)	श्रेणी अभिधान चिन्हां लगे हुए किसी पैकेज को खोलना तथा निरीक्षण करना तथा किसी भी श्रेणीकृत उपज के नमने लेना परन्तु सभी नमनों के लिए संदाय किया जाएगा;	—वही—

1	2	3	4
निम्न 3(8) (ड)	विकेन्द्रीकरण श्रेणीकरण के अर्वाह्न आने वाली किमी भी श्रेणीकृत वस्तु का श्रेणी अधिकारन चिह्न रह करनी या उसे हटाना यदि वह विहित श्रेणी विनिर्देशनों के अनुसूच नहीं है।		श्रेणी कारण विकास अधिकारी अपने-अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में

[फा. सं. कु.-11011/9/93-मानक]

पो.के. अग्रवाल, कृषि विपणन मन्त्रालय

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION)
(DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING AND INSPECTION)

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3254. -In exercise of the powers conferred on me under the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1988, I, P.K. Agarwal, Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India hereby delegate, in pursuance of the rules cited in column(1), authority to exercise the powers, as specified in column(2), to the officers of the State Government specified in column(3) in respect of Grading and Marking of agricultural and other produce in accordance with the grade designations and the Grading and Marking Rules prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) for domestic market, in the State of ORISSA. This supersedes the earlier notification issued vide S.O. No. 2403 dated 6th August, 1991 in this regard.

Reference rule of GGM Rules 1988	Powers delegated	Designation of the State Officer
1	2	3
Rule 3(4)	To receive the application for grant of Certificate of Authorisation for domestic grading ;	Director Agricultural Marketing, ORISSA.
Rule 3(5)	To arrange for verification of bonafides of the applicant, and inspection of the premises Laboratory, processing units and to recommend grant of C.A. for domestic grading;	Grading Development Officer in their respective jurisdiction.
Rule 4	To renew the certificate of Authorisation in respect of de-centralised grading;	Director, Agricultural Marketing, ORISSA
Rule 8(2)	To recommend approval of private commercial, laboratory for Agmark grading;	—do —
Rule 12	To withhold issue or use of grade designation marks in respect of de-centralised grading;	—do —
Rule 14	To obtain information report return in respect of any of the Scheduled articles;	—do —
Rule 3(8) (b)	To inspect the authorised grading premises and to ascertain that grading and marking of de-centralised commodities is correctly performed;	Grading Development officer in their respective jurisdiction
Rule 3(8)(c)	To examine the record maintained by the authorised packers of de-centralised grading;	—do —
Rule 3(8)(d)	To open and inspect any package bearing grade designation mark and to take sample of any grade produce provided all samples shall be paid for;	—do —
Rule 3(8)(e)	To cancel or to remove the grade designation mark from any graded article covered under decentralise grading if found not conforming to the prescribed grade specifications.	—do —

[F. No. Q-11011/9/93-S(d.)]

P.K. AGARWAL, Agricultural Marketing Adviser

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3255.—केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा 3(क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार पुनर्द्वारा डा० हरदेव सिंह, रेशम उत्पादन निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का नामांकन, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अधीन इस अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में सेवा करने के लिए अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा.सं. 25012/56/99-रेशम]

किरण धींगरा, मण्डल सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, 7th November, 2001

S.O. 3255.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-Section (3) (g) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), the Central Government hereby notified the nomination of Dr. Hardev Singh, Director of Sericulture Govt. of Uttar Pradesh to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years from the date of this notification subject to the provisions of the said Act.

[F. No. 25012/56/99- Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, J., Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3256.—'चलचित्र' (प्रमाण) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के भाग 5 के उपखंड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस विषय पर इस मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधिकरण में केन्द्र सरकार, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाण बोर्ड के गुवाहाटी मलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है और उक्त पैनल के सदस्यों के रूप में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों का नामों की अवधि के लिए

अथवा अपने आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, तत्काल प्रभाव में नियुक्त करती है —

1. श्री विनिय कानिटा
2. डा० (श्रीमती) भारती बरूआ
3. श्रीमती पुष्पलता बारदोलोई
4. श्रीमती प्रेमलता खण्डेलवाल
5. डा० (श्रीमती) मनुश्री पाठक
6. श्री नारायण चौ. बारकाटाकी
7. डा० मिनती हजारिका
8. श्री महेन्द्र बाइठाकुर
9. श्री रमन बरूआ
10. श्री दुवाल राय
11. श्रीमती नाल्वा गोस्वामी
12. श्रीमती गरिमा हजारिका
13. श्री गौतम सरमा
14. श्री बीजू फूकन
15. श्री प्रणजाल सैकिया
16. श्रीमती मित्रादास
17. श्रीमती नीलिमा बारदोलोई
18. श्री निषान गोस्वामी
19. सुश्री मन्त्रिमा चौधरी
20. श्री दिग्वरूप भट्टाचार्या जी

[फा. सं. 809/9/2000-एफ (सी)]

राजेश शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3256.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph

Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to reconstitute the Guwahati Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :—

1. Shri Bichitra Kalita
2. Dr. (Smt.) Bharati Barua
3. Smt. Pushpalata Bordolai
4. Smt. Premalata Khandelwal
5. Dr. (Smt.) Manjushree Pathak
6. Shri Narayan Ch. Barkataki
7. Dr. Minati Hazarika
8. Shri Mahendra Barthakur
9. Shri Ramen Baruah
10. Shri Dulal Roy
11. Smt. Malaya Goswami
12. Smt. Garima Hazarika
13. Shri Gautam Sarma
14. Shri Biju Phookan
15. Shri Pranjal Saikia
16. Smt. Mitra Das
17. Smt. Nilima Bordoloi
18. Shri Nipon Goswami
19. Ms. Madhurima Choudhury
20. Shri Biswaroop Bhattacharjee

[File No.809/9/2000-F(C)]

Rajesh Sharma, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3257.— चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के भाग 5 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस विषय

पर इस मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधिवर्धन में केन्द्र सरकार, केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के दिल्ली सलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है और उक्त पैनल के सदस्यों के रूप में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आवेदों तक, जो भी पहले हो, तत्काल प्रभाव से नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री गजेन्द्र मोलंकी
2. श्री गोपाल कृष्ण अरोड़ा
3. श्री एस. कुलदीप सिंह भोगल
4. श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह माहनी
5. श्री आशीष कुमार मेहरोत्रा
6. श्री नन्द किशोर
7. श्री हरविन चूष
8. श्रीमती राजकुमारी अग्रवाल
9. श्री हरमजत सिंह
10. श्रीमती आशा शर्मा
11. श्रीमती रेखा गुप्ता
12. श्री अनिल शाह
13. श्री प्रवीण खण्डेलवाल
14. श्री गोपाल पहाड़िया
15. श्रीमती दीपा कपूर
16. श्रीमती लवलीन थाडनी
17. श्रीमती रेखा पाण्डेय
18. श्रीमती वीणा शर्मा
19. श्रीमती सीमा किरण
20. श्रीमती सुनीता कोहली
21. श्रीमती पिकी आनन्द
22. श्रीमती नीरजा चौधरी
23. कु. कुमकुम चड्ढा
24. श्री पुष्पिन्दर
25. श्री अणाक पंडा
26. श्री जयंत घोसल

27. श्री अर्जुन भगत
28. श्री जितेन्द्र नाथ
29. श्रीमती मधु लाम्बा
30. श्रीमती बिन्दिता थापर
31. सुश्री आनन्दी अय्यर
32. सुश्री संगीता मिश्र
33. श्री अजय दीवान
34. श्रीमती अमिता पुरी
35. श्रीमती मोनिका अरोड़ा

[फा.सं. 809/2/2001-एफ (सी)]

राजेश शर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O.3257.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to re-constitute the Delhi Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

1. Shri Gajendra Solanki
2. Shri Gopal Krishan Arora
3. Shri S. Kuldeep Singh Bhogal
4. Shri S. Vikramjeet Singh Sahni
5. Shri Ashish Kumar Mehrotra
6. Shri Nand Kishore
7. Shri Irwin Chugh
8. Smt. Raj Kumari Aggarwal
9. Shri Harbhajan Singh
10. Smt. Asha Sharma
11. Smt. Rekha Gupta
12. Shri Anil Shah

13. Shri Praveen Khanagwal
14. Shri Gopal Paharia
15. Smt. Deepa Kapoor
16. Smt. Lavleen Thadani
17. Smt. Rekha Pandey
18. Smt. Veena Sharma
19. Smt. Secma Kiran
20. Smt. Sunita Kohli
21. Smt. Pinki Anand
22. Smt. Niraja Choudhary
23. Kum. Kumkum Chaddha
24. Shri Pushpinder
25. Shri Ashok Panda
26. Shri Jayant Ghosal
27. Shri Arjun Bhagat
28. Shri Jitendra Nath
29. Smt. Madhu Lamba
30. Smt. Bindia Thapar
31. Ms. Anandi Iyer
32. Ms. Sangeeta Misra
33. Shri Ajay Dewan
34. Smt. Amita Puri
35. Smt. Monica Arora.

[F. No.809/2/2001-F(C)]

RAJESH SHARMA, Desk Officer

संचार मंत्रालय

(दूरसंचार विभाग)

(राजभाषा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3258—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयत्नों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 (4) अनुसरण में संचार मंत्रालय, दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों का जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का

कार्यमाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करनी है।

मुख्य महाप्रबन्धक दूरसंचार पूर्वी उ.प्र. परिमण्डल लखनऊ

1. दूरसंचार जिला प्रबन्धक, फतेहपुर
2. दूरसंचार जिला प्रबन्धक, प्रतापगढ़
3. निदेशक क्षेत्रीय दूरसंचार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, लखनऊ
4. प्रधान मुख्य अभियन्ता (मिविल) दूरसंचार परिमण्डल, लखनऊ
5. मुख्य अभियन्ता (विद्युत) दूरसंचार परिमण्डल, लखनऊ
6. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता अंतरिक (ओमीवी), फैजाबाद
7. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता बाह्य फैजाबाद
8. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता समूह दूरभाष केन्द्र, फैजाबाद
9. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता बीकापुर, फैजाबाद
10. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता वैदेही नगर फैजाबाद
11. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता, अयोध्या
12. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता, टाण्डा अम्बेदकर नगर
13. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता जलालपुर, अम्बेदकर नगर
14. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता बसखारी, अम्बेदकर नगर
15. कार्यालय उप मण्डल अभियन्ता अकबरपुर-अम्बेदकर नगर
16. विभागीय तारघर अकबरपुर अम्बेदकर नगर

[सं. ई-11016/1/99-रा. भा.]

आर. डी. मासीवाल, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunications)

(Official Language Section)

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2001

S.O.3258.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the

Union), rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies following offices under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications Department of Telecommunications where of more than 80 per cent staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Chief General Manager Telecom Eastern Uttar Pradesh Circle Lucknow

1. Telecom District Manager, Fatehpur
2. Telecom District Manager, Pratapgarh
3. Director, Regional Telecom. Training Centre, Lucknow
4. Principal Chief Engineer (Civil) Telecom. Circle, Lucknow
5. Chief Engineer (Electrical) Telecom. Circle, Lucknow
6. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Indoor (OCB), Faizabad
7. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Outdoor, Faizabad
8. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Group Telephone Exchange, Faizabad
9. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Bikanpur, Faizabad
10. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Vaidehi Nagar, Faizabad
11. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer, Ayodhya
12. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer, Tanda Ambedkar Nagar
13. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer, Jalalpur Ambedkar Nagar
14. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer Baskhari Ambedkar Nagar
15. O/o Sub Divisional Engineer, Akbarpur Ambedkar Nagar
16. Departmental Telegram Office Akbarpur Ambedkar Nagar

[No. E-11016/99/1/(O.L.)]

R. D. MASIWAL, Director (O.L.)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3259—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है कि ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद निर्यात किए जाने से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अध्वधीन होंगे;

2. और यह आवश्यक है कि क्वालिटी के उच्चतम मानकों और अनुबद्ध स्वास्थ्य अपेक्षाओं को बनाया रखा जाए जो राष्ट्रीय/अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विहित मानकों को पूरा करेंगे;

3. और ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पादों के उत्पादन, भंडारण, परिवहन के लिए स्वास्थ्य अपेक्षाएं अधिकथित की जानी चाहिए;

4. और विशिष्टतया यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि स्थापन अनुमोदन प्राप्त कर नियम अधिकथित किए जाएं;

5. और यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस के उत्पादों से स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अपेक्षाएं पूरी होनी चाहिए;

6. और संसाधक का यह प्रथम दायित्व है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करे कि ताजा मुर्गी मांस तथा मुर्गी उत्पाद इस आदेश में अधिकथित स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हैं;

7. और सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, निरीक्षण और मानीटर करके यह देखना चाहिए कि संसाधक उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करता है;

8. और इन क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, निरीक्षण और मानीटरिंग को शामिल करने वाले नियमों में अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार की मांग का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए;

9. और मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक दायी पदार्थों के अवशिष्टों की विद्यमानता पता लगाने के लिए अचानक जांच की जानी चाहिए।

10. और आयात करने वाले देशों की अपेक्षाओं की प्रतिनिर्देश से उपर्युक्त अपेक्षाओं की समतुल्यता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मानीटरिंग करने की प्रक्रिया के लिए उपबंध किए जाने चाहिए।

11. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी को देश में क्वालिटी मानकों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

12. और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (और निरीक्षण क्वालिटी) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद को भेज दिया है।

13. अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उपनियम (2) के अनुसरण में उक्त प्रस्तावों को आम जनता के ऐसे लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है और सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों पर, उस तारीख से, जिसको उस राजपत्र की पर्याप्तता, जिसमें यह अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की जाती है, जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, तीस दिन की समाप्ति पर या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

14. कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त प्रस्तावों की वास्तविक कोई आक्षेप या मुद्दा देना चाहता है वह उन्हें इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के भीतर निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद, तीसरी मंजिल, एन. डी. वाई. एम सी. ए. कल्चरल सेन्टर बिल्डिंग, 1 जय सिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001 को विचार करने के लिए भेज सकता है।

प्रस्ताव

1. यह अधिसूचित करना कि ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस निर्यात उत्पाद से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अध्वधीन होंगे।

2. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) और मानीटरिंग नियम, 2001 के प्रारूप के अनुसार इस आदेश से संलग्न परिशिष्ट में क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, निरीक्षण और मानीटरिंग के प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना, जो ऐसे ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पादों पर निर्यात से पूर्व लागू होगा।

3. इस आदेश से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित विनिर्देशों को ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पादों के मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देना।

4. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के अनुक्रम में एकक द्वारा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिपिद्ध करना जब तक कि यह इसको लागू मानकों के अनुरूप न हो और इसके साथ यह प्रमाणपत्र लगा हो कि यह इकाई निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण द्वारा स्थापित या मान्यताप्राप्त है।

5. इस आदेश की कोई बात भावी क्रेताओं को भू-मार्ग, समुद्री-मार्ग, वायु मार्ग द्वारा ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पादों के उन मदभावी नमूनों के निर्यात पर लागू नहीं होंगी जिनका मूल्य समय-समय पर निर्यात-आयात नीति में अधिकथित अनुज्ञेय सीमा से अधिक नहीं हो जहां ऐसे उपबंध विद्यमान नहीं हैं वहां मुफ्त नमूनों का मूल्य 20,000 रु. से अधिक नहीं होगा।

6. उम प्रस्ताव में ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद से ऐसा कुक्कुट मांस अभिप्रेत है जिसके अंतर्गत ऐसा मांस भी है जो वायु निर्यात में लपेटा गया है या नियंत्रित वातावरण में लपेटा गया है, जो द्रुत शीतन अथवा हिमीकरण प्रक्रिया से भिन्न परिरक्षण प्रक्रिया से नहीं गुजरा है और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद से कोई भी कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद जिसे शुष्कन, परिष्करण, वाष्पीकरण, तलने, मौसमानुकरण वासक द्रव्य या किसी अन्य कुक्कुट मांस संसाधन प्रणाली से जो उपर्युक्त प्रणाली में से किसी से संबंधित है।

अनुसूची

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 6 के खंड (ग) के अनुसार मान्यताप्राप्त ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद की विशिष्टियां निम्नानुसार होंगी :

(क) आयात करने वाले देशों के राष्ट्रीय मानक।

(ख) विदेशी क्रेताओं या निर्यातकर्ताओं के बीच करार पाई संविदात्मक विशिष्टियां वहीं उपबंधित की गई हैं, जो आयात करने वाले देश की व्याप्य या अन्य अपेक्षाओं का समाधान करती हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में निर्दिष्ट मानकों के अभाव में समय-समय पर अधिसूचित और संशोधित राष्ट्रीय मानक विशिष्टियां।

(घ) किसी ऐसे ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद की दशा में, जिसके लिए उपर्युक्त (क), (ख) और (ग) में कोई मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं तो इन उत्पादों के लिए निम्नलिखित सदस्यों से मिलकर बनी स्थायी समिति द्वारा बनाए गए मानक लागू होंगे :

1. अध्यक्ष, कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद, निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण,	अध्यक्ष
2. कृषि विपणन मलाहकार, भारत सरकार	सदस्य
3. निदेशक, पशु पालन, महाराष्ट्र सरकार	सदस्य
4. निदेशक (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद	सदस्य
5. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
6. पशुपालन और डेयरी विभाग, कृषि मंत्रालय का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
7. चेंकटेश्वर हेचरीज लि. का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य

[फा. सं. 6/2/98-ई आई एंड ई पी]

राज सिंह, उप सचिव

परिशिष्ट

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित नियमों का प्रारूप

प्रारंभिक

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ :

1. इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण तथा मानीटरिंग) नियम, 2001 है।

2. ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम", से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है;

- (ख) "अधिकरण" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन क्वालिटी नियंत्रण या निरीक्षण या दोनों के लिए स्थापित या मान्यताप्राप्त कोई अधिकरण अभिप्रेत है;
- (ग) "जन्तु शव" से कुक्कुट आदि, टर्की, गिनि कुक्कुट, बत्तख, कलहंस प्रजाति की चिड़ियों का संपूर्ण शरीर अभिप्रेत है, रक्तसाव, निकियाने और अंतरंग क्षेपण के पश्चात् हृदय, फेफड़ा, कलेजी, पेयणी, खाल और गुदा जो पैर के टखने के भाग को अलग और मिर को अलग करके निकाल दिया गया हो, सिर, ग्रासनली और स्वांस नली का निकल जाना वैकल्पिक होगा;
- (घ) "प्रमाण-पत्र" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन जारी किया गया प्रमाण-पत्र अभिप्रेत है जिसमें यह कथन किया गया है कि वस्तु क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण की शर्तों के अनुरूप है;
- (ङ) "सक्षम प्राधिकारी" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन मुम्बई, कोलकाता, कोचीन, दिल्ली और चेन्नई में स्थापित कोई एक निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण अभिप्रेत है;
- (च) "पारेषण" से ऐसा ताजा कुक्कुट मांस या कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद अभिप्रेत है जो खाद्य उद्योग द्वारा प्रसंस्करण के लिए या सीधे मानव उपयोग के लिए एक गंतव्य स्थान के लिए एकल परिधान द्वारा भेजा जाता है;
- (छ) "परिषद्" से अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् अभिप्रेत है;
- (ज) "प्रेषक देश" से भारत अभिप्रेत है;
- (झ) "गंतव्य देश" से वह देश जिसको कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद भारत से प्रेषित किया जाता है;
- (ञ) "स्थापन" से अनुमोदित बधशाला या अनुमोदित बध करने का संयंत्र या अनुमोदित शीतागार या अनुमोदित पुनः लपेटन केन्द्र ऐसे ही अनेक स्थापनों को समूहीकृत करके बना कोई यूनिट अभिप्रेत है;
- (ट) "परिवहन के साधन" से भू-मार्ग, समुद्री मार्ग या वायु मार्ग द्वारा भाड़े पर माल के परिवहन के लिए मोटरयान या रेल यान या वायुयान या पोत कंटेनर अभिप्रेत है;
- (ठ) "मांसावशिष्ट" से ग में यथापरिभाषित जन्तुशव से भिन्न ताजा कुक्कुट मांस अभिप्रेत है, यद्यपि यह जन्तुशव से प्राकृतिक रूप जुड़े हुए हैं और वे सिर और पैर जहां इन्हें जन्तुशव से पृथकृत: प्रस्तुत किया जाता है;
- (ड) "सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक" से समक्ष प्राधिकारी द्वारा पदाभिहित पशु चिकित्सक अभिप्रेत है;
- (ढ) "पैकिंग" से ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद को किसी भी प्रकार के पैकिंग में रखा जाना अभिप्रेत है;
- (ण) "बध से पूर्व स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण" से उपाबंध 5 के अनुसार जीवित कुक्कुटों का निरीक्षण किया जाना अभिप्रेत है;
- (त) "मरणोत्तर स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण" से उपाबंध 7 के अनुसार कुक्कुटों का बधशाला में बध किए जाने के पश्चात् निरीक्षण किया जाना अभिप्रेत है;
- (थ) "ताजा कुक्कुट मांस" से वह कुक्कुट मांस अभिप्रेत है, जो निर्वातित रूप में लपेटा गया है या जिसे नियंत्रित वातावरण में लपेटा गया है, जिसे प्रशीतित या हिमशीतित से भिन्न परिरक्षण प्रक्रिया से नहीं गुजरा है;
- (द) "कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद" से ऐसा कोई कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद अभिप्रेत है, जिसे शुष्कन, संसाधित, वाष्पन, तलने, सीमनिंग, वाष्क द्रव्य द्वारा या उपर्युक्त प्रणाली से संबंधित कुक्कुट मांस की किसी अन्य प्रणाली द्वारा और संसाधित किया गया है;
- (ध) "पेयजल" से ऐसा जल अभिप्रेत है जिसे राज्य स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारी या अन्य अधिकरण या प्रयोगशाला द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है और यह सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा पीने के लिए सुरक्षित और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए उपयुक्तता स्वीकार्य है;
- (न) "आंतड़िया" से वक्षीय, उदर और श्रोणि गुहिका और जहां उचित हो कंठ, नली, ग्रामिका और क्राप से प्राप्त मांसावशिष्ट भी अभिप्रेत है।

अनुपालन के लिए आधार :

प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं का यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व होगा के निर्यात के लिए आर्शायत ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट उत्पाद को उत्पादन, भंडारण और परिवहन ने सभी प्रक्रमों पर उचित स्वच्छकर दशाओं के अधीन देखरेख य पर्यस्कृत किया गया है जिसमें इन मों के अधीन अधिकथित स्वास्थ्य अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया जा सके और यह कि उत्पाद इस अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पारित आदेश में दिए गए विनिर्देशों के अपरूप हैं।

सक्षम प्राधिकारी वह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि प्रसंस्करणकर्ता इस नियम के पैरा 4 में विहित नियंत्रण उपायों के अनुसार संयंत्र की नियमित मानिटरिंग द्वारा सभी अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन करे इस स्कीम की प्रभावी मानीटरिंग के लिए इस संबंध में समय-समय पर परिणद द्वारा आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी किए जाएंगे।

4. निर्यात के लिए ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होंगे :

1. समय-समय पर किसी राज्य/केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वाणिज्यिक/पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण उपयोग की बाबत अधिरोपित कानूनी निर्बंधन का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाएगा।
2. जीवित कुक्कुट का बंध करने से पूर्व उपाबंध 5 के अनुसार निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।
3. उनको अनुमोदित संयंत्र में इस प्रकार तैयार किया जाना चाहिए जो उपाबंध 1, 2, 3 और 9 का अनुपालन करते हों।
4. उनके द्वारा इस प्रकार से तैयार किए जाने चाहिए कि वे उपाबंध 4, 5 और 10 स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शर्तों का अनुपालन करते हों।
5. उपाबंध 7 के अनुसार उनका मरणोत्तर निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें अध्याय 8 के अनुसार मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया हो।
6. उन पर उपाबंध 11 के अनुरूप स्वास्थ्य चिह्न/लेबल लगा होना चाहिए जिससे यह समझा जाए कि ऐसा चिह्न/लेबल उम्मीदों के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है, जो उम्मीदों में काटा जाता है।
7. उपाबंध 12 और 13 के अनुसार पैक किया जाना चाहिए।
8. उनका उपाबंध 12 और 14 के अनुसार भंडारण और परिवहन किया जाना चाहिए।
9. विभिन्न जांचों और परीक्षाओं के परिणाम अभिलिखित किए जाते हैं और सक्षम प्राधिकारी को प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए 2 वर्ष तक रखा जाते हैं।
10. वे उपाबंध 16 के अनुसार ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद के संबंध में पशु स्वास्थ्य अवस्थाओं को पूरा करेंगे।
11. संयंत्र तकनीकी कक्ष के पाम उपाबंध 15 के अनुसार वृत्तिक अर्हताएं होंगी।
12. ऐसे पदार्थों के अपशिष्टों का पता लगाया जाएगा जो भेषजीय या हार्मोनीय तथा एंटीबायोटिक कीटनाशी, अपमार्जक और ऐसे अन्य पदार्थ हैं, जो हानिकारक बता सकते हैं।
13. यदि ताजा कुक्कुट मांस तथा कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद के परीक्षण से यह दर्शित होता है कि अनुमेय नियम स्तर से अधिक अपशिष्ट हैं तो उनका उपयोग खाद्य पदार्थों के विनिर्माण या सीधे तौर पर मानव उपभोग में अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
14. अपशिष्टों की जांच सिद्ध और वैज्ञानिक रूप से मान्यताप्राप्त प्रणालियों के अनुसार की जानी चाहिए और अच्छी प्रयोगशाला प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
15. सक्षम प्राधिकारी को प्रसंस्करण संयंत्रों के मामले में कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पाद निर्यात विस्तार प्राधिकरण, (स्पीडा) और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, विपणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय (डीएमआई) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) तथा निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद (ईआईसी) और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि से महायता लेनी चाहिए।
16. सक्षम प्राधिकारी, स्वयं का यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि संयंत्र उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले क्रियाकलापों की अपेक्षाएं पूरा करता है ऐसे संयंत्र को एक वर्ष के लिए अनुमोदित करेगा।
17. सक्षम प्राधिकारी अनुमोदित संयंत्रों की एक सूची तैयार करेगा, जिसमें से प्रत्येक संयंत्र में एक शास्कीय संख्यांक होगा और सक्षम प्राधिकारी अनुमोदित संयंत्रों और उसके पश्चात्पत्ती परिवर्तन की एक सूची समुचित प्राधिकारियों को भेजेगा।
18. सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमित रूप से संयंत्र और पैकेजिंग केंद्रों का निरीक्षण और मानिट्रिंग की जाएगी जो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन नियमों का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है, जो हर समय संयंत्रों के सभी भागों में निर्बाध रूप से अपनी पहुंच रखेगा।
19. स्वास्थ्य अनुप्रमाणन और स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र के माडल उपाबंध 17 और उपाबंध 18 में दिए गए हैं।

5. प्रमाणीकरण :

1. संयंत्र एकक के अनुरोध पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पादों का अनुमोदित प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र में ही प्रसंस्करण होता है, और इस पर विधिमाम्य संख्या अनुमोदन है और सुसंगत अपेक्षाओं का समाधान होने के पश्चात् विहित प्रोफार्मा में स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र जारी करेगा।
2. सक्षम प्राधिकारी प्रसंस्करणकर्ता या निर्यात के पश्चात् अनुमोदन पर अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि सुसंगत मानकों की अपेक्षाएं पूरी हैं, कोई अन्य प्रमाणपत्र भी जारी करेगा।

6. फीस :

1. प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा कुक्कुट मांस प्रसंस्करण संयंत्र के अनुमोदन के लिए आवेदन के साथ 2000 रुपये की फीस का संदाय किया जाएगा।
2. सक्षम प्राधिकारी को, निर्यातक या प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा एफ. ओ.बी. मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर पर फीस का संदाय किया जाएगा।

टिप्पण : प्रसंस्करणकर्ता/निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा प्रत्येक परेपण के लिए संदेय फीस की रकम को रुपए के निकटतम तक पूर्णांकित किया जाएगा और इस प्रयोजन के लिए जहां ऐसी राशि में रुपए का भाग सम्मिलित है वहां यदि ऐसा भाग 50 पैसे या अधिक है, तो इसमें एक रुपए की वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी और यदि यह भाग 50 पैसे से कम है तो इसे छोड़ दिया जाएगा।

7. यदि अपेक्षा पूरी नहीं होती है तो सक्षम प्राधिकारी उपर्युक्त विहित अनुमोदन को वापिस लेने सहित समुचित कार्रवाई करेगा।

8. अपील:

(1) कोई भी व्यक्ति निम्नलिखित से व्यथित है :

- I. सक्षम प्राधिकारी का विनिश्चय जो नियम 4 के उपनियम (16) के अधीन अनुमोदन के अनुसार नहीं है ;
- II. सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियम 5 के अधीन पशु-चिकित्सा स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने से इंकार कर देता है ;
- III. सक्षम प्राधिकारी का विनिश्चय जिसके अंतर्गत नियम 7 के अधीन अनुमोदन का वापिस किया जाना है ;

- (2) सक्षम प्राधिकारी के विनिश्चय से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे विनिश्चय की प्राप्ति से 10 दिन के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किसी अपील प्राधिकरण को अपील कर सकेगा ;
- (3) अपील प्राधिकरण में इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त 5 सदस्य होंगे ;
- (4) अपील प्राधिकरण की सम्पूर्ण सदस्यता में कम से कम दो-तिहाई गैर सरकारी प्राधिकारी होंगे ;
- (5) अपील प्राधिकरण द्वारा किसी अधिवेशन की गणपूर्ति तीन होगी ;
- (6) अपील प्राधिकरण अपील प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 15 दिन की अवधि के भीतर अपील का निपटारा किए जाने का प्रयास करेगा।

उपाबंध 1

स्थापन के अनुमोदन के लिए सामान्य शर्तें

स्थापन में कम से कम निम्नलिखित का होना आवश्यक है :

1. उन कमरों में जहां ताजा कुक्कुट मांस का उत्पादन कार्य अथवा भंडारण किया जाता है और उस क्षेत्र और बरामदों में जहां से ताजा कुक्कुट मांस निर्यात किया जाता है :
 - 1.1 जल रोध फर्श जिसे साफ किया जाना आसान हो, रोगाणुमुक्त दुर्गंध रहित हो, और जल निकासी की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और पानी को निकासी के मार्ग से ऐसे नाले में डालना चाहिए जिसमें जाली और टोंटी लगी हों, जो दुर्गंध को रोक सकें।
 - 1.2 न्यूनतम 2 मीटर की ऊंचाई तक हल्के रंग वाली चिकनी, टिकाऊ लेपिड दीवारें होनी चाहिए। हिमशीतित या प्रशीतित कक्षों और भंडारण की दीवारों को जहां तक भंडारण किया जाना है वहां तक लेप किया जाना चाहिए। दीवार से फर्श तक के किनारे धुमावदार होने चाहिए या वैसे ही फिनिश किए होने चाहिए जिसमें पानी इकट्ठा न हो।
 - 1.3 दरवाजे, खिड़कियों के चौखटें कठोर, जंग रहित पदार्थ के हों यदि लकड़ी के हों तो चिकनी हों तथा जिसकी सभी सतहें अपवैशीय हों।
 - 1.4 ऊष्मारोधी पदार्थ जंग रहित और गंध रहित हों।
 - 1.5 पर्याप्त संवातित और भाप का पर्याप्त निस्तारण हो।
 - 1.6 पर्याप्त प्राकृतिक और कृत्रिम प्रकाश की व्यवस्था हो, जो रंगों को विरूपित न करे।
 - 1.7 स्वच्छ और सुगमता से साफ की जाने वाली छत, जिसके न हो सकने पर छत की आंतरिक सतह का आवरण ऐसा हो जो इन शर्तों को पूरा करती हो।
2. 2.1 जहां तक संभव हो, कार्य स्थल के पास हाथों को साफ करने और रोगाणुमुक्त करने की और गर्म पानी से औजारों को साफ करने की सुविधाएं हों। हाथों से या बाजू से प्रचालनीय न हों। हाथ धोने के लिए, इन सुविधाओं में गर्म जल या चलता हुआ पानी या उचित तापमान पर पूर्वनिश्चित जल उत्पादों को साफ और रोगाणुमुक्त करने के लिए हो तथा हाथ सुखाने के लिए स्वच्छकर सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए।
- 2.2 पानी से औजारों को रोगाणुमुक्त करने के लिए पानी 82 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेट से कम पर प्रदाय किया गया नहीं होना चाहिए।
3. नाशककीटों जैसे कृन्तकों से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था।
4. 4.1 उपकरण और कार्य उपस्कर जैसे मांस का काम करने के लिए स्वचालित उपकरण, बंध करने की मेजें, वे मेजें और जो बंध करने की सतह पृथक्करणीय हों, आधान लाने से जाने वाली बेल्ट और आरी जंग रोधी मामग्री से बनी हो, जो मांस को विकृत न कर सके जिसे सुगमता से साफ और कीटाणुमुक्त किया जा सके। मांस के संपर्क से आ रही सतहें या आ सकने वाली सतहें जिसमें बेल्ट और जोड़ हैं उन्हें चिकना बनाए रखने चाहिए।
- 4.2 निम्नलिखित के लिए फिटिंग्स और उपकरणों को जंग से बचाने के लिए अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए :

— कुक्कुट मांस का रख रखाव,

- मांस का आधानों में भंडारण इस प्रकार से किया जाए जिससे कि न तो मांस और न ही आधान सीधे फर्श और दीवारों के संपर्क में आए ;
- 4.3 उतारई और लदान के दौरान मांस को स्वच्छरूप से प्राप्त करने और उसका संरक्षण करने के समुचित आरेख और सुसज्जित स्वागत कक्ष और मार्शलिंग क्षेत्र सहित सुविधाएं ;
- 4.4 आधान विशेष प्रकार के जल रोधी अमंक्षारक ढक्कन लगे और बंद हो जिससे अनाप्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों द्वारा चीजों को हटाने से रोका जा सके, यह मांस जो मानव उपयोग के लिए नहीं है यदि कुक्कुट मांस काफी अधिक है तो उसे ताला लगाया जा सकने वाले कक्ष में रखना आवश्यक है, प्रत्येक कार्य दिवस के अंत में यदि कुक्कुट मांस को हटाया या नष्ट नहीं किया जाता है तो वहां से ऐसे मांस को नालियों द्वारा हटाया जाता है, इसका निर्माण और स्थापन इस प्रकार से की जानी चाहिए कि कुक्कुट मांस को किसी भी प्रकार के संदूषण के खतरे से बचाया जा सके।
- 4.5 संस्थापन में जहां ऐसी क्रियाएं की जाती हैं वहां सामग्री को बांधने, लपेटने, भंडारण आदि के लिए स्वच्छ कक्षों की व्यवस्था हो।
5. जो नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित स्तर पर कुक्कुट मांस का आंतरिक ताप स्तर पर बनाए रखने के लिए प्रशीतित उपकरण। इस उपकरण में एक ऐसी प्रणाली सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। जिससे संघनीकृत जल को नालियों द्वारा निष्कापित किया जा सके और कुक्कुट मांस को किसी भी प्रकार से संदूषित होने की संभावना से बचाया जा सके।
6. पीने योग्य गर्म जल का प्रदाय पर्याप्त दाब पर होना चाहिए। अपेय जल की पाइपें स्पष्ट रूप से पीने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले गर्म पानी की पाइपों से पहचानने योग्य हो।
7. गर्म पेयजल का पर्याप्त प्रदाय।
8. तरल और ठोस अपशिष्ट की निपटान व्यवस्था स्वच्छता की अपेक्षाओं को पूरी करती हो।
9. पशु सेवाओं के लिए अनन्य उपयोग के लिए पर्याप्त रूप से ताले लगे कक्ष हों या भंडारण की दशा में समुचित सुविधाएं हों।
10. इन नियमों में पशु निरीक्षण को समर्थ बनाने वाली सुविधाएं ऐसी हों जिससे किसी भी समय दक्षतापूर्वक निरीक्षण किया जा सके।
11. बदलने के कमरे पर्याप्त संख्या में हों जिनमें चिकने, जलरोधी और धोई जा सकने वाली दीवारें और फर्श, वाशबेसिन, फव्वारे और शौचालय होने चाहिए जिसमें इनके बहाव से भवन के स्वच्छ भाग को संदूषण से बचाया जा सके।
कार्य करने के कक्षों की तरफ सीधे ही शौचालय नहीं खुलने चाहिए। वाशबेसिन में चलता हुआ गर्म और ठंडा जल होना चाहिए या जल समुचित तापक्रम पर पूर्णमिश्रित होना चाहिए। हाथों को साफ करने और विपाणुमुक्त करने के लिए सामग्री होनी चाहिए और हाथों को शुष्क करने के लिए स्वास्थ्यकर माधन होने चाहिए। वाशबेसिन के नल हाथों से प्रचालित नहीं होने चाहिए। शौचालयों के निकट पर्याप्त संख्या में वाशबेसिन होने चाहिए।
12. उन शीतगारों के सिवाए जहां पैक किया गया कुक्कुट मांस प्राप्त किया जाता है या पोत में स्वास्थ्यकर रूप से पोत में लदान किया जाता है वहां कुक्कुट मांस के परिवहन के लिए उसे साफ किए जाने या रोगाणुमुक्त किए जाने के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान और माधन होने चाहिए। बधशाला पृथक् स्थान पर होनी चाहिए और उसमें सफाई तथा विपाणुमुक्त करने के लिए पृथक् सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए और कुक्कुट के लिए बधशाला में पृथक् परिवहन और क्रेट्स होनी चाहिए। तथापि ये स्थान और सुविधाएं तब आवश्यक नहीं हैं यदि उस परिवहन माधन या क्रेट के लिए अनुमोदित स्थापन में उक्त सफाई और विपाणुमुक्त करने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।
13. अपमार्जकों, विपाणुकारकों और बैसे ही पदार्थों के लिए एक कक्ष या सुरक्षित स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

उपाबंध — 2

कुक्कुट बधशाला के लिए अनुमोदित विशेष शर्तें

1. साधारण अपेक्षाओं के अतिरिक्त कम से कम निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था होगी :

1.1 इन नियमों के उपाबंध 5 के विन्दु 2 के दूसरे पैरा में बध करने से पूर्व निरीक्षण की एक कक्ष या ढका हुआ स्थल जो कि पर्याप्त रूप से बड़ा हो और आसानी से साफ और रोगाणुमुक्त किया जा सके, शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए।

1.2 बधशाला इतना बड़ा हो कि जिसमें एक ओर से अचेत किया जा सके और रक्त प्रवाह हो दूसरी ओर उधेड़ना और पृथक् करना जारी रह सके और दूसरी ओर कोई द्रव्यदहन पृथक् स्थानों पर होता रहे। विन्दु 1.1 में निर्दिष्ट किसी भी तरह का संचार बधशाला और कक्ष या स्थानों के बीच हो, संकरे गल्ले को छोड़कर जिसमें कटा हुआ मांस जाता हो, वहां अवश्य ही स्वचालित बंद होने वाला दरवाजा होना चाहिए, यदि आवश्यक हो तो, पेपक कक्ष भी होना चाहिए।

1.3 आंतें निकालने और तैयार करने वाला कक्ष काफी बड़ा हो, यह कार्य दूसरे कार्य स्थलों से पर्याप्त दूर के स्थानों पर किया जाना चाहिए। स्थल का विभाजन कर उसे उससे अलग किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें उन्हें संदूषण से बचाया जा सके। आंतें निकालने और तैयारी करने के कमरे और

वधशाला के बीच संचार संकरे निकलने वाले स्थान के अलावा केवल उस संकरे रास्ते को छोड़कर जिससे कटा हुआ मांस ही जाता है, वहां अवश्य ही स्वचालित बंद होने वाला दरवाजा होना चाहिए।

- 1.4 उस कुक्कुट मांस के लिए, जो रह गया है, एक या दो प्रशीतित या हिमप्रशीतित कक्ष होने चाहिए जिसमें ताले की व्यवस्था हो।
- 1.5 पंखों को जब तक कि इन्हें कचरा न माना गया हो इक्छा करने के लिए एक कक्ष या स्थान हो।
- 1.6 जीवित पक्षियों का रखरखाव करने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग से बाशवेसिन और शौचालय होने चाहिए।

उपाबंध-3

शीतगारों के अनुमोदन के लिए विशेष शर्तें :

1. अनुमोदित साधारण अपेक्षाओं के अतिरिक्त भंडार गृहों जहां पर कुक्कुट मांस का भंडारण किया जाता है, कम से कम निम्नलिखित होना चाहिए;

- 1.1. पर्याप्त हिमप्रशीतित और प्रशीतित कक्ष होने चाहिए जो आसानी से साफ किए जा सकें।
- 1.2. प्रत्येक भंडारण क्षेत्र के लिए अभिलेखन थर्मामीटर या टेलीमीटर होना चाहिए।

उपाबंध-4

स्थापन में कर्मचारिवृंद, परिसरों और उपकरणों की स्वच्छता :

1. कर्मचारिवृंद, परिसर और उपकरणों की पूर्णतः सफाई अपेक्षित है;

1.1 वह कर्मचारिवृंद जो खुला कुक्कुट मांस या लपेटा कुक्कुट मांस का रख-रखाव करते हैं या कमरों और क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं, जहां ऐसे मांस का जमाव, पैकिंग या परिवहन किया जाता है वहां वे विशिष्टतया स्वच्छ व साफ कपड़े पहनेंगे और सिर पर टोपी लगाएंगे और कार्य करते समय जुते हल्के रंग के कपड़े या अन्य सुरक्षा प्रदान करने वाले कपड़े पहनेंगे। जब भी कार्य आरंभ करेंगे तो कुक्कुट मांस के रखरखाव में कार्यरत कर्मचारी प्रत्येक दिन के प्रारंभ होने पर प्रति कार्य दिवस में स्वच्छ वस्त्र धारण करेंगे और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो दिन के दौरान वस्त्र बदलेंगे। अनेकों बार कार्यारम्भ करते समय कार्य दिवस पर अपने हाथ विषणुमुक्त करेंगे। जो व्यक्ति बीमार पक्षियों या दूषित मांस के संपर्क में आएंगे वे तुरन्त बाद अवश्य ही सावधानी पूर्वक अपने हाथों और याहों को गर्म पानी से धोएंगे और विषणुमुक्त करेंगे। कार्य कक्षों और भंडारण कक्षों तथा उन वरामदों में कुक्कुट मांस का परिवहन किया जाता है और अन्य क्षेत्रों और संसाधनों में धूम्रपान निषेध होगा।

1.2 किसी भी पशु को स्थापन में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया जाएगा। कोई भी कीट, कृन्तक कोई अन्य कीटाणु यदि पाए जाएंगे तो उनको नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा।

1.3 वे उपकरणा और यंत्र जो जीवित कुक्कुट मांस के-रख-रखाव के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं या कुक्कुट मांस से संबंधित प्रयोग में आते हैं, उन्हें स्वच्छ तथा मरम्मत शुदा अच्छी स्थिति में रखा जाए। कार्य दिवस के अंत में पुनः प्रयोग करते समय मिट्टी चढ़ने पर सावधानी से अनेक बार साफ और कीटाणुमुक्त किए जाने चाहिए तभी उनका दुबारा उपयोग किया जाए।

1.4 मृगियों को ले जाने के लिए क्रेटम जंग रोथक सामग्री की होनी चाहिए जिसको सुगमता से साफ और रोगाणुमुक्त किया जा सके। उन्हें प्रत्येक बार खाली होने पर साफ और रोगाणुमुक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

2. कक्षों, उपकरणों और उपस्करों का कुक्कुट मांस या मांस की विनिर्मितियां या उत्पाद तैयार करने के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग में नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, उन्हें पुनः प्रयोग में लाने से पूर्व स्वच्छ और विषणुमुक्त करना चाहिए।

3. कुक्कुट मांस और उसके आधान फर्श के मीथे संपर्क में नहीं आने चाहिए।

4. पेयजल का सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए तथापि अपेयजल का प्रयोग वधशाला में उत्पादन, अग्निशामक, प्रशीतन उपस्कर के शीतन और बेकार पंखों को वधशाला से हटाने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए इसके प्रयोजन के लिए अधिष्ठापित पाइप अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए इस जल के प्रयोग को रोकते हैं और कुक्कुट मांस को किसी प्रकार संदूषण नहीं होने देते। पेयजल प्रयोग किए जाने वाले पाइपों की अपेयजल पाइपों से अलग पहचान होनी चाहिए।

5. पक्षियों का वध करने के बाद बचे हुए पंख और गौण उत्पाद जो मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त हों, उन्हें वहां से तुरन्त हटा देना चाहिए। कार्य कक्ष के फर्श और कुक्कुट मांस के भंडारण कक्षों में आरी की घूल, धूल मिट्टी या अन्य कोई वैसे ही पदार्थ निषिद्ध होंगे।

6. अपमार्जक को रोगाणुमुक्त करने वाले पदार्थों और वैसे ही पदार्थों का प्रयोग इस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए कि उपकरण, कार्य करने वाले उपस्कर और कुक्कुट मांस पर उनका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े। उपकरणों और कार्य करने वाले उपस्करों को पेयजल से अच्छी प्रकार से खंगालना चाहिए।

7. ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनसे कुक्कुट मांस के संदूषित होने की संभावना है, को कुक्कुट मांस या उसके रख-रखाव से संबंधित कार्य को करने से प्रतिषिद्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

8. जब अपेक्षित हो, कोई व्यक्ति जो कुक्कुट मांस के कार्य पर तैनात है, उनको चिकित्सीय प्रमाण पत्र द्वारा यह साबित करना होगा कि ऐसे रोजगार में कार्य करने के लिए कोई चिकित्सीय बाधा नहीं है।

उपाबंध-5

वध से पूर्व स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण

1.1.1 वधशाला का सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक कुक्कुट का परेपण वध करने के लिए वहां प्राधिकृत कर सकेगा जहां;

1.1.2 वध किए जाने के लिए आशयित कुक्कुटों के साथ ऐसा स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण पत्र लगा होना चाहिए जो उपाबंध 4 में उपबंधित हैं, या

1.1.3 कुक्कुट वधशाला में पहुंचने के 72 घंटे पूर्व उसके पास सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा अवधारित दस्तावेज होने चाहिए, जिसमें निम्नलिखित हों—

—बिन्दु पृष्ठ 3.1 में संदर्भित अभिलेख के अनुसार जिसमें वधशाला में कुक्कुट का विशेष विवरण समूह मूल स्थान का उद्यतन संख्या सूचना दी गई है।

—इस बात का समूत दें कि मूल स्थान का रख-रखाव किसी सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक की देख रेख में हो।

विशिष्टतया कुक्कुट का वध करने से पूर्व निरीक्षण के दौरान, पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा सूचना का मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए कि संबंधित कुक्कुटशाला से कुक्कुट लेने की बाबत क्या उपाय किए जाएं।

1.2 जहां बिन्दु 1.1 में दी गई शर्तें पूरी नहीं की जाती हैं तो, वधशाला का सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक या तो वध को स्थगित कर देगा और जहां कल्याणकारी नियमों का अनुपालन करना अपेक्षित हो वहां इस उपाबंध के 3.2 के अधीन उपबंधित परीक्षणों को प्रथमतः करेगा और इस जानकारी को अभिप्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से, एक सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को वध से पूर्व संबंधित समूह के मूल स्थान के निरीक्षण के लिए प्राधिकृत करेगा।

इस अनुबंध के 3.2 में निर्दिष्ट वध पूर्व निरीक्षण वधशाला में किया जा सकेगा।

प्रसंस्करणकर्ता इस उपाबंध के 3.1 में निर्दिष्ट अभिलेख को सक्षम प्राधिकारी के मांगे जाने पर प्रस्तुत किए जाने के लिए कम से कम दो वर्ष के लिए रखेगा।

2. कुक्कुटशाला का स्वामी, कुक्कुट का निपटान करने के लिए प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति या उनका प्रतिनिधि वध से पूर्व निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया को सुकर बनाएगा और विशेष रूप से सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को आवश्यक रख-रखाव में सहायता करेगा।

सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को पर्याप्त प्रकाश में, वृत्तिक नियमों के अनुसार वध पूर्व निरीक्षण करना चाहिए।

3. इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 1 में निर्दिष्ट उद्गम फार्म पर वध पूर्व निरीक्षण में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित होगा:

3.1 कृषकों के अभिलेखों की जांच, जिसमें कुक्कुटों के प्रकार के आधार पर कम से कम निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित होंगे;

—पक्षियों के आगमन दिवस,

—पक्षियों के स्रोत,

—पक्षियों की संख्या,

—विशेष प्रजाति का वास्तविक निष्पादन (उदाहरणार्थ भार वृद्धि),

—मृत्यु,

—खाद्य पदार्थों का प्रदाय,

—खाद्य गौणिक का प्रकार, उपयोग की अवधि और वापसी की अवधि,

—खाद्य पदार्थों और जल की खपत

—किसी प्रयोगशाला परिणामों सहित देखरेख करने वाले पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा परीक्षण और निदान,

—पक्षियों को दिए गए किसी चिकित्सीय उत्पाद की क्रम, देने और वापसी की तारीख सहित,

—कोई टीका देने की तारीख और प्रकार,

—मोटा होने के समय भार वृद्धि,

—किसी पदाधिकारी द्वारा उसी समूह के पक्षियों के स्वास्थ्य के निरीक्षण का परिणाम,

—वध के लिए भेजे गए पक्षियों की संख्या,

—वध की संभावित तारीख ;

3.2 निदान की अतिरिक्त जांच करने की स्थापना करना, यदि आवश्यक हो, जहां पक्षी :

3.2.1 किसी बीमारी से पीड़ित है जो मनुष्यों या पशुओं को संक्रमित हो सकती है या पृथक् या सामूहिक रूप से इस प्रकार व्यवहार करती है जिससे रोग का होना उपदर्शित होता है।

3.2.2 साधारण व्यवहार में व्यवधान दर्शित करता है या रोग के लक्षण दर्शित होते हैं जो मांस को मनुष्य के उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

3.3 चापसी अविध के अनुपालन के दृष्टिगत जल और खाद्य पदार्थ का नियमित नमूना लेना।

3.4 चिड़ियाघर के अभिकर्ताओं के लिए परीक्षणों के परिणाम।

4. वधशाला में पशु चिकित्सक यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि कुक्कुटों की पहचान कर ली गई है और यह जांच करेंगे कि कुक्कुटों को यातायात में कोई चोट नहीं लगी है। कुक्कुटों के परेपण की पहचान से संबंधित शंका की दशा में वधशाला में कुक्कुटों का स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए। यदि कुक्कुट में उपर्युक्त 3.2 में निर्दिष्ट लक्षण दर्शित होते हैं तो 1.3 के अनुसार सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को प्रत्येक क्रेट की परीक्षा करनी चाहिए।

5. जहां कुक्कुट का उसके परीक्षण और इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 1.1.1 में उपर्युक्त स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणन के जारी होने के तीन दिन के भीतर वध नहीं किया गया है;

—जहां कुक्कुटों ने मूल स्थान को नहीं छोड़ा है तो नया स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण-पत्र जारी कर देना चाहिए;

—या विलंब के कारणों का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् वधशाला का पशु चिकित्सक वध किया जाना प्राधिकृत करेगा, यदि उसे रोके जाने का कोई कारण नहीं है। यदि आवश्यक हो तो कुक्कुट का और परीक्षण अनुमति करेगा।

6. यदि निम्नलिखित बीमारियों के निदानात्मक लक्षण स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं तो मानव उपयोग के प्रयोजन के लिए वध को रोका जाना चाहिए :

(क) आरनिथोसिस ;

(ख) सल्यूेनिलोसिस।

सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक कुक्कुटशाला के स्वामी या उसके प्रतिनिधि के अनुरोध पर सामान्य वध प्रक्रिया के समाप्त होने पर वध किया जाना प्राधिकृत कर सकेगा, परन्तु वध के दौरान बैक्टीरिया फैलने के जोखिम को न्यूनतम किया गया हो और वध के पश्चात् उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को विषाणुमुक्त या साफ किया गया हो।

7. पशु रोग चिकित्सक को :

(क) वहां वध को रोकना चाहिए जहां उसके पास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि संबंधित पशु से प्राप्त मांस मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

(ख) जहां अवशिष्ट निकालने की अवधि को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया है वध की प्रक्रिया को स्थगित रखना चाहिए।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि संबंधित कुक्कुट स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से स्वस्थ है और उसी वधशाला में लिया गया है जिसमें संक्रमण को रोकने की दृष्टि से किसी कार्यक्रम के अधीन स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण किया जाता है कि कुक्कुट का वध दिन की समाप्ति पर या ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन किया जाता है जिससे अन्य कुक्कुटों को संदूषण से बचाया जा सके।

8. सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को कारणों सहित सक्षम प्राधिकारी को वध रोके जाने के संबंध में तुरन्त सूचित करना चाहिए और उस वध निषेध से प्रभावित कुक्कुट को अनंतिम रूप से सुरक्षित स्थान पर भेजा जाना चाहिए।

उपाबंध-6

वध के लिए स्वच्छता संबंधी अपेक्षाएं और कुक्कुट मांस का रख-रखाव

1. वधशाला परिसर पर केवल जीवित कुक्कुटों को ही लाया जाए। धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों के अनुसार वध के सिवाय जैसे ही इन पक्षियों को परिसर में लाया जाए तत्काल उनका वध कर देना चाहिए।

2. रक्त स्राव की समाप्ति की जानी चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि रक्त वधशाला से बाहर के स्थान को संदूषित न करे।

3. वध की हुई कुक्कुटों के कुक्कुट मांस को तत्काल और पूर्ण रूप से वधशाला से पृथक् कर देना चाहिए।

4. पूर्णतः आंतों को निकालने की दशा में, आंतों को तुरन्त निकाल लेना चाहिए आंशिक या आस्थायिक आंत निकालने की दशा में आंतों को उपाबंध 7 के बिन्दु 3 में अभिकथित अवधि के भीतर निकाल देना चाहिए। वध किए गए कुक्कुट की आंतों को इस प्रकार खोलना चाहिए कि उसकी सभी गुहा और सुसंगत ग्रसनी चाप का निरीक्षण किया जा सके इस प्रयोजन के लिए यह जन्तुशव से बंधी रहे। यदि पृथक् हो तो वे जन्तुशव के भाग के रूप में पहचान योग्य होंनी चाहिए।

5. जांच के पश्चात् जिस ग्रसनी भांप को हटाया गया उन्हें जन्तुशव से अवश्य अलगा कर देना चाहिए और मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त अंश को एकदम हटा देना चाहिए।

6. वधशाला में वध किए गए कुक्कुट मांस को कपड़े से पोंछना या मांशावशिष्ट के डिब्बे को किसी खाद्य से भरना या ऊपर तक भरना निषेध है।

7. निरीक्षण पूरा होने से पूर्व कुक्कुट शव को काटना या हटाना या कुक्कुट मांस का उपचार करना निषेध है।

8. अनुपयुक्त कुक्कुट मांस, जो समक्ष हो, और मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त न हो (जो मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुज्ञात न हो) या अवशेष या पंखों को जितना शीघ्र हो सके, कक्षों से हटा देना चाहिए, सुविधापूर्वक हटाकर या डिब्बों में से इस प्रकार हटाना चाहिए ताकि कम से कम संदूषण हो।

9. निरीक्षण और आंतों को बाहर निकालने के पश्चात् कुक्कुट मांस को तत्काल साफ करना चाहिए और उपाबंध 12 में दिए गए अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार स्वच्छ वातावरण और तापमान में जितनी शीघ्रता से संभव हो सके प्रशीतित करना चाहिए।

10. कुक्कुट मांस की आंतें निकालने के पश्चात् इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 11 में वर्णित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार पूरी तरह से प्रशीतित छिड़काव करके और डुबो कर बिना किसी विलम्ब के धोकर, प्रशीतित प्रक्रिया में रखना चाहिए। उपस्कर प्रक्रिया द्वारा छिड़काव करना चाहिए जो आंतरिक व बाह्य जन्तुशव को दक्षता से धो सके।

जन्तुशवों के वजन के लिए

—2.5 किलोग्राम से अधिक और कम से कम 1.5 लीटर जल प्रत्येक जन्तुशव के लिए उपयोग में लाना चाहिए और 2.5 किलोग्राम और 5 किलोग्राम के बीच के वजन के लिए न्यूनतम 2.5 लीटर जल प्रत्येक जन्तुशव पर उपयोग में लाना चाहिए।

—5 किलोग्राम या अधिक के, प्रत्येक जन्तुशव पर कम से कम 3.5 लीटर जल उपयोग में लाना चाहिए।

11. डुबोकर प्रशीतित करने की प्रक्रिया में निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाएं पूरी होनी चाहिए :

(क) जन्तुशवों को एक या अनेक जल की टंकी से या बर्फ से या जल से गुजरना होगा और यह प्रक्रिया लगातार दोहराई जाएगी। जहां जन्तुशव को मशीनों द्वारा धकेलने की प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती हो वहां पानी के प्रति प्रवाह से गुजरना स्वीकार्य है।

(ख) टंकी या टंकियों में जन्तुशवों को डालते समय और जन्तुशवों को निकालते समय जल का तापक्रम अधिकतम 16 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड और न्यूनतम 4 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड से कम नहीं होगा।

(ग) यह इस प्रकार किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि उपाबंध 12 के बिन्दु 1 में दिए गए विनिर्देशों के अनुसार न्यूनतम संभव समय में निर्धारित तापमान पर पहुंच जाए।

(घ) संपूर्ण प्रशीतन के दौरान जल का न्यूनतम प्रवाह निम्नानुसार होना चाहिए :

—2.5 किलोग्राम या कम वजन के जन्तुशव के लिए 2.5 लीटर प्रति जन्तुशव,

—2.5 किलोग्राम और 5 किलोग्राम के बीच के जन्तुशव के लिए प्रति जन्तुशव 1.5 लीटर।

—5 किलोग्राम या अधिक वजन के जन्तुशव के लिए 6 लीटर प्रति जन्तुशव।

(ङ) यदि अनेकों टंकी हैं तो प्रत्येक टंकी में ताजा जल का प्रवाह और अंतःउपयोग किए गए जल का बाह्य प्रवाह इस प्रकार विनियमित किया जाएगा जिसमें कि जन्तुशव की गतिशीलता के अनुसार दिशा में प्रवाह कम हो सके। ताजा जल को टंकियों में इस प्रकार विभाजित किया जाएगा जिसमें अंतिम टैंक में प्रवाह निम्नलिखित से कम न हो :

—1 लीटर जल प्रत्येक जन्तुशव के लिए, जिसका वजन 2.5 किलोग्राम या कम हो।

—1.5 लीटर जल प्रत्येक जन्तुशव के लिए जिसका वजन 2.5 किलोग्राम या 5 किलोग्राम के बीच हो।

—2 लीटर जल प्रत्येक जन्तुशव के लिए जिसका वजन 5 किलोग्राम से अधिक हो।

पहले टैंक को भरने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग में लाए गए जल को इन मात्राओं की गणना में सम्मिलित नहीं करना चाहिए।

(च) जन्तुशय को साधित्र के प्रथम भाग में नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए या टैंक के प्रथम भाग में आधे घंटे से अधिक नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए या यह अनिवार्य है कि अन्य टैंकों में भी इसी प्रकार से कठोरता से पालन करें।

(छ) सभी पूर्वावधानियां यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की जानी चाहिए कि प्रक्रिया के अवरुद्ध होने की स्थिति में प्रथम उप पैरा में अभिकथित अभिवहन समय का अनुपालन किया गया है।

(ज) यंत्र रुकने पर सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक यंत्र के पुनः चलाने से पूर्व स्वयं का समाधान कर ले कि जन्तुशय इस आदेश की अपेक्षाओं को अभी भी पूरा करता है और मानव उपभोग के उपयुक्त है।

(झ) कार्य के अंत में और कम से कम दिन में एक बार उपस्कर का प्रत्येक पुर्जा पूर्ण रूप से साफ और कीटाणु मुक्त किया जाए।

(ञ) अंशशोधक नियंत्रक उपस्कर से पर्याप्त अनुज्ञेय होना चाहिए और जिसमें निम्नानुसार निरंतर मापन और अभिलेखन संबंधी पर्यवेक्षण होता रहे :

—डुबाने से पूर्व छिड़काव धुलाई के दौरान जल की खपत।

—जन्तुशय के प्रवेश और निकासी की स्थिति में टंकी और टैंकों में पानी का तापमान डुबों देने के दौरान जल की खपत।

—इस उपाबंध के 11(घ) में सूचीकृत प्रत्येक वजन के जन्तुशयों की संख्या।

(ट) उत्पादक द्वारा अनेक प्रकार की जांचों द्वारा परिणामों को बनाए रखा जाए और अनुरोध किए जाने पर सरकारी पशु चिकित्सकों को प्रस्तुत किए जाएं।

(ठ) प्रशीतित संयंत्र के सही कार्यकरण और स्वास्थ्य स्तर पर उसके प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन वैज्ञानिक प्रणाली द्वारा किया जाएगा। ऐन्टिरो वैक्टोरिया के साथ जन्तुशय की संदूषण पूर्व की तुलना डुबाने से पूर्व और पश्चात् की जाती है। ऐसी तुलना संयंत्र के प्रथम बार उपयोग में की जानी चाहिए और उसके पश्चात् आर्थाधिक रूप से संयंत्र में किसी भी मामले में जांच की जा सकती है। विभिन्न भागों के कार्यकरण को विनियमित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि स्वास्थ्यकर का समाधानप्रद मानक सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

12. जब तक निरीक्षण सामान्य नहीं हो जाता, तब तक यह संभव नहीं है कि जन्तुशय और अवशेष जिनका निरीक्षण हो चुका है, वे जन्तुशय व अवशेष जिनका निरीक्षण नहीं हुआ है, आपस में संपर्क में न आए और तब तक शय को हटाना, काटना और उपचार भी प्रतिषिद्ध है।

13. यह संभव नहीं होगा कि कुक्कुट मांस जो रखा हुआ है या मानव उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त है वह अखाद्य उपउत्पाद के संपर्क में न आए जिस कुक्कुट मांस को मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त घोषित किया गया है, यथामंभव शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उसे विशेष कक्षा में, अंतर्वेष्टकों में इस प्रकार रखा जाना चाहिए कि जिसमें कि अन्य कुक्कुट मांस को संदूषण से बचाया जा सके।

14. कुक्कुट मांस को प्राप्त करना और याचना, रखरखाव, पुनःउपचार और परिवहन जिसके अंतर्गत अवशेषों सहित सभी स्वास्थ्य परक अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति होना भी है। पैक किए हुए या लपेटे हुए, मांस का भंडारण खुले कुक्कुट मांस से पृथक् कक्ष में किया जाना चाहिए।

उपाबंध-7

1. कुक्कुटों का बध करने के तुरंत पश्चात् पर्याप्त प्रकाश में निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

(क) इस निरीक्षण में :

(i) पक्षी के शरीर की सतह को मिर और टांगों के अतिरिक्त सुरक्षित रखना जहां वे मानव उपभोग के लिए आशयित हों,

(ii) चिमकरा, और

(iii) शरीर की गुहाएं

दृश्य निरीक्षण और जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां वे स्पर्श परीक्षा और उत्कीर्णन के अधीन होने चाहिए।

(ख) निम्नलिखित पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए :

(i) जन्तुशय के सामंजस्य रंग और गंध के विषय में विसंगतियां,

(ii) प्रमुख विसंगतियां जो बध प्रक्रिया के परिणाम स्वरूप होती हैं,

(iii) बध उपकरण का उचित कार्यकरण,

(ग) किसी भी दशा में सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक :

(i) उपाबंध 7 के नियम 1 के अनुसार जिनका मांस मानव उपयोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त घोषित कर दिया गया है, उन चिह्नों को जिनमें मरणोत्तर अस्वीकृत किया गया है उनका विस्तृत परीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

(ii) संपूर्ण परेण से ली गई चिड़ियों का जिनका मरणोत्तर निरीक्षण किया गया है, उनकी विससेरा और शरीर गुहाओं का अचानक सेम्पल परीक्षण करना चाहिए।

(iii) यदि किसी प्रकार के कुक्कुट के मांस में ऐसे उपदर्शन हों, जो मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त होगा तो कुक्कुट मांस का विशेष मरणोत्तर निरीक्षण किया जाए।

2. आंशिक रूप से निकाले गए कुक्कुटों की तुरंत निकाली गई आंते और शरीर की गुहाओं का जिसमें कम से कम प्रत्येक परेण से कुक्कुट परीक्षण के लिए बंध की गई कुक्कुट की 58 गुहाओं का निकाले जाने के पश्चात् निरीक्षण किया जाएगा। यदि ऐसे निरीक्षण के दौरान पक्षियों की अधिक संख्या में किसी प्रकार की विसंगति पाई जाती है तो, बिन्दु 1 के अनुसार परेण के सभी पक्षियों का निरीक्षण किया जाएगा।

3. न्यूयार्क किस्म की कुक्कुटों की दशा में :

(क) इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 1 के अनुसार मरणोत्तर स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण बंध करने के कम से कम पांच दिन बाद किया जाएगा, इस अवधि के दौरान इसे 1.4 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड के तापमान पर भंडारित किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) इस अवधि के समाप्ति पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उम बंधशाला में जहां बंध किया गया है, या किसी अन्य अनुमोदित कटिंग करने वाले संयंत्र में जहां स्वास्थ्य कर अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति की गई है, वहां पर अंतर्द्वियां निकाली जानी चाहिए और उसके साथ स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र लगा होना चाहिए।

(ग) जहां इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु (ख) में निर्दिष्ट के अनुसार आंते निकाली गई हैं वहां इसमें पूर्व कुक्कुट मांस पर उपाबंध 9 में निर्दिष्ट किसी प्रकार का स्वास्थ्य चिह्न नहीं होना चाहिए।

4. किसी प्रकार के न्यायोचित संदेह की अवस्था में अपशिष्टों की परीक्षा करने के लिए नमूनों को तुरंत जांच द्वारा लिया जाएगा। अपशिष्टों के नमूनों द्वारा परीक्षा किए जाने की दशा में निम्नलिखित अपशिष्टों की परीक्षा की जाएगी।

कुक्कुट मानक के लिए अपशिष्टों की मह्यता स्तर

क्रम सं. अपशिष्ट	ईयू द्वारा मह्यता स्तर (माइक्रो ग्राम एस/केजी)
1. टेट्रासाइक्लीन अपशिष्ट (कुल) (टेट्रासाइक्लीन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड ओक्सीटेट्रासाइक्लीन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड, क्लोरोटेट्रासाइक्लीन सम्मिलित हैं)	100
2. पैमलीन	
(क) बेजाइलपैमलीन	50
(ख) एंपीमलीन	50
(ग) एमोक्सीलीन	50
(घ) ओक्सीमिलीन	300
(ङ) क्लोक्सीलीन	300
(च) डिक्लोक्सीमिलीन	300
3. टाईलोमीन	100
4. एम्प्रोलियम, स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन सल्फेट, स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड	सीमा नियत की जाए

यूरोपीय संघ को निर्यात के लिए अंतराष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार अपशिष्टों का परीक्षण किया जा सकेगा।

जहां पर अवशेषों का परीक्षण उनके उद्गम के रखरखाव के आधार पर किया जाता है वहां अवशेषों के तत्त्वों का परीक्षण इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 4 में निर्दिष्ट औपधोय कार्यविधि सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक के पशु चिकित्सीय नियंत्रण के अधीन कुक्कुट के रखरखाव के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी।

जहां बंध पूर्व या मरणोत्तर परीक्षा के निरीक्षण के आधार पर किसी रोग का संदेह व्यक्त करता है तो सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक यदि वह आवश्यक समझता है तो उसके निदान और उपचार की पुष्टि के लिए औपधोय शाला और अपेक्षित प्रयोगशाला में परीक्षण किए जाने के लिए कर सकता है और पेशोल्जिकल पर्यवेक्षण किया जाएगा और उसके द्वारा पता चले लक्षणों को बताएगा।

संदेह की स्थिति में, सरकारी पशुचिकित्सक कुक्कुट के समुंगत भागों को काटेगा और परीक्षण करेगा ताकि वह निश्चित निदान तक पहुंच सके।

6. बंध पूर्व और मरणोत्तर शव परीक्षा निरीक्षण के परिणाम सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा अभिलिखित किए जाएंगे और जहां संक्रमक रोग का निदान होता है, कुक्कुट मूल की कुक्कुटशाला के सक्षम प्राधिकारी को या परीक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारी को और उनके मूल कुक्कुट शाला

के मालिक को या उसके प्रतिनिधि को संसूचित किया जाएगा जो उसका लेखाजोखा रखेगा और सूचना उस सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को प्रस्तुत करेगा, जो उत्पादन अवधि के दौरान मृत्युपूर्व शव निरीक्षण करता है।

उपाबंध-8

सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक का मरणोत्तर शव परीक्षा के संबंध में विनिश्चय

1. 1.1 कुक्कुट मांस मानव उपभोग के लिए पूर्णतया अनुपयुक्त घोषित किया जाएगा यदि मरणोत्तर शव परीक्षा निरीक्षण में निम्नलिखित में से किसी बात का पता चलता है :
 - सामान्यकृत संक्रामक रोग और अंगों के विशेष भाग में पुराना पैथोजेनिक सूक्ष्म जीवाणु है जो मनुष्य में संचरणीय हो।
 - सिस्टमेटिक माइसोसिस और अंगों में विशेष स्थान पर वे घाव जो रोगजन्य जीवाणुओं से उत्पन्न हुए हैं तथा वे विपैले पदार्थ मानव में संचरित हो गए हैं।
 - विस्तृत रूप से सबक्यूटेनियम या मांसपेशीय परिजीविता और क्रमानुसार परिजीविता।
 - विपाकता
 - केसेक्सिया
 - अपसामान्य गंध, रंग और स्वाद
 - बड़े घाव या बहुरसोंलियां
 - सामान्य मल या संदूषण
 - बड़े घाव और इचीमोसिस
 - विस्तृत मैकेनिकल घाव, जिसके अंतर्गत वे भी हैं जो अधिक जलने के कारण हो गए हैं।
 - अपर्याप्त रक्त स्त्राव
 - उन पदार्थों के अवशेष जो प्राधिकृत मानक से अधिक हैं या निषिद्ध पदार्थ के अवशेष (कृपया उपाबंध-7 का बिन्दु 4 देखें)
 - अम्लीय
- 1.2 वध किए गए पशु के वे भाग जिन पर स्थानीय घाव दर्शित होते हैं या ऐसे संदूषण दर्शित होते हैं जिनसे मांस का शेष स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित नहीं होता है उन्हें मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त घोषित किया जाएगा।

2. जन्तुशव से सिर अलग करने के बाद जीभ मिर के बाल पंख और काठनूकलम के सिवाए और निम्नलिखित विमसेरा को मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयोग से अपवर्जित किया जाता है :

उपाबंध 6 के बिन्दु 5 के अनुसार जन्तुशव से पृथक् किए जाए मांसनली, फेफड़े, खमिका आंतों और पित्त की थैली।

उपाबंध 9

मांस काटने के आशय से संबंधित उपबंध

1. जन्तुशव को भागों में और हड्डियों को अनुमोदित कराई कक्षों में काटा जाएगा।
2. संयंत्र का प्रचालक, स्वामी या उसका प्रतिनिधि संयंत्र का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराएगा जो विशेष रूप से रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक समझी जाएं और पर्यवेक्षण सेवाओं के निपटारे के लिए उस स्थान पर आवश्यक सुविधाएं देगा। विशेष रूप से सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक को जो पर्यवेक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है, मांस काटने वाले संयंत्र में ले जाए जाने वाले मांस के संबंध में वध किए गए पशु के स्रोत और उसके मूल उद्गम की जानकारी देगा।
3. जो कुक्कुट मांस इस आदेश की स्वच्छता अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं करता है उनको जब तक कि विशेष भंडारण क्षेत्रों में नहीं रखा जाता अनुमोदित कटिंग संयंत्र में नहीं रखा जाएगा इन्हें अन्य स्थानों पर या अलग समयों पर काटा जाएगा जो इन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करते हैं। सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक हर समय भंडारण कक्षों और संकर्म कक्षों में अपनी पहुंच रखेगा जिससे कि वह अपना यह समाधान कर सके कि पूर्ववर्ती स्वच्छता उपबंधों का कठोरता से पालन किया गया है।
4. जैसे ही काटने के आशय से कुक्कुट मांस को लाया जाता है और जब तक उसे काटा नहीं जाएगा तब तक हिमप्रशीतित या प्रशीतित कक्षों में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से रखा जाएगा।

तथापि उपाबंध 6 के बिन्दु 9 में किमी बात के होते हुए भी कुक्कुट मांस का सीधे वध कक्षों से कटिंग कक्ष को परिवहन किया जाएगा।

5. कुक्कुट मांस कतरने, हड्डी रहित करने और लपेटन कक्षों में लाया जाना चाहिए। जैसे ही कतरन होती है, अपेक्षित पैकिंग कार्य पूरा किया जाता है और मांस को हिमप्रशीतित कक्षों में परिवहनित किया जाता है।
6. कुक्कुट मांस जब गर्म हो तब काटे जाने के सिवाय, कटिंग उम्र समय ही की जाएगी जब कुक्कुट मांस का तापमान ± 4 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड से अनधिक तक पहुंचता है।
7. ताजा कुक्कुट मांस को कपड़े से पोंछ कर साफ करना निषिद्ध है।
8. इस प्रकार काटा जाएगा कि कुक्कुट मांस में किसी प्रकार का मल-मिट्टी न आए। हड्डियों की छेदों और रक्त के थक्कों को तुरन्त हटा दिया जाना चाहिए। काटने से जो मांस प्राप्त किया गया है और जो मानव उपभोग के लिए आशयित नहीं हैं उसको पृथक् आधारों में इकट्ठा किया जाना चाहिए।

उपाबंध 10

कटे हुए कुक्कुट मांस और भंडारित कुक्कुट मांस की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मानीटरी

1. अनुमोदित काटने के संयंत्रों, अनुमोदित लपेटन केन्द्रों और अनुमोदित प्रशीतित भंडारों का मक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा पर्यवेक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।
2. बिन्दु 1 में उपबंधित पर्यवेक्षण में निम्नलिखित कार्य सम्मिलित होंगे :
 - कुक्कुट मांस के आगमन और बहिर्गमन का पर्यवेक्षण,
 - स्थापन में कुक्कुट मांस का किया गया स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण,
 - उपाबंध 4 के अनुसार परिस्तर की सफाई, सुविधाएं और उपकरणों का पर्यवेक्षण और कर्मचारिवृन्द के कपड़ों सहित कर्मचारिवृन्द के स्वास्थ्य का पर्यवेक्षण,
 - इस आदेश का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा आवश्यक समझा जाने वाला अन्य कोई पर्यवेक्षण।

उपाबंध 11

स्वास्थ्य चिह्नांकन

1. पशु चिकित्सक के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन स्वास्थ्य चिह्नांकन किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, बाद में निम्नलिखित का पर्यवेक्षण किया जाएगा :
 - (क) कुक्कुट मांस का स्वास्थ्य चिह्नांकन,
 - (ख) उपाबंध 13 में यथाउपबंधित के अनुसार सामग्री पर लेबल लगाना और लपेटना जब चिह्नांकन किया जाए।
2. स्वास्थ्य चिह्न में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित होंगे :
 - (क) पृथक् यूनिटों में कुक्कुट मांस लपेटा जाता है या छोटे पैकेजों में रखा जाता है, उसके
 - ऊपरी भाग पर समनुदेशन करने वाले राष्ट्र भारत का नाम
 - निचले भाग पर, स्थापनों के निर्यात निरीक्षण परिपद/निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण संख्यांक अंक और अक्षर 0.2 सेंटीमीटर के आकार के होंगे।
 - (ख) बड़े पैकिटों के लिए अंडाकार चिह्न कम से कम 6.5 सेंटीमीटर चौड़े और 4.5 सेंटीमीटर ऊंचाई के होंगे।
 - अक्षर कम से कम 0.8 सेंटीमीटर की ऊंचाई के होने चाहिए और अंक कम से कम एक सेंटीमीटर ऊंचाई के होने चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य चिह्न में मांस का स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण करने वाले पशु चिकित्सक की पहचान भी सम्मिलित होगी।
 - चिह्न के लिए प्रयोग की गई सामग्री सभी स्वच्छता अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करेगी और 2.1 में निर्दिष्ट सूचना स्पष्ट रूप से स्पष्ट फार्म पर लिखी होगी।
3. 3.1 2.1 में निर्दिष्ट स्वास्थ्य चिह्नांकन निम्नलिखित रूप में अवश्य किया जाएगा :
 - पृथक् रूप से अन्य पैक किए गए जन्तुशय पर दृष्टिगत रूप में ऊपर और तले पर पक्षे लगे होने चाहिए।
 - पृथक् रूप से लपेटे गए जन्तुशय पर दोनों ओर वही मुद्रा और लेबल लगाया जाएगा जो केवल एक बार प्रयोग में आएगा।
 - दृष्टिगत ऊपर और तल पर लेबल या जन्तुशय के अन्य भागों की पैकिंग या मांसावशिष्ट अवशेषों को लघु मात्रा में लपेटना होगा।
- 3.2 जन्तुशय के बड़े पैकेजों पर बिन्दु 2.2 में निर्दिष्ट स्वास्थ्य चिह्नांकन किया जाना चाहिए या जन्तुशय के या मांसावशिष्ट अवशेषों को इस उपाबंध के 2.1 के अनुसार चिह्नांकन करना चाहिए।

3.3 जहां पैकिंग या लपेटन पर स्वास्थ्यकर चिह्नंकन प्रकट होता है वहां :

— यह इस प्रकार लगाया जाना चाहिए कि जब लपेटन या पैकिंग खोली जाए तो यह नष्ट हो जाए ।

या

— लपेटन और पैकिंग इस प्रकार या सीलबंद किया जाना चाहिए कि खोलने के उपरान्त यह पुनः उपयोग में न लाई जा सके।

4. इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 3.1 के उपबंधों के अनुसार जन्तुशव, जन्तुशव के भाग या मांसावशिश्ट का स्वास्थ्य चिह्नंकन किया जाना निम्नलिखित मामलों में आवश्यक नहीं होगा :

(क) जन्तुशव के परेपण, जिसके अंतर्गत वे भी हैं जिनके भागों में उपाबंध 8 के बिन्दु 1.2 के अनुसरण में, निकाला गया है, उनको अनुमोदित वधशालाओं में से अनुमोदित करने वाले परिसर में उनको काटने के लिए, निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन परेपित किया जाएगा :

(i) कुक्कुट मांस के बड़े पैकेजों पर उनकी बाहरी सतह पर इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 3.1 और बिन्दु 3.3 की तीसरी अध्यापेक्षा के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य चिह्न लगाया जाना चाहिए।

(ii) परेपण कार्यालय को परेपण की राशि, प्रकार और गंतव्य स्थान आदि का अभिलेख इस आदेश के अनुसार रखना चाहिए।

(iii) काटने वाले परिसर का प्राप्तकर्ता, परेपण की राशि, प्रकार और उद्गम के अभिलेख इस आदेश के अनुसार रखेगा।

उपाबंध 12

भंडारण

1. 1.1 कुक्कुट मांस को हिमप्रशीतित करने के पश्चात् ऐसे तापक्रम में रखा जाना चाहिए जो +4 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड से अधिक न हो।

1.2 हिमोष्णित कुक्कुट मांस को -18 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड के तापमान पर रखा जाना चाहिए।

1.3 पैक किए हुए कुक्कुट मांस का भंडारण उमी कक्ष में नहीं किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें बिना पैक किया कुक्कुट मांस भंडारित है।

(iv) सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक के पर्यवेक्षण में बड़ी पैकेजिंग परिसर में खो जाए तो बड़ी पैकेजिंग पर लगे स्वास्थ्य चिह्न को नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा।

(v) बड़ी पैकेजिंग की बाहरी सतह पर गंतव्य स्थान और परेपण के आशयित उपयोग स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा होगा।

(ख) जन्तुशव के परेपण जिसके अंतर्गत वे भी हैं जिनके भाग उपाबंध 8 के बिन्दु 1.2 के अनुसार निकाले गए हैं जन्तुशव के भागों को, और निम्नलिखित मांसावशिश्टों, हृदय, जिगर और पेपणी को अनुमोदित वधशाला या काटने वाले परिसर या पुनःलपेटन केन्द्र से कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद स्थापन को उपचार के लिए, निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन भेजा जाना चाहिए :

(i) इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 3.1 और बिन्दु 3.3 की तीसरी अध्यापेक्षा के अनुसार बड़े पैकिंग में, जिसमें ताजा कुक्कुट मांस है, बाहरी सतह पर स्वास्थ्य चिह्न लगा होगा।

(ii) परेपण कार्यालय में इस आदेश के अनुसार परेपण की रकम, प्रकार और गंतव्य स्थान के अभिलेख रखे जायेंगे।

(iii) कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद के प्राप्तकर्ता स्थापन, इस आदेश के अनुसार प्राप्त परेपण की रकम, प्रकार और उद्गम का अभिलेख रखेगा।

(iv) जब किसी स्थापन में सक्षम प्राधिकारियों के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन बड़ा पैकिंग खोला जाता है और उपयोग के लिए ताजा कुक्कुट मांस के बड़े पैकेज पर लगा स्वास्थ्य चिह्न खोले जाने पर नष्ट कर दिया जाएगा।

(v) बड़ी पैकेजिंग की बाहरी सतह पर गंतव्य स्थान और परेपण के आशयित उपयोग स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा होगा।

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कुक्कुट मांस का लपेटना और पैकेजिंग

(क) पैकिंग (उदाहरणतः पैकिंग मंजूपा, गते के डिब्बे) स्वच्छता से सभी नियमों को पूरा करेंगे और विशेष रूप से :

(i) कुक्कुट के इन्द्रियग्राही लक्षण परिवर्तित नहीं होने चाहिए।

(ii) कुक्कुट मांस के तत्वों में मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए किसी भी प्रकार के हानिकारक पदार्थ मंत्रचित करने की क्षमता नहीं होनी चाहिए।

(iii) परिवहन और रखरखाव के दौरान कुक्कुट मांस को प्रभावी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।

(ख) कुक्कुट मांस के लिए पैकिंग को पुनः उपयोग में नहीं लाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह जंगरोधी सामग्री से नहीं बनी हो, जिसे आसानी से स्वच्छ किया जा सके और इसे पहले से ही स्वच्छ और रोगाणुमुक्त किया जाए।

2. जहाँ पर कटा हुआ कुक्कुट मांस या मांसावशिष्ट लपेटा जाता है, वहाँ यह प्रक्रिया काटे जाने के तुरंत बाद की जानी चाहिए और स्वास्थ्यकर अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार होनी चाहिए।
3. लपेटन पारदर्शी और रंगरहित हो या किसी मामले में लपेटन पारदर्शी रंग की हो तो इसे इस प्रकार से डिजाइन किया जाए कि बंधा हुआ मांस और मांसावशिष्ट भागतः दिखाई दे।
4. कुक्कुट के भाग या जन्तुशय से पृथक् किए गए मांसावशिष्ट सदैव उपर्युक्त मानदंड का समाधान करते हुए दृढ़ता से सील किए हुए संरक्षित आवरण के अंदर हों।
5. लपेटा हुआ कुक्कुट मांस पैक किया जाना चाहिए।
6. तथापि जब लपेटन की प्रक्रिया में पूर्ण सुरक्षात्मक शर्तों को पूरा किया गया है तो इसे पारदर्शी और रंगरहित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है इन्हें दूसरे डिब्बों में रखा जाना आवश्यक नहीं है परन्तु यह कि इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 1.1 की अन्य शर्तें पूरी होती हों।
7. यदि पैकेजिंग इस उपाबंध के बिन्दु 1.2 में यथावर्णित पुनर्पुयोग के योग्य है या निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन है तो काटने, बोलिंग और पैकेजिंग प्रक्रिया उसी कक्ष में की जाएगी :
 - (क) कक्ष पर्याप्त रूप से बड़ा और इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित होना चाहिए कि प्रक्रिया को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।
 - (ख) विनिर्माण के तुरंत बाद पैकिंग-लपेटने को सुरक्षात्मक आवरण से बंद किया जाना चाहिए, यह आवरण स्थापन को परिवहन किए जाने के दौरान नुकसानी से संरक्षित होना चाहिए और स्थापन के पृथक् कक्ष में स्वास्थ्यकर दशाओं के अधीन भंडारित किया जाना चाहिए।
 - (ग) पैकिंग सामग्री भंडारण के लिए कक्षों को धूल और कीड़े, मकौड़े से मुक्त किया जाना चाहिए और पदार्थों वाले कक्षों में वायु संचरण न हो जिससे पदार्थों को संदूषित होने से बचाया जा सके। पैकिंग का भंडारण फर्श पर नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
 - (घ) कक्ष में आने से पूर्व पैकिंग को स्वास्थ्यकर अवस्थाओं में एकत्रित किया जाएगा।
 - (ङ) पैकिंग को स्वास्थ्यकर रूप में कक्ष में लाया जाना चाहिए और अविलम्ब उपयोग किया जाये। यह कार्य कुक्कुट मांस के रखरखाव के कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों द्वारा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।
 - (च) पैकिंग के तुरंत बाद कुक्कुट मांस का भंडारण कक्ष में रखा जाना चाहिए।
8. इस उपाबंध में निर्दिष्ट पैकिंग में केवल कटा हुआ कुक्कुट मांस रखा जा सकेगा।

उपाबंध 14

परिवहन

1. ताजा कुक्कुट मांस का परिवहन ऐसे सीलबंद परिवहन के साधनों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए जो इस प्रकार डिजाइन किए गए हों कि उपाबंध 12 में विनिर्दिष्ट तापमान संपूर्ण परिवहन के दौरान बना रहे।
2. ऐसे ताजा कुक्कुट मांस और कुक्कुट मांस के उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए आशयित परिवहन के साधनों को निम्नलिखित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना चाहिए :
 - (क) उनकी भीतरी सतह चिकनी और सुविधापूर्वक साफ करने और कीटाणुमुक्त करने योग्य होनी चाहिए।
 - (ख) उनके साथ उन्हें कीटाणु और धूल से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए प्रभावी उपकरण लगे होने चाहिए और वे जलरोधी हों।
3. मांस के परिवहन के उपयोग के लिए आशयित परिवहन के साधन, किसी भी दशा में, जीवित पशुओं के या किसी ऐसे उत्पाद के, जिससे मांस प्रभावित या संदूषित हो सकता है, परिवहन के लिए उपयोग में न लाए जाएं।
4. परिवहन में कोई अन्य उत्पाद जो उसकी स्वच्छता को या कुक्कुट मांस को प्रभावित या उसे विपाक करे तो उसी समय उस परिवहन के साधन में भेजा जाए।

साथ तब तक न भेजा जाए, तब तक कि परिवहन के उसी साधन में पर्याप्त रूप से भौतिक विभाजन न कर दिया जाए जिससे कि बिना पैक किए मांस को संरक्षित किया जा सके।
5. ताजा कुक्कुट मांस या कुक्कुट मांस उत्पाद को ऐसे यान या डिब्बों में नहीं भेजा जाए जो स्वच्छ और कीटाणुमुक्त नहीं हैं।
6. संयंत्र का प्रचालक, मालिक या उसका प्रतिनिधि यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि परिवहन और लदान की अधस्थाएं ऐसी हैं कि वे इस उपाबंध की स्वास्थ्यकर अपेक्षाओं को पूरी करती हैं।

उपाबंध 15

संयंत्र के प्रौद्योगिकीविदों की वृत्तिक अर्हताएं

1. केवल वे अभ्यर्थी जो यह साबित करें कि उनके पास :

- (क) सैद्धांतिक पाठ्यक्रम जिसके अंतर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्राधिकृत प्रयोगशाला प्रदर्शन भी है।
- (ख) जिन्होंने सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक विशेषज्ञ के अधीन व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण वधशाला, कटिंग संयंत्र शीतागार और कुक्कुट मांस के लिए निरीक्षण केन्द्रों में दिया जाएगा, वध पूर्व निरीक्षण उसके नियंत्रण में किया जाएगा।

2. संयंत्र प्रौद्योगिकीविदों को निम्नलिखित का सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान/प्रशिक्षण होना चाहिए :

(क) स्थान के निरीक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था :

(i) सैद्धांतिक भाग :

- कुक्कुट उद्योग के साथ सुपरिचित होना—संगठन, आर्थिक महत्व, उत्पादन प्रणाली, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार आदि ;
- कुक्कुट की एनाटोमी और पैथोलोजी;
- रोगों का मूल ज्ञान, वाइरस, बैक्टीरिया, पेरासाइट्स आदि;
- रोगों के लिए मार्निटिंग और औषधीय उत्पादों का उपयोग/टीके और अवशेष;
- स्वच्छता और स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण;
- परिवहन के दौरान और वधशाला पर फार्म के संबंध में कल्याण;
- भवनों में, फार्मों पर साधारणतया—पर्यावरणीय नियंत्रण;
- राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियम;
- उपभोक्ता दृष्टिकोण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण।

(ii) व्यावहारिक भाग :

- विभिन्न प्रकार के फार्मों के दौरे और पालन-पोषण की प्रणालियां;
- उत्पादन स्थापन के दौरे;
- परिवहन के साधनों की लदाई और उतराई;
- प्रयोगशालाओं के दौरे;
- पशु चिकित्सकीय जांच;
- प्रलेखीकरण;
- व्यावहारिक ज्ञान।

(ख) वधशालाओं पर निरीक्षण :

(i) सैद्धांतिक भाग :

- वध किए गए कुक्कुटों की एनाटोमी और फिजियोलोजी का प्राथमिक ज्ञान;
- वध किए गए कुक्कुटों की पैथोलोजी का प्राथमिक ज्ञान;
- वध किए गए कुक्कुटों का पैथोलोजिकल और एनाटोमी का प्राथमिक ज्ञान;
- स्वच्छता का प्राथमिक ज्ञान और विशेष रूप से औद्योगिक स्वच्छता, वधशाला और कटिंग और भंडारण स्वच्छता और स्वच्छता कार्य का मूल ज्ञान;
- कुक्कुट मांस का परिवहन और पैकिंग, लपेटन, तैयारी निरीक्षण, वधशाला के लिए प्रक्रिया और कार्यविधि का ज्ञान।

(ii) व्यावहारिक भाग :

- वध किए गए कुक्कुटों का मूल्यांकन और निरीक्षण;
- कुक्कुट के कठोर भाग की परीक्षा करके कुक्कुट की प्रजाति का अवधारण;

- वध किए गए कुक्कुट के भागों की संख्या का अवधारण जिनमें परिवर्तन आया है उसके संबंध में टिप्पण;
- वधशालाओं में मरणोत्तर शव परीक्षा का निरीक्षण स्वच्छता नियंत्रण;
- नमूना लेना।

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उन कुक्कुटों से ताजा मांस प्राप्त करना चाहिए जिनका :

1. वध किए जाने से 30 दिन पूर्व की अवधि के दौरान न्यू केस्टल बीमारी के लिए कुक्कुटों का टीकाकरण नहीं किया गया है।
 - 1.1 जिन्हें किसी स्थान से लाया गया है उन कुक्कुटों का रखरखाव;
 - 1.2 जिन्हें कुक्कुटों के रोगों के संबंध में पशु स्वास्थ्य निबन्धनों के अंतर्गत नहीं लाया गया हो;
 - 1.3 उन्हें ऐसे स्थानों पर अवस्थित न किया गया हो जो स्केल एनप्लेन्जा बीमारी या नई केस्टल बीमारी फैलाने का स्थान हो;
2. वधशाला को परिवहन के दौरान उन कुक्कुटों के संपर्क में नहीं आना चाहिए जो एवियन इन्फ्लूएंजा और न्यूकेस्टल बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं उन्हें इस प्रकार के परिवहन के दौरान उन्हें ऐसे क्षेत्रों से बचना चाहिए जिन्हें एवियन इन्फ्लूएंजा या न्यूकेस्टल बीमारी का क्षेत्र हो या रोगाणु वाला क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है जब कि तक बड़ी सड़कों अथवा रेल संपर्क मार्ग का प्रयोग न किया गया हो।
3. इन्हें ऐसी वधशालाओं से लाना चाहिए जहां वध किए जाने के समय कोई एवियन इन्फ्लूएंजा या न्यूकेस्टल बीमारी का कोई मामला अभिलिखित नहीं किया गया है।
4. ऐसे किसी ताजा कुक्कुट मांस को जिस पर वधशाला, कटिंग संयंत्र या भंडारण डिपो या परिवहन के दौरान संदूषित होने के लिए संदेह किया गया हो, उसे व्यापार से अपवर्जित कर देना चाहिए।
5. इसके साथ उपाबंध 17 में उपसंधित स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र लाना होगा।

उपाबंध 17

माडल

स्वास्थ्य अनुप्रमाणन (1)

कुक्कुट शाला से वधशाला को परिवर्तित कुक्कुटों के लिए सक्षम सेवाएं संख्या (2)

- I. कुक्कुट की पहचान
 - कुक्कुट का आकार
 - कुक्कुट की संख्या
 - पहचान चिह्न
- II. कुक्कुट उद्गम
 - उद्गम स्थान का पता
- III. कुक्कुट का गंतव्य स्थान
 - कुक्कुटों की निम्नलिखित वधशालाओं को परिवहन किया जाएगा
 - परिवहन के निम्नलिखित साधनों द्वारा

IV अनुप्रमाणन

मैं, अधोहस्ताक्षरी, सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक अनुप्रमाणित करता हूँ कि ऊपर वर्णित कुक्कुटों की बध किए जाने से पूर्व उपर्युक्त अभिलिखित स्थान पर (तारीख) को बध (समय) परीक्षा की गई थी।

(स्थान) (तारीख)

(सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक के हस्ताक्षर)

(1) यह प्रमाणपत्र 72 घंटे के लिए मान्य है।

(2) वैकल्पिक।

उपाबंध 18

माडल

ताजा कुक्कुट मांस के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण-पत्र (1)

संख्या (2)

लड़ाई का स्थान

सक्षम प्राधिकारी

प्रतिनिर्देश (2)

I मांस की पहचान

..... का मांस

(पशु की प्रजाति का)

काटने की प्रकृति

पैकिंग की प्रकृति

काटने या पैकेटों की संख्या

प्रशोधित किए जाने का मास और वर्ष

.....

कुल वजन

II मांस का उद्गम

अनुमोदित बधशाला(ओं) का पता और पशु चिकित्सक की अनुमोदन संख्या,

.....

अनुमोदित कटिंग संयंत्र का पता पशु चिकित्सक की अनुमोदन संख्या

.....

अनुमोदित शीतागार का पता और पशु चिकित्सक की अनुमोदन सं०

.....

III मांस का गंतव्य स्थान

मांस से

(लड़ाई का स्थान)

को भेजा जाएगा

(देश और गंतव्य स्थान)

निम्नलिखित परिवहन द्वारा

परेषणकर्ता का नाम और पता.....

परेषणी का नाम और पता.....

(1) ताजा कुक्कुट मांस में निम्नलिखित प्रजातियों के घरेलू पशुओं के वे भाग जो मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त हैं, अभिप्रेत हैं :

मुर्गा, टर्की, गिम्नी, मुर्गा, बत्तखें, इस बटेर, जिन्हें किन्हीं परिक्षण के अधीन नहीं रखा गया है तथापि, प्रशीतित और हिमप्रशीतित मांस को ताजा मांस माना जाएगा।

(2) वैकल्पिक

रेल, ट्रकों और त्वारियों की दशा में, रेल सं०/पंजीकरण सं० का उल्लेख करें। वायुयान की दशा में उडान सं० और नावों की दशा में उसका नाम, जहां आवश्यक हो, आधान का सं०।

IV. अनुप्रमाणन

मैं, अधोहस्ताक्षरी सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक/सत्यापित करता हूँ कि :

(क) — उपर्युक्त वर्णित कुक्कुट मांस

— उपर्युक्त वर्णित मांस की पैकजिंग पर

उपर्युक्त चिह्न लगा होगा परन्तु यह कि :

— बंध किए गए पशुओं का मांस अनुमोदित बंधशाला में लाया गया हो

— मांस अनुमोदित कटिंग संयंत्र में काटा गया हो।

(ख) पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा निरीक्षण किए जाने के पश्चात् मांस मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त पाया गया।

(ग) इस मांस के परेषण में परिवहन यानों या आधानों और लदाई अवस्थाओं में सभी स्वच्छता अपेक्षाओं को पूरा किया गया है।

स्थान.....

तारीख.....

(सरकारी पशु चिकित्सक का नाम और हस्ताक्षर)

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O. 3259.—Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India that fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export:

- 2 And whereas, it is necessary to maintain the highest quality standards and stipulate health requirements that would encompass the standards prescribed at National/International level
- 3 And whereas, health requirements should be laid down for the production, storage and transport of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products:
- 4 And whereas, in particular, it is important that rules be laid down governing the approval of establishments:
- 5 And whereas, it is important also that the health requirements to be met by fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products be laid down:
- 6 And whereas, it is the responsibility primarily of the processors to ensure that fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products meets the health requirements laid down in this order:

7. And whereas, it is competent authority must by carrying out quality control, inspection and monitoring, see to it that processor comply with the above mentioned requirements;
8. And whereas, the rules governing these quality control, inspection and monitoring must take account of the demand of the international market;
9. And whereas, a random check must be made to detect the presence of residues of substances liable to be harmful to human health;
10. And whereas, provisions should, therefore, be made for procedure of monitoring to ensure the above conditions of equivalence with reference to the requirements of the importing countries;
11. And whereas, Central Government nominated Competent Authority should ensure the effective compliance of the quality standards in the country.
12. And whereas, the Central Government has formulated the proposal specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required by sub-rule (2) of the rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;
13. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule (2), the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for information of the general public to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said proposal will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of period of thirty days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India in which this notification is published are made available to the public;
14. Any person desiring to make any objection and suggestion with respect to the said proposals, may forward the same for consideration by export Inspection Council, within the period so specified above to the Export Inspection Council, 3rd Floor, NDYMCA Cultural Centre Building, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001.

PROPOSAL

1. To notify that fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products shall be subjected to quality control and inspection prior to export.
2. To specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with draft Export of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Rules, 2001 set out in the appendix to this order as the type of quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring which shall be applicable to such fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products prior to export
3. To recognise the specifications as set out in Schedule appended to this order as the standard specifications for fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products.
4. To prohibit the export of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products by a unit in the course of international trade unless it conforms to the standards applicable to it and is accompanied by a certificate stating that such unit is approved and monitored by the Export Inspection Agency established or recognised under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).
5. Nothing in this order shall apply to the export by land or sea or air of bonafide samples of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products to prospective buyers, the value of which shall not exceed permissible limits as laid down in Exim Policy from time to time where no such provisions exist the value limit of free sample(s) shall not exceed Rs 20,000/-
6. In this proposal, fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products means poultry meat, including meat which is vacuum-wrapped or wrapped in a controlled atmosphere, which has not undergone any preserving process other than chilling or freezing; and poultry meat products means any poultry meat products further processed by means of drying; curing, smoking, cooking, frying, seasoning flavouring or by any other method of processing poultry meat akin to any of the above method.

Schedule

1. Specifications of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products recognised as per Clause (c) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection), Act 1963 shall be :
 - (a) National Standards of the importing countries.

Or

- (b) Contractual specifications agreed to between the foreign buyer and the exporters provided the same is satisfying the health and other requirements of the importing country;
- (c) In the absence of standards referred to at (a) or (b) above, the National Standard Specifications as notified and amended from time to time.
- (d) In case of any fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products for which no standard is available at (a), (b) and (c) above the standard formulated for these products by the Standing Committee of the following members shall be made applicable;

1. Chairman, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority,	Chairman
2. Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India	Member
3. Director of Animal Husbandry, Government of Maharashtra	Member
4. Director (Inspection and Quality Control), Export Inspection Council	Member
5. One representative of Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Member
6. One representative of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture.	Member
7. One representative of Venkateshwara Hatcheries Limited.	Member

[F No. 6/2/98-EI&EP]

RAJ SINGH, Dy. Secy.

APPENDIX

DRAFT RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963 (22 OF 1963)

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement :

- (1) These rules may be called the Export of Fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Rules, 2001
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions : In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, —

- (a) “Act” means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);
- (b) “Agency” means any agency for quality control or inspection or both established or recognized under section 7 of the Act.
- (c) “Carcass” means the whole body of a bird of species domestic fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks and geese after bleeding, plucking and evisceration, wherein, removal of the heart, liver, lungs, gizzard, crop and kidneys, sectioning of the legs at the tarsus and removal of the head, esophagus or trachea shall be optional;
- (d) “Certificate” means certificate issued under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Act stating that the commodity conforms to the conditions regarding quality control and inspection;
- (e) “Competent Authority” means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras established under Section 7 of the Act.
- (f) “Consignment” means a quantity of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products for a single delivery to one destination for processing by the food industry or intended for direct human consumption;
- (g) “Council” means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act;
- (h) “Country of Despatch” means India;
- (i) “Country of Destination” means the country to which Fresh poultry meat and Poultry meat products are dispatched from India;
- (j) “Establishment” means an approved slaughterhouse or an approved cutting plant or an approved cold store or an approved rewrapping centre or a unit grouping together several such establishments.

- (k) **“Means of Transport”** means the freight carrying parts of motor vehicles, rail vehicles and aircraft and the holds of ships or containers for transport by land, sea or air;
- (l) **“Offals”** means fresh poultry meat other than that of the carcass as defined in (c), even if it remains naturally connected to the carcass, as well as the head and feet where these are presented separately from the carcass;
- (m) **“Official Veterinarian”** means the veterinarian designated by the Competent Authority;
- (n) **“Packing”** the placing of Fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products in any form of package;
- (o) **“Pre-slaughter health inspection”** means inspection of live poultry carried out in accordance with Annexure V
- (p) **“Post mortem health inspection”** means inspection of the slaughtered poultry, after slaughter, in a slaughterhouse, carried out in accordance with Annexure VII;
- (q) **“Fresh Poultry meat”** means poultry meat, including meat which is vacuum-wrapped or wrapped in a controlled atmosphere, which has not undergone any preserving process other than chilling or freezing;
- (r) **“Poultry meat products”** means any poultry meat products further processed by means of drying, curing, smoking, cooking, frying, seasoning, flavouring or by any other method of processing poultry meat akin to any of the above method;
- (s) **“Potable water”** means water that has been approved by State Health Authority or other Agency or Laboratory acceptable to the Competent Authority as safe for drinking and suitable for food processing.
- (t) **“Viscera”** means offal from the thoracic, abdominal and pelvic cavities and also, where appropriate the trachea, oesophagus and crop.

3. Basis of compliance

It shall be the primary responsibility of the processors to ensure that the fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products intended for exports are handled, processed at all stages of production, storage and transported under proper hygienic conditions so as to meet the health requirements laid down under these rules and that the product conforms to the specifications given in the Order by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act.

The Competent Authority shall ensure that all the processors comply with the requirements by regular monitoring of the plant as per the control measures prescribed in the rule 4. For effective monitoring of the scheme, Council shall issue necessary instructions in this regard from time to time.

4. The Fresh Poultry Meat and Poultry Meat Products for exports shall be subjected to the following conditions:

- (1) Any statutory restriction imposed by any State/Central Government with respect to commercial/environmental conservation measures from time to time shall strictly be adhered to.
- (2) They must come from live poultry inspected before slaughter in accordance with Annexure V.
- (3) They must have been prepared in an approved plant which complies with Annexure I, II, III and IX.
- (4) They must have been prepared under hygienic conditions complying with Annexure IV, VI and X.
- (5) They must have been inspected post-mortem in accordance with Annexure VII and have not been found unfit for human consumption in accordance with Annexure VIII
- (6) They must have given a health marking and labelling in accordance with Annexure XI on the understanding that such marking is not necessary for carcasses that are to be cut in the same establishment.
- (7) They must have been packed in accordance with Annexure XIII.
- (8) They shall be stored and transported in accordance with Annexure XII and XIV
- (9) The results of the various checks and tests are recorded and kept for presentation to the competent authority for a period of two years.
- (10) They shall meet animal health conditions for fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products in accordance with Annexure XVI.
- (11) The plant technologist shall have the professional qualifications in accordance with Annexure XV.
- (12) To detect any residues of substances having a pharmacological or hormonal action, and of antibiotics, pesticides, detergents and other substances which are harmful or which might alter the organoleptic characteristics

- of fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products or make their consumption dangerous or harmful to human health.
- (13) If the fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products examined show traces of residues in excess of the permitted levels fixed, they must not be allowed either for the manufacturing of foodstuffs or for direct human consumption.
 - (14) Tests for residues must be carried out in accordance with proven and scientifically recognized methods and following Good Laboratory Practices.
 - (15) The Competent Authority may take the assistance of a representative each from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Department of Food Processing Industries, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Export Inspection Council (EIC) and representative of industry in the matter of approval of processing plants.
 - (16) Having satisfied itself that the plant meets the requirements with regard to the nature of the activities it carries out, the competent authority shall accord approval to such plant for a period of one year.
 - (17) The Competent Authority shall draw up a list of the approved plants, each of which have an official number and the competent authority shall furnish to appropriate authorities the list of approved plants and subsequent change thereof.
 - (18) The inspection and monitoring of plant and packaging centres shall be carried out regularly by the competent authority, which shall at all times have free access to all parts of the plants, in order to ensure that these rules are being observed.
 - (19) Models for Health Attestation and Health Certificates are given at Annexure XVII and XVIII.

5 Certification :

- 1) On request from the plant unit, the competent authority shall issue health certificate in the prescribed proforma after satisfying itself that the fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products are processed in approved processing plant having valid approval number and after satisfying the relevant requirement.
- 2) The Competent Authority shall also issue any other certificate on request from the processor or exporter after satisfying itself that the requirements of the relevant standards are met.

6. FEE:

- (1) A fee of Rs.2000/- shall be paid by the processor alongwith the application for approval of the poultry meat processing plant.
- (2) A fee at the rate of 0.2% of F.O.B. value shall also be paid by the processor or exporter to the competent authority;

NOTE :—The amount of fee for each consignment payable by the processor / exporter shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee and, for this purpose, where such amount contains a part of a rupee then if such a part is 50 paise or more, it shall be increased to the rupee and, if such part is less than 50 paise, it shall be ignored.

7. Competent Authority shall take appropriate decision including withdrawal of approval, prescribed above if the requirements cease to be met.

8. Appeal :

- (1) Any person aggrieved by the:
 - i. decision of the competent authority which is not according the approval under sub-rule (16) of rule 4;
 - ii. refusal of competent authority to issue Veterinary Health Certificate under rule 5;
 - iii. decision of the competent authority including withdrawal of approval under rule.
- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Competent Authority may prefer an appeal within 10 days of receipt of such decision to an Appellate Authority appointed by the Central Government.
- (3) The Appellate Authority shall consist of five members appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.
- (4) At least two-thirds of the total membership of the Appellate Authority shall consist of non-officials.
- (5) The quorum for any meeting of the Appellate Authority shall be three.
- (6) The Appellate Authority shall endeavour to dispose off the appeal within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of appeal.

ANNEXURE-I

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Establishments shall have at least :

1. Rooms where poultry meat is produced, worked on or stored and in areas and corridors through which poultry meat is transported:
 - 1.1 waterproof flooring which is easy to clean and disinfect rot proof and laid in such a way as to facilitate the draining of water; the water must be channelled towards drains fitted with gratings and traps to prevent odours.
 - 1.2 smooth, durable, impermeable walls, with a light- coloured, washable coating up to a height of at least two metres: in chilling or refrigeration rooms and in stores the walls must be coated at least to storage height. Wall to floor junctions must be rounded or similarly finished to avoid stagnation of water.
 - 1.3 door and window frames in hard-wearing, non-corrodible material and if of wood, with a smooth and impermeable covering on all surfaces;
 - 1.4 insulation materials which are rot proof and odourless;
 - 1.5 adequate ventilation and good extraction of steam;
 - 1.6 adequate natural or artificial lighting, which does not distort colours;
 - 1.7 a clean and easily cleaned ceiling; failing that, a roof covering with an interior surface which fulfils these conditions;
2.
 - 2.1 As near as possible to the work stations, a sufficient number of facilities for cleaning and disinfecting hands and for cleaning tools with hot water. Taps must not be hand or arm-operable; for washing hands, these facilities must have hot and cold running water or water pre-mixed to a suitable temperature, cleaning and disinfecting products and hygienic means of drying hands.
 - 2.2 Facilities for disinfecting tools, with water supplied at not less than 82°C.
3. Appropriate arrangements for protection against pests such as insects and rodents.
 - 4.1 instruments and working equipment such as automatic equipment for working on meat, cutting tables, tables with detachable cutting surfaces, containers, conveyor belts and saws, made of corrosion-resistant material not liable to taint meat and easy to clean and disinfect. Surfaces coming into, or capable of coming into contact with meat, including welds and joints, must be maintained smooth.
 - 4.2 corrosion-resistant fittings and equipment meeting hygiene requirements for:
 - poultry meat handling,
 - storing meat containers, in such a way that neither the meat nor the containers come into direct contact with the floor or walls;
 - 4.3 facilities, including suitably laid out and equipped reception and marshalling areas, for the hygiene handling and protection of meat during loading and unloading;
 - 4.4 special watertight non-corrodible containers, with lids and fasteners to prevent unauthorized persons from removing things from them, for keeping meat not intended for human consumption, of a lockable room for such poultry meat if the quantities are large enough to necessitate this or if the poultry meat is not removed or destroyed at the end of each working day; where such meat is removed through conduits, these must be so constructed and installed as to avoid any risk of contamination of poultry meat;
 - 4.5 rooms for the hygienic storage of materials for wrapping and packaging where such activities are carried out in the establishment;
5. Refrigeration equipment to keep the internal temperature of the poultry meat at the levels required by these rules. This equipment must include a system for draining off water of condensation without any possibility of contamination of the poultry meat;
6. An adequate pressurized supply of hot potable water. Non-potable water pipes must be clearly distinguished from those used for potable water
7. An adequate supply of hot potable water
8. A liquid and solid waste disposal system which meets hygiene requirements,

9. An adequately equipped lockable room for the exclusive use of the veterinary service, or suitable facilities in the case of stores.
10. Facilities enabling the veterinary inspections provided for in these rules to be carried out efficiently at any time;
11. An adequate number of changing rooms with smooth, waterproof, washable walls and floors, wash basins, showers and flush lavatories so equipped as to protect the clean parts of the building from contamination.
Lavatories must not open directly on to the work rooms. Wash basins must have hot and cold running water or water premixed to a suitable temperature, materials for cleaning & disinfecting hands and hygienic means of drying hands. Wash basin taps must not be hand-operable. There must be a sufficient number of such wash basins near the lavatories;
12. Place and adequate facilities for cleaning and disinfecting means of transport for poultry meat except in the case of cold stores receiving and shipping hygienically packed poultry meat only. Slaughterhouses must have a separate place and separate facilities for cleaning and disinfecting means of transport and crates used for poultry meat for slaughter. However, these places and facilities are not compulsory if provisions exist requiring that means of transport or crates be cleaned and disinfected at approved facilities of the establishment.
13. A room or secure place for the storage of detergents, disinfectants and similar substances shall be provided.

Annexure II

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES

1. In addition to the general requirements, slaughterhouses shall have at least :
 - 1.1 a room or covered space which is sufficiently large and easy to clean and disinfect for the pre-slaughter inspection provided for in the second paragraph of point 2 of Annexure V of these rules.
 - 1.2 a slaughter room large enough for stunning and bleeding on the one hand, and plucking and any scalding on the other, to be carried out in separate places. Any communication between the slaughter room and the room or space referred to in point 1.1 above other than the narrow opening through which only slaughter poultry may pass shall have an automatically closing door;
 - 1.3 an evisceration and preparation room which is large enough for evisceration to be carried out in a place sufficiently far from the other work stations, or separated from them by a partition, so as to prevent contamination. Any communication between the evisceration and preparation room and the slaughter room other than the narrow opening through which only slaughter poultry may pass must have an automatically closing door; if necessary, a dispatching room;
 - 1.4 one or more sufficiently large chilling or refrigerating rooms, with a lockable facility, for poultry meat, which has been detained.
 - 1.5 a room or space for collecting feathers unless these are treated as waste;
 - 1.6 separate wash basins and lavatories for staff handling live birds.

Annexure III

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE APPROVAL OF COLD STORES

1. In addition to the general requirements, stores in which Poultry meat is stored must have at least :
 - 1.1 Sufficiently large chilling and refrigerating rooms which are easy to clean and in which poultry meat can be stored at the required temperature.
 - 1.2 a recording thermometer or recording telethermometer for each storage area.

Annexure IV

HYGIENE OF STAFF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS

1. Absolute cleanliness shall be required of staff, premises and equipments :
 - 1.1 staff handling exposed or wrapped poultry meat or working in rooms and areas in which such meat is handled, packaged or transported must in particular wear clean and easily cleanable headgear, footwear and light-coloured working clothes or other protective clothing. Staff engaged in working on or handling poultry meat must wear clean working clothes at the commencement of each working day and must renew such clothing during the day as necessary and must wash and disinfect their hands several times during

the working day and each time work is resumed. Persons who have been in contact with sick birds or infected meat must immediately afterwards carefully wash their hands and arms with hot water and then disinfect them. Smoking is forbidden in workrooms and storerooms and in other areas and corridors through which poultry meat is transported.

- 1.2 No animal should enter the establishments. Rodents, insects and other vermin must be systematically destroyed.
- 1.3 Equipment and instruments used for handling live poultry and working on poultry meat must be kept clean and in a good state of repair. They must be carefully cleaned and disinfected several times during the working day, at the end of the day's work and before being reused when they have been soiled.
- 1.4 Crates for delivering poultry must be non-corrodible material, be easy to clean and disinfect. They must be cleaned and disinfected each time they are emptied.
2. Rooms, instruments and working equipment must not be used for purposes other than work on poultry meat or meat preparations or products unless they are cleaned and disinfected before re-use.
3. Poultry meat and containers thereof must not come into direct contact with the floor.
4. Potable water must be used for all purposes; however, non-potable water may be used for steam production, fire fighting, cooling refrigeration equipment and removing waste feathers in the slaughterhouse provided that the pipes installed for this purpose preclude the use of such water for other purposes and present no danger of contamination of poultry meat. Non-potable water pipes must be clearly distinguished from pipes used for potable water.
5. Feathers and by-products of slaughtered birds unfit for human consumption must be taken away immediately. The spreading of sawdust or any other similar substance on the floor of the workroom and poultry meat storage rooms is prohibited.
6. Detergents, disinfectants and similar substances must be used in such a way that instruments, working equipment and poultry meat are not adversely affected. Their use must be followed by thorough rinsing of such instruments and working equipment with potable water.
7. Persons likely to contaminate poultry meat are prohibited from working on it and handling it.
8. When recruited, any person working on and handling poultry meat shall be required to prove, by a medical certificate, that there is no medical impediment to such employment.

Annexure V

PRE-SLAUGHTER HEALTH INSPECTIONS

1. 1.1 the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse may authorize the slaughter of a consignment of poultry from a holding only, where :
 - 1.1.1 the poultry intended for slaughter is accompanied by the health attestation provided for in Annexure IV, or,
 - 1.1.2 72 hours before the arrival of the poultry at the slaughterhouse he was in possession of a document to be determined by the competent authority containing;
 - relevant up-to-date information regarding the flock of origin, in particular details taken from the holding's records referred to in point 3.1 covering the type of poultry to be slaughtered.
 - proof that the holding of origin is under the supervision of an official veterinarian.

This information must be assessed by the official veterinarian prior to deciding what measures are to be taken with respect to fowl coming from the holding concerned, particularly the type of pre-slaughter inspection.

- 1.2 Where the conditions provided for under point 1.1 are not met, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse may either postpone slaughter or - where compliance with the welfare rules requires—authorize slaughter having first carried out the tests provided for under 3.2, of this Annexure and must have an official veterinarian inspect the holding of origin of the fowl concerned with a view to obtaining this information.

The pre slaughter inspection referred to in 3.2 of this Annexure may be carried out at the slaughterhouse.

The processor shall keep for a minimum of two years the records referred to in point 3.1 of this Annexure for submission to the competent authority on demand.

2. The owner, the person authorized to dispose of the poultry or their representative must facilitate the pre-slaughter inspection operation and in particular assist the official veterinarian in any handling deemed necessary.

The official veterinarian must carry out the pre-slaughter inspection in accordance with professional rules, in adequate lighting.

3. Pre-slaughter inspection on the farm of origin referred to in point 1 of this Annexure shall comprise:

- 3.1 checking of the farmers' records, which must include at least the following, depending on the type of poultry:

- day of arrival of the birds,
- source of the birds,
- number of birds,
- actual performance of the particular breeds (e.g. weight gain),
- mortality,
- suppliers of feeding stuffs,
- type, period of use and withdrawal periods of feed additives,
- consumption of feeding stuffs and water,
- examination and diagnosis of the attending veterinarian, together with any laboratory results,
- type of any medicinal product, with dates of administration and withdrawal, given to the birds, date and type of any vaccines given,
- weight gain during the fattening period,
- results of any persons official health inspections of birds from the same flock,
- number of birds sent for slaughter,
- expected date of slaughter;

- 3.2 the additional examination need to establish: diagnosis where the birds:

- 3.2.1 are suffering from a disease, which can be transmitted to humans or to animals or are behaving, on an individual or collective basis, in such a way as to indicate that such a disease may occur:

- 3.2.2 show disturbance of general behaviour or signs of sickness, which may make the meat, unfit for human consumption:

- 3.3 regular sampling of water and feed with a view to checking compliance with withdrawal periods:

- 3.4 the results of tests for zoonotic agents.

4. At the slaughterhouse, the official veterinarian shall ensure that the poultry is identified, and in particular check whether poultry has suffered injury during transport. In the event of doubt concerning the identity of a consignment of poultry and where the poultry must undergo pre-slaughter health inspection at the slaughterhouse. In accordance with 1.3, the official veterinarian must examine each crate if the poultry show the symptoms referred to in 3.2 above.

5. Where the poultry has not been slaughtered within three days of its examination and the issue of the health attestation provided for in point 1.1.1; of this Annexure;

- where the poultry has not left the holding of origin, a new health attestation must be issued;
- or, after assessing the reasons for the delay, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse shall authorize slaughter if there is no reason to prevent it, if need be following a further examination of the poultry.

6. Slaughter for the purpose of human consumption must be forbidden if the clinical symptoms of the following diseases have been established:

- (a) omithosis;
- (b) salm-ionellosis.

The official veterinarian may, at the request of the owner of the poultry or of his representative authorize the slaughter at the end of the normal slaughter process provided precautions are taken to keep to a minimum the risk of spreading bacteria and to clean and disinfect the facilities after the slaughter with the poultry meat resulting from the slaughter being handled as if it were meat declared unfit for human consumption.

7. The official veterinarian must:

- (a) forbid slaughter where he has evidence that the meat from the animals concerned would be unfit for human consumption;
- (b) postpone slaughter where the withdrawal period for residues has not been respected;
- (c) ensure, with regard to clinically healthy poultry from a flock slaughter of which is obligatory under a program for the control of infectious disease, that the poultry is slaughtered at the end of the day or under conditions such that any contamination of other poultry is avoided.

8. The official veterinarian must immediately inform the competent authority of any prohibition of slaughter, giving reasons, and provisionally place the poultry affected by that slaughter prohibition in safekeeping.

Annexure VI

HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS FOR SLAUGHTER AND THE HANDLING OF POULTRY MEAT

1. Only live poultry may be brought into slaughter premises. As soon as they are brought into those premises the birds must be slaughtered after stunning, except in the case of slaughter according to religious rite.

2. Bleeding must be completed and carried out in such a way that the blood cannot cause contamination outside the place of slaughter.

3. Slaughtered poultry must be plucked immediately and completely.

4. Evisceration must be carried out immediately in the case of total evisceration or within the period laid down in point 3 of Annexure VII in the case of partial or deferred evisceration. Slaughtered poultry must be opened in such a way that the cavities and all the relevant viscera can be inspected. For this purpose the viscera to be inspected may either be detached or left attached to the carcass by their natural connections. If detached, they must be identifiable as belonging to a given carcass.

5. After inspection, the viscera, which have been removed, must be separated immediately from the carcass, and the parts unfit for human consumption removed at once.

Viscera or parts of viscera remaining in the carcass must, with the exception of kidneys, be removed entirely if possible under satisfactory hygienic conditions.

6. It is forbidden to clean poultry meat by wiping with a cloth or to fill the carcass with anything other than edible offal or neck offal from poultry slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.

7. It is forbidden to cut the carcass or remove or treat the poultry meat before the inspection has been completed.

8. Detained poultry meat, on the one hand, and poultry meat declared unfit for human consumption not allowed for human consumption and feathers and waste must be removed as soon as possible to the rooms, facilities or containers and must be so handled that contamination is kept to a minimum,

9. After inspection and evisceration, poultry meat must be cleaned immediately and chilled in accordance with the hygiene requirements to ensure compliance with the temperature requirements laid down in Annexure XII as soon as possible.

10. Poultry meat to be subjected to an immersion chilling process in accordance with the process described in point 11 of this Annexure must immediately after evisceration, be thoroughly washed by spraying and immersed without delay. The spraying must be carried out by means of equipment, which washes both the internal and external surfaces of the carcasses efficiently

For carcasses weighing:

- not more than 2.5 kilograms at least 1.5 litres of water must be used per carcass,
- between 2.5 kilograms and 5 kilograms, at least 2.5 litres of water must be used per carcass,
- 5 kilograms or more, at least 3.5 litres of water must be used per carcass.

11. The immersion chilling process must meet the following requirements,

- (a) the carcasses must pass through one or more tanks of water or of ice and water, the contents of which are continuously renewed. Only the system whereby the carcasses are constantly propelled by mechanical means through a counter flow of water is acceptable;
- (b) the temperature of the water in the tank or tanks measured at the points of entry and exit of the carcasses must not be more than 16°C and -4°C respectively.
- (c) it must be carried out in such a way that the temperature specified in the first indent of point 1 of Annexure XII is reached in the shortest possible time;
- (d) the minimum flow of water throughout the whole chilling must be:
 - 2.5 litres per carcass weighing 2.5 kilograms or less.
 - 4 litres per carcass weighing between 2.5 kilograms and 5 kilograms.
 - 6 litres per carcass weighing 5 kilograms or more.
- (e) If there are several tanks, the inflow of fresh water and the outflow of used in each tank must be regulate in such a way as to progressively decrease in the direction of movement of the carcasses, the fresh water being divided between the tanks in such a way that the flow of water through the last tank is not less than :
 - 1 litre per carcass weighing 2.5 kilograms or less,
 - 1.5 litres per carcass weighing between 2.5 kilograms and 5 kilograms.
 - 2 litres per carcass weighing 5 kilograms or more.

The water used for first filling the tanks must not be included in the calculation of these quantities.

- (f) the carcasses must not remain in the first part of the apparatus or the first tank for more than half an hour or in the rest of the other tanks for longer than is strictly necessary.
- (g) All necessary precautions must be taken to ensure that, in the event of interruptions of the process, the transit time laid down in the first subparagraph is complied with,
- (h) Whenever the equipment stops, the official veterinarian must satisfy himself prior to the re-setting in motion that the carcasses still meet the requirements of this Order and are fit for human consumption,
- (i) each piece of equipment must be entirely emptied, cleaned and disinfected whenever this is necessary at the end of the period of work and at least once a day;
- (j) calibrated control equipment must permit adequate and continued supervision of the measuring and recording office.
 - the water consumption during spray-washing before immersion.
 - the temperature of the water in the tank or tanks at the points of entry and exit of the carcasses,
 - the water consumption during immersion,
 - the number of Carcasses in each of the weight-ranges listed in 11 (d) of this Annexure;
- (k) the results of the various checks carried out by producer must be kept and submitted on request to the official veterinarians;
- (l) the correct functioning of the chilling plant and its effect on the hygiene level shall be evaluated by scientific methods, the contamination of the carcass with total and enterobacteriaceae bacteria being compared before and after immersion. Such comparison must be carried out when the plant is first brought into use and after that periodically and in any case each time any alterations are made to the plants. The functioning of the various parts must be regulated so as to ensure a satisfactory standard of hygiene.

12. Until the inspection has been completed, it must not be possible for carcasses and offal not inspected to come into contact with carcass and offals already inspected and the removal, cutting or further treatment of the carcass is forbidden.

13. It must not be possible for poultry meat detained or declared unfit for human consumption or inedible byproducts to come into contact with poultry meat declared fit for human consumption, and the former must be placed as soon as possible in special rooms or containers and laid out in such a way as to avoid any contamination of other poultry meat.

14. The drawing and trussing, handling, further treatment and transport of poultry meat, including offal, must be performed meeting all hygiene requirements. Packaged or wrapped poultry meat must be stored in a separate room from exposed poultry meat.

Annexure VII

POST MORTEM HEALTH INSPECTION

1. The poultry must be inspected immediately after slaughter under adequate lighting.

As part of this inspection:

(a) the following parts:

- (i) the surface of the bird's body, excluding head and feet save where these are intended for human consumption;
- (ii) the viscera; and
- (iii) the body cavities;

must be subjected to visual inspection and, where necessary, palpation and incision;

(b) attention must also be paid to :

- (i) anomalies of consistency, colour and smell, in the carcasses;
- (ii) major anomalies resulting from slaughtering operations;
- (iii) proper functioning of the slaughter equipment.

(c) The official veterinarian must in any event.

- (i) subject to a detailed inspection a random sample of the birds rejected in the post mortem health inspection, the meat of which was declared unfit for human consumption in accordance with rule 1 of Annexure VIII;
- (ii) examine a random sample of birds taken from the entire consignment which has undergone the post mortem inspection, for an inspection of the viscera and the body cavities;
- (iii) carry out a special post mortem inspection of the poultry meat if there are other indications that the meat from that poultry could be unfit for human consumption.

2. In the case of partly eviscerated poultry whose intestines were removed immediately, the viscera and the body cavities of at least 5% of the slaughtered poultry from each consignment shall be inspected after evisceration. If during such inspection anomalies are discovered in a number of birds, then all the birds in the consignment shall be inspected in accordance with point 1,

3. In the case of New York dressed poultry :

- (a) the post mortem health inspection in accordance with point 1 of this Annexure shall take place at least 15 days after slaughter, during which period it must be stored at a temperature not exceeding +4 degree C;
- (b) at the end of this period at the latest, it must be eviscerated in the slaughterhouse where the slaughtering was performed or in another approved cutting plant fulfilling the hygiene requirements and be accompanied by the health certificate.
- (c) the poultry meat must not bear the health mark referred to in Annexure XI before the evisceration referred to in point 3 (b) of this Annexure has been performed.

4. The taking of samples to examine for residues must be carried out by spot checks and in any case in the event of justified suspicion. In the case of examination for residues by sampling, examination shall be carried out specifically for the following residues.

TOLERANCE LEVELS OF RESIDUES FOR POULTRY STANDARD

Sl. No.	Residues	Tolerance Level By EU (micro gms/Kg)
1.	Tetracycline Residue (total) (including Tetracycline Hydrochloride, Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride, Chlorotetracycline)	100
2.	Pencillins	
	a) Benzylpenicillin	50
	b) Ampicillin	50
	c) Amoxicillin	50
	d) Oxacillin	300
	e) Cloxacillin	300
	f) Dicloxacillin	300
3.	Tylosin	100
4.	Amprolium	Limits
	Streptomycin Sulphate	to be
	Streptomycin Hydrochloride	fixed

For exports to the European Union, the residues may be tested as per international standards.

The obligation to examine for residues of substances with pharmacological action referred to in Point 4 of this Annexure shall not apply to poultry from holdings under official veterinary control where examination for those residues is carried out on the holdings of origin.

5. Where a disease is suspected on the basis of the pre-slaughter or post mortem inspection, the official veterinarian may ask for the requisite laboratory tests to be carried if he considers them necessary to substantiate his diagnosis or to detect substances with pharmacological action likely to be present given the pathological condition observed.

In the event of doubt, the official veterinarian may perform the further cuts and inspections of the relevant parts of the poultry necessary in order to reach a definitive diagnosis.

6. The results of the pre-slaughter and post mortem inspections shall be recorded by the official veterinarian and, where transmissible diseases are diagnosed, communicated to the competent authority responsible for supervision of the holding from which the poultry originated, as well as to the owner of the holding of origin or his representative, who must take account of and keep such information and submit it to the official veterinarian carrying out the ante mortem inspection during the subsequent production period.

Annexure VIII

DECISION OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN AT THE POST MORTEM INSPECTION

1. 1.1 Poultry meat shall be declared totally unfit for human consumption where the post mortem inspection reveals any of the following:
 - generalized infectious disease and chronic localization in organs of pathogenic micro-organisms transmissible to humans.
 - systematic mycosis and local lesions in organs suspected of having been caused by pathogenic agents transmissible to humans or their toxins.
 - extensive subcutaneous or muscular parasitism and systematic parasitism.
 - poisoning.
 - cachexia,
 - abnormal smell, colour or taste,
 - malignant or multiple tumours,

- general soiling or contamination,
- major lesions and ecchymosis,
- extensive mechanical lesions, including those due to extensive scalding,
- insufficient bleeding,
- residues of substances exceeding the authorised standards or residues of prohibited substances. (see Annexure-VII Point 4)
- ascites.

12 Parts of a slaughtered animal which show localized lesions or contaminations not affecting the health of the rest of the meat shall be declared unfit for human consumption.

2. The head separated from the carcass with the exception of the tongue, comb, wattles and caruncles and the following viscera, are excluded from use for human consumption:

trachea, lungs separated from the carcass in accordance with point 5 of Annexure VI, oesophagus, crop intestine and gall bladder.

Annexure IX

PROVISIONS CONCERNING MEAT INTENDED FOR CUTTING

1. The carcass shall be cut into parts and bone only in approved cutting rooms.
 2. The operator of the plant, the owner or his representative must facilitate operations for supervising the plant, in particular any handling which is considered necessary and must place the necessary facilities at the disposal of the supervisory service. In particular, he must be able on request to inform the official veterinarian responsible for supervision of the source of the meat brought into his cutting plant and the origin of the animals slaughtered.
 3. The poultry meat which does not fulfil the hygiene requirements of this Order may not be placed in approved cutting plants unless placed in special storage areas; it must be cut up in other places or at other times than meat which does fulfil those requirements. The official veterinarian must at all times have access to all storage rooms and work rooms in order to satisfy himself that the preceding hygiene provisions are rigourously observed.
 4. Poultry meat intended for cutting must, as soon as it is brought in, be placed in the cutting room and, until cut up, in the chilling or refrigerating rooms large enough for meat reservation.
- However, notwithstanding point 9 of Annexure VI, poultry meat may be transported directly from the slaughter room to the cutting room.
- In such cases the slaughter room and the cutting room must be sufficiently near to each other by means of an extension of the mechanical handling system from the slaughter room, and cutting must be carried out immediately. As soon as the prescribed cutting and packaging are completed, the meat must be transported to the chilling room.
5. Poultry Meat must be brought into the cutting, boning and wrapping rooms. As soon as cutting, where appropriate, packaging is completed, the meat must be transported to the chilling room.
 6. Except in the case of poultry meat cut while warm, cutting may take place only if the poultry meat has reached a temperature not exceeding $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Four degree centigrade).
 7. Cleaning of fresh poultry meat by wiping with a cloth is prohibited.
 8. Cutting must be carried out in such a way as to avoid any soiling of the poultry meat. Splinters of bone and clots of blood must be removed. Meat obtained from cutting and not intended for human consumption must be collected in the separate containers.

Annexure X

HEALTH MONITORING OF CUT POULTRY MEAT AND POULTRY STORED MEAT

1. Approved cutting plants, approved rewrapping centres and approved cold stores must be supervised by the competent authority.
2. The supervision provided for in point 1 must include the following tasks;
 - supervision of the entry and exit of poultry meat,
 - health inspection of poultry meat held in the establishment,

- supervision of the cleanliness of the premises, facilities and instruments provided for in Annexure IV, and of staff hygiene, including their clothing,
- any other supervision which the official veterinarian considers necessary for ensuring compliance with this Order.

Annexure XI

HEALTH MARKING

1. Health marking must be carried out under the supervision of the official veterinarian. For this purpose, the latter shall supervise:

- (a) the health marking of poultry meat;
- (b) the labels and wrapping material when marked as provided for in Annexure XIII.

2. The health mark must include:

- (a) for poultry meat wrapped in individual units or for small packages,
 - on the upper part, the name of the consigning country India;
 - on the lower part Export Inspection Council / Export Inspection Agencies approval number of the establishments.

The letters and figures must be 0.2 centimetre high;

- (b) for large packages, an oval mark at least 6.5 centimetres wide by 4.5 centimetres high.

The letters must be at least 0.8 centimetre high and the figures at least 1 centimetre high. The health mark may, in addition, include an indication enabling the veterinarian who carried out the health inspection of the meat to be identified.

The material used for marking must meet all hygiene requirements and the information referred to in 2.1 shall appear on it in perfectly legible form.

3. 3.1 The health Marking referred to in point 2.1 must be made:

- on or visibly beneath wrappers or other packaging of individually packed carcasses.
- on non-individually wrapped carcasses by apposition of a seal or label, which may be used only once.
- on or visibly beneath wrappers or other packaging of parts of carcasses or offal wrapped in small quantities.

3.2 The health marking referred to in point 2.2 must be made on large packages containing carcasses, parts of carcasses or offal marked in accordance with 2.1 of this Annexure.

3.3 Where a health marking appears on the wrapper or packaging.

- it must be applied in such a way that it is destroyed when the wrapper or packaging is opened, or
- the wrapper or packaging must be sealed in such a way that it cannot be re-used after opening.

4 The health marking of carcasses, parts of carcasses or offal as provided for in point 3.1 of this Annexure shall not be necessary in the following cases:

- (a) Consignments of carcasses, including those which have had parts removed pursuant to point 1.2 of Annexure VIII, shall be dispatched from an approved slaughterhouse to approved cutting premises for cutting therein subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the large packaging containing the poultry meat should bear, on the external surface, the health mark in accordance with the third indent of point 3.1 and with point 3.3 of this Annexure;
 - (ii) the dispatch office shall maintain a record of the amount, type and destination of consignments dispatched in accordance with this Order;
 - (iii) the recipient cutting premises shall maintain a record of the amount, type and origin of consignments received in accordance with this Order;
 - (iv) the health mark on the large packaging shall be destroyed when the large packagings opened in cutting premises under the supervision of the official veterinarian;

- (v) the destination and intended use of the consignment shall be clearly indicated on the external surface of the large packaging.
- (b) Consignments of carcasses, including those which have had parts removed pursuant to point 1.2 of Annexure VIII, parts of carcasses and the following offal; hearts, livers and gizzards, shall be dispatched from an approved slaughterhouse or cutting premises or rewrapping centre to a poultry meat and poultry meat product establishment for treatment subject to the following conditions:
 - (i) the large packaging containing the fresh poultry meat shall bear, on the external surface, the health mark in accordance with the third indent of point 3.1 and with point 3.3 of this Annexure;
 - (ii) the dispatch office shall maintain a record of the amount, type and destination of consignments dispatched in accordance with this Order;
 - (iii) the recipient poultry meat and poultry meat product establishment shall maintain a record of the amount, type and origin of consignments received in accordance with this Order;
 - (iv) when the fresh poultry meat is intended for use in poultry meat products, the health mark of the large packaging shall be destroyed when the large packaging is opened in an establishment under the supervision of the competent authority.
 - (v) the destination and intended use of the consignment shall be clearly indicated on the external surface of the large packaging.

Annexure XII

STORAGE

1. 1.1 After the chilling poultry meat must be kept at a temperature which may not any time exceed + 4 degree C.
- 1.2 Frozen Poultry meat must be kept at a temperature of -18 degree C.
- 1.3 Packaged poultry meat must not be stored in the same room as unpackaged poultry meat.

Annexure XIII

WRAPPING AND PACKAGING OF POULTRY MEAT

1. (a) Packaging (for example packing cases, paperboard boxes) must fulfil all rules of hygiene, and in particular:
 - (i) must not alter the organoleptic characteristics of the poultry meat;
 - (ii) must not be capable of transmitting to the poultry meat substances harmful to human health;
 - (iii) must be strong enough to ensure effective protection of the poultry meat during transportation and handling;
- (b) packaging must not be re-used for poultry meat unless it is made of corrosion-resistant materials which are easy to clean and has been previously cleaned and disinfected.
2. Where cut poultry meat or offal is wrapped, this operation must be carried out immediately after cutting and in accordance with hygiene requirements.
3. Wrapping must be transparent and colourless or, in the case of coloured transparent wrapping, designed in such a way as to leave the wrapped poultry meat or offal partially visible
4. Parts of poultry or offal separated from the carcass must always be wrapped in a firmly sealed protective covering satisfying the above criteria.
5. Wrapped poultry meat must be packaged.
6. However, when wrapping fulfils all the protective conditions of packaging it need not be transparent and colourless and placing in a second container is not necessary provided that the other conditions of point 1.1 of this Annexure are fulfilled
7. Cutting, boning, wrapping and packaging operations may take place in the same room if the packaging is reusable as described in point 1.2 of this Annexure or subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the room must be sufficiently large and so arranged that the hygiene of the operations is assured,

- (b) the packaging and wrapping must be enclosed in a sealed protective covering immediately after manufacture; this covering must be protected from damage during transport to the establishment and stored under hygienic conditions in a separate room in the establishment;
 - (c) the rooms for storing packaging material must be dust and vermin-free and have no air connection with rooms containing substances which might contaminate meat. Packaging must not be stored on the floor;
 - (d) packaging must be assembled under hygienic conditions before being brought into the room;
 - (e) packaging must be hygienically brought into the room and used without delay. It must not be handled by staff handling poultry meat;
 - (f) immediately after packaging the poultry meat must be placed in the storage room.
8. The packaging referred to in this Annexure may contain only cut poultry meat.

Annexure XIV

TRANSPORT

1. Fresh Poultry meat must be transported in sealed means of transport, designed and equipped in such a way that the temperatures specified in Annexure XII are maintained throughout transportation.

2. Means of transport intended for transporting such Fresh poultry meat and poultry meat products must meet the following requirements.

- (a) their inside surfaces must be smooth and easy to clean and disinfect;
- (b) they must be provided with efficient devices for protecting the against insects and dust and be watertight.

3. Means of transport intended for transporting meat may in no case be used for transporting live animals or any products likely to affect or contaminate meat.

4. No other product likely to affect the hygiene or the poultry meat or to contaminate it may be transported at the same time as the meat in the same means of transport.

Packaged meat must be transported in separate means of transport from unpackaged meat unless, within the same means of transport, an adequate physical separation is provided so as to protect unpackaged meat.

5. Fresh Poultry meat and poultry meat products may not transported in a vehicle or container which is not clean and has not been disinfected.

6. The operator of the plant, the owner or his representative ensure that transport vehicles and loading conditions are such as to meet the hygiene requirements of this Annexure .

Annexure XV

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PLANT TECHNOLOGIST(S)

1. Only candidates who prove that they have:
 - (a) followed a theoretical course, including laboratory demonstrations, authorized by the competent authorities.
 - (b) received practical training under the supervision of an official veterinarian and the practical training shall take place in slaughterhouse cutting plants, cold stores and inspection posts for poultrymeat, for the pre-slaughter inspection, in a holding.
2. The plant technologist shall have the following theoretical knowledge/ training
 - (a) for the inspection of holdings;
 - (i) theoretical part:
 - familiarity with the poultry industry - organization, economic significance, production methods, international trade etc.
 - anatomy and pathology of poultry,
 - basic knowledge of diseases- viruses, bacteria, parasites, etc.,
 - monitoring for disease and use of medicinal products/vaccines and residue testing,
 - hygiene and health inspection,

- welfare on the farm, during transport and at the slaughterhouse,
- environmental controls - in buildings, on farms and in general,
- national and international rules,
- consumer attitudes and quality control;
- (ii) practical part:
 - visits to farms of different types and different methods of rearing,
 - visits to production establishments,
 - loading and unloading of means of transport,
 - visits to laboratories,
 - veterinary checks,
 - documentation,
 - practical experience,
- (b) for inspection at slaughterhouses:
 - (i) theoretical part:
 - basic knowledge of anatomy and physiology of slaughtered poultry,
 - basic knowledge of pathology of slaughtered poultry,
 - basic knowledge of pathological anatomy of slaughtered poultry,
 - basic knowledge of hygiene and in particular industrial hygiene, slaughter, cutting and storage hygiene and hygiene of work,
 - knowledge of methods and procedure for the slaughter, inspection, preparation, wrapping, packing and transport of poultry meat,
 - knowledge of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the carrying out of their work,
 - sampling procedures;
 - (ii) practical part :
 - inspection and assessment of slaughtered poultry,
 - determination of poultry species through examination of typical parts of the poultry,
 - determination of a number of parts of slaughtered poultry in which changes have occurred and comments thereon,
 - post mortem inspection in a slaughterhouse.
 - hygiene control,
 - sampling.

Annexure XVI

FRESH MEAT MUST HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM POULTRY WHICH

has not been vaccinated against New castle disease using an attenuated live vaccine during the 30 days preceding slaughter.

- 1.1 comes from a holding;
- 1.2 which has not been placed under animal health restricted in connection with a poultry disease;
- 1.3 Which is not located in an area which has been declared an avian influenza or Newcastle disease infection area;
2. During transport to the slaughterhouse it shall not come into contact with poultry suffering from avian influenza or Newcastle disease; such transport through an area which has been declared an avian influenza or Newcastle disease; infected area shall be prohibited unless major road or rail links area used,

3. It shall come from slaughterhouses in which, at the time of slaughter, no case of avian influenza or Newcastle disease has been recorded;
4. Any poultry fresh meat which is suspected of having been contaminated at the slaughterhouse, cutting plant or storage depot or in the course of transport must be excluded from trade ;
5. It shall be accompanied by the health attestation provided for in Annexure XVII.

Annexure XVII

MODEL

HEALTH ATTESTATION (1)

for poultry transported from the holding to the slaughterhouse

Competent service:..... No. (2)

I. Identification of poultry

Poultry species

Number of poultry

Identification mark

II. Origin of poultry

Address of holding of origin

III. Destination of poultry

The poultry will be transported to the following slaughterhouse.

by the following means of transport:

IV. Attestation

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, attest that the poultry described above were examined before slaughter on the above mentioned holding at (time)..... on (date)..... and found to be healthy.

(Place)..... (Date).....

(Signature of official veterinarian)

(1) This certificate is valid for 72 hours.

(2) Optional.

Annexure XVIII

MODEL

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

FOR FRESH POULTRY MEAT (1)

No. (2)

Place of loading

Competent Authority

Reference (2)

I. Identification of meat

Meat of _____

(Animal Species)

Nature of Cuts : _____

Nature of packaging _____

Number of cuts or packages _____

Month(s) and year(s) when frozen _____

Net weight _____

II. Origin of meat

Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the approved slaughterhouse (s)

Address(es) and veterinary approval number(s) of approved cutting plant(s)

Address (es) and veterinary approval number(s) of the approved cold store(s)

III. Destination of meat

The meat will be sent from _____

(place of loading)

to _____

(Country and place of destination)

by the following of transport _____

Name and address of consignor _____

Name and address of consignee _____

(¹) Fresh poultry meat means, any part fit for human consumption of domestic animals of the following species:

fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quail, which have not undergone any preserving process;

however chilled and frozen meat shall be considered to be fresh meat.

(2) Optional

In the case of rail, trucks and lorries, state the train number/registration number, in the case of aircraft the flight number, and in the case of boats the name and, where necessary, the number of the container.

IV. Attestation

I, the undersigned, official veterinarian, certify that :

(a) — the poultry meat described above,

— the packaging of the meat described above, bear a mark proving that :

— the meat comes from animals slaughtered in approved slaughterhouses

— the meat was cut in an approved cutting plant;

(b) The meat has been passed as fit for human consumption following a veterinary inspection carried out

(c) The transport vehicles or containers and the loading conditions of this consignment meet the hygiene requirements.

Place _____ Date _____

(Name and signature of the official veterinarian)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3260.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के स्तंभ (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को, गुजरात राज्य में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण के लिए गुजरात में जामनगर और हजीरा स्थित एल. एन. जी. टर्मिनल से गुजरात राज्य और पार्श्वस्थ राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तक पुनः वाष्पित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड (जी. टी. आई. सी. एल.) जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मार्फत मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड (जी. टी. आई. सी. एल.) आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 वालचंद हीराचन्द्र मार्ग, बालार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038 में है, द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

अनुसूची

	व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
	(1)	(2)
1.	श्री के० बी० पाठक, सेवानिवृत्त गुजरात राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 वालचन्द हीराचन्द्र मार्ग, बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	गुजरात राज्य के जामनगर, राजकोट, सुरेन्द्र नगर, अहमदाबाद, खेड़ा, साबरकन्था, पन्चमहल और दाहोद जिले।
2.	श्री ए० के० संघवी, सेवानिवृत्त गुजरात राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 वालचन्द हीराचन्द्र मार्ग, बालार्ड इस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038	गुजरात राज्य के जामनगर, राजकोट, सुरेन्द्र नगर, अहमदाबाद, खेड़ा, साबरकन्था, पन्चमहल और दाहोद जिले।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/9/01—जीपी]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 28th November, 2001

S. O. 3260.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorise the persons specified in column (1) of the Schedule below to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL) having its Registered office at C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL), R.P.L. House, 3rd floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038 for transportation of regasified natural gas in the State of Gujarat from the LNG terminals at Jamnagar and Hazira in Gujarat for distribution to various consumers located in the State of Gujarat and in the adjoining States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in respect of the areas specified in column (2) of the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Addresses of the persons (1)	Area of jurisdiction (2)
(1) Shri K.B. Pathak retired Gujarat State Administrative Service Officer, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 rd Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surender Nagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dahod of Gujarat State.
(2) Shri A.K.Sanghvi, retired Gujarat State Administrative Service Officer, C/O M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 rd Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surender Nagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Dahod of Gujarat State.

नई दिल्ली, 28 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3261.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत व चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, मुक्तानंद नगर, गोपालपुरा बाई-पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) - 302 018 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आबू रोड		जिला : सिरोंही		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
झारा	78	0	02	19	
	79	0	09	10	
	82	0	00	32	
	83	0	24	21	
	90	0	08	91	
	89	0	15	58	
	86	0	00	24	
	99	0	00	62	
	100	0	15	79	
	111	0	01	08	
	123	0	06	38	
	122	0	06	13	
	114	0	00	34	
	116	0	18	00	
	186	0	26	64	
	183	0	09	40	
	173	0	04	68	
	178	0	20	10	
	177	0	00	20	
आम्बा	256	0	07	24	
	255	0	00	20	
	257	0	14	68	
	260	0	08	88	
	259	0	02	20	
	269	0	04	99	
	249	0	04	54	
	188	0	01	07	
	235	0	05	52	

1	2	3	4	5
	189	0	01	86
	206	0	04	73
	207	0	04	90
	208	0	07	75
	209	0	00	20
	212	0	06	01
	211	0	08	62
	383	0	10	72
	382	0	02	07
	378	0	01	40
	374	0	16	77
	376	0	02	85
	525	0	00	20
	527	0	14	52
	522	0	11	94
	506	0	01	18
	505	0	05	87
	504	0	06	95
	503	0	07	31
	500	0	13	01
	501	0	09	53
	494	0	00	63
चन्द्रावती	507	0	00	53
	504	0	06	77
	502	0	15	25
	508	0	13	11
	493	0	10	92
	494	0	04	70
	492	0	01	15
	490	0	24	06
	489	0	08	38
	520	0	20	90
	533	0	10	10
	532	0	01	26
	535	0	06	95
	536	0	12	60
	539	0	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
	540	0	05	65
	541	0	00	20
	543	0	01	77
	542	0	08	98
	545	0	00	62
	546	0	06	48
	547	0	02	07
	549	0	06	94
	550	0	01	62
	555	0	03	53
	556	0	17	34
	581	0	06	55
	657	0	04	63
	656	0	15	51
	654	0	00	20
	653	0	24	69
	647	0	01	21
	648	0	13	05
	639	0	17	43
	640	0	00	20
	638	0	07	57
	631	0	07	18
	630	0	00	20
	610	0	02	44
	608	0	00	20
	609	0	07	46
	604	0	12	44
	614	0	00	20
	603	0	07	56
	616	0	01	35
	598	0	09	37
	602	0	01	38
	599	0	02	65
	594	0	23	09
	410	0	13	12
	407	0	00	33

1	2	3	4	5
सियावा	21	0	22	95
	19	0	07	78
	17	0	10	16
	16	0	07	40
	14	0	07	33
	10	0	15	74
	25	0	09	95
	26	0	00	20
	86	0	18	78
	84	0	01	18
	91	0	12	40
	87	0	00	78
	90	0	00	44
	89	0	12	79
	207	0	11	56
	1328	0	10	34
	997	0	10	34
सांतपुर	920/1	0	02	54
	921	0	16	42
	923	0	00	20
	907	0	01	65
	905	0	04	47
	904	0	12	89
	902/1	0	02	65
	902 मिन	0	01	59
	900/1/2	0	04	46
	899/1	0	05	08
	895	0	04	72
	896	0	07	71
	886	0	07	22
	887	0	00	99
	881	0	20	30
	882	0	00	20
	880	0	05	26
	869	0	02	04
	859/1 मिन	0	00	69
	858 मिन	0	00	20
	885	0	09	94
	897	0	13	36

1	2	3	4	5
कुई	909	0	00	20
	919/1342	0	01	43
	517	0	32	88
	518	0	03	47
	516	0	33	07
	511	0	08	77
	509	0	12	90
	500	0	15	50
	407	0	02	21
	408	0	08	38
	409	0	00	20
	405	0	00	20
	404	0	01	92
	403	0	02	41
	399	0	07	21
	400	0	00	20
	391	0	12	12
	390	0	00	20
	392	0	00	20
	387	0	07	41
	388	0	01	82
	382	0	09	95
	383	0	00	20
	381	0	00	22
	373	0	00	27
	380	0	08	75
	374 मिन	0	12	83
	359 मिन	0	08	06
	351	0	06	40
	349	0	04	22
	350	0	07	38
	322	0	07	95
	323	0	06	91
	324	0	09	87
	302	0	10	87
	303	0	01	35
	299	0	00	80
	283	0	16	72

1	2	3	4	5
	282	0	01	49
	273	0	00	20
	281	0	11	61
	275	0	02	00
	274	0	03	92
	71	0	15	86
	75	0	20	67
	83	0	00	20
	7	0	10	02
	5	0	48	56
	2	0	01	25
तरतोली	398	0	08	97
	396	0	00	20
	394	0	14	87
	355	0	23	41
	336	0	26	64
	335	0	32	08
	327	0	34	77
	328	0	00	45
	326	0	18	36
	325	0	03	46
	324	0	11	23
	322/1	0	05	88
	322 मिन	0	06	65
	260 मिन	0	00	20
	257	0	05	28
	258	0	02	64
	357	0	28	92
	358	0	18	18
	360	0	07	76
	359	0	09	51
अछात	563	0	12	72
	566 मिन	0	13	33
	567	0	11	94
	582	0	05	44
	559	0	08	91
	545	0	05	61
	544	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	218	0	06	77
	219	0	11	40
	221	0	09	68
	222	0	12	11
	223	0	00	48
	220	0	00	20
	227	0	28	60
	229	0	00	20
	226	0	00	20
	228	0	16	16
	251	0	16	48
	252	0	17	29
	253	0	14	74
	254	0	01	78
	271	0	14	12
	670/146	0	22	09
	671/146	0	08	95
	138	0	04	50
	137	0	08	80
	136	0	05	70
	135	0	03	86
	124	0	07	88
	119	0	07	01
	117	0	09	97
	116	0	00	60
ओड	311	0	14	02
	308	0	09	39
	306	0	11	47
	300	0	00	20
	298	0	09	53
	295	0	01	45
	287	0	07	11
	286	0	08	05
	284	0	05	40
	229	0	00	39
	224	0	02	75
	214	0	12	45
	215	0	09	78
	216	0	10	68
	210	0	09	40

1	2	3	4	5
	197	0	18	25
	198	0	03	13
	196	0	09	69
	195	0	05	73
	194	0	06	44
	193	0	10	51
	192	0	00	20
	191	0	14	76
	187	0	02	94
	186	0	08	40
	26	0	10	30
	27	0	00	20
	28	0	05	25
	30	0	03	84
	13	0	01	11
	14	0	05	02
	12	0	09	78
	11	0	07	46
	1	0	06	56
मोरथला	56	0	15	23
	50	0	01	29
	51	0	07	33
	48	0	00	40
	46	0	08	24
	45	0	09	60
	13	0	05	12
	12	0	06	56
	8	0	08	66
किवरली	1320	0	01	64
	1316	0	04	23
	1321	0	07	10
	1315	0	00	26
	1314	0	11	07
	1303/1	0	05	13
	1302	0	05	73
	1301	0	06	43
	1300	0	04	44
	1292	0	10	36

1	2	3	4	5
	1286	0	07	39
	1287	0	06	74
	1288	0	12	38
	1273	0	08	62
	1271	0	03	09
	1270	0	07	18
	1257	0	07	88
	1258	0	00	20
	1243	0	05	16
	1242	0	04	83
	1241	0	08	21
	1235	0	02	98
	1234	0	05	40
	1233	0	05	27
	1199/1	0	04	70
	1199/2	0	04	18
	1232	0	01	99
	1202	0	06	11
	1203	0	02	15
	1204	0	01	32
	906	0	00	20
	905	0	08	75
	911	0	03	60
	910	0	07	73
	920	0	07	07
	923	0	00	20
	926	0	02	43
	925	0	05	15
	929	0	08	24
	941	0	07	42
	943	0	01	03
	992	0	03	73
	993	0	02	32
	988	0	00	27
	989	0	07	01
	979	0	05	98
	978	0	05	92
	964	0	17	84

1	2	3	4	5
	963	0	02	37
	965	0	00	79
	962	0	00	81
	847	0	08	29
	848	0	07	26
	851	0	02	10
	854	0	00	45
	852	0	01	26
	853	0	01	74
	856	0	12	21
	833	0	02	57
	832	0	00	22
	831	0	01	84
	779	0	01	00
	780	0	00	20
	789	0	19	43
	781	0	00	20
	782	0	10	89
	783	0	00	22
	774	0	01	35
	771	0	13	38
	765	0	02	20
	772	0	02	32
	536	0	02	81
	558	0	18	53
	557	0	09	44
	564 मिन	0	10	91
	568 मिन	0	07	76
	569	0	15	96

[फा. सं. 25011/46/2001-ओ.आर-I]

एस० चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th November, 2001

S. O. 3261.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam – Chaksu, Chaksu – Panipat and Chaksu – Mathura sections of Salaya – Mathura Pipeline System";

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, near Gopal Pura Bye-Pass, Jaipur (Rajasthan) – 302 018.

Schedule

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : ABU ROAD		District : SIROHI		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
KHARA	78	0	02	19	
	79	0	09	10	
	82	0	00	32	
	83	0	24	21	
	90	0	08	91	
	89	0	15	58	
	86	0	00	24	
	99	0	00	62	
	100	0	15	79	
	111	0	01	08	
	123	0	06	38	
	122	0	06	13	
	114	0	00	34	
	116	0	18	00	
	186	0	26	64	
	183	0	09	40	
	173	0	04	68	
	178	0	20	10	
	177	0	00	20	
AMBA	256	0	07	24	
	255	0	00	20	
	257	0	14	68	
	260	0	08	88	
	259	0	02	20	
	269	0	04	99	
	249	0	04	54	
	188	0	01	07	
	235	0	05	52	

1	2	3	4	5
	189	0	01	86
	206	0	04	73
	207	0	04	90
	208	0	07	75
	209	0	00	20
	212	0	06	01
	211	0	08	62
	383	0	10	72
	382	0	02	07
	378	0	01	40
	374	0	16	77
	376	0	02	85
	525	0	00	20
	527	0	14	52
	522	0	11	94
	506	0	01	18
	505	0	05	87
	504	0	06	95
	503	0	07	31
	500	0	13	01
	501	0	09	53
	494	0	00	63
CHANDRAWATI	507	0	00	53
	504	0	06	77
	502	0	15	25
	508	0	13	11
	493	0	10	92
	494	0	04	70
	492	0	01	15
	490	0	24	06
	489	0	08	38
	520	0	20	90
	533	0	10	10
	532	0	01	26
	535	0	06	95
	536	0	12	60
	539	0	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
	540	0	05	65
	541	0	00	20
	543	0	01	77
	542	0	08	98
	545	0	00	62
	546	0	06	48
	547	0	02	07
	549	0	06	94
	550	0	01	62
	555	0	03	53
	556	0	17	34
	581	0	06	55
	657	0	04	63
	656	0	15	51
	654	0	00	20
	653	0	24	69
	647	0	01	21
	648	0	13	05
	639	0	17	43
	640	0	00	20
	638	0	07	57
	631	0	07	18
	630	0	00	20
	610	0	02	44
	608	0	00	20
	609	0	07	46
	604	0	12	44
	614	0	00	20
	603	0	07	56
	616	0	01	35
	598	0	09	37
	602	0	01	38
	599	0	02	65
	594	0	23	09
	410	0	13	12
	407	0	00	33

1	2	3	4	5
SIYAWA	21	0	22	95
	19	0	07	78
	17	0	10	16
	16	0	07	40
	14	0	07	33
	10	0	15	74
	25	0	09	95
	26	0	00	20
	86	0	18	78
	84	0	01	18
	91	0	12	40
	87	0	00	78
	90	0	00	44
	89	0	12	79
	207	0	11	56
	1328	0	10	34
	997	0	10	34
SANTPUR	920/1	0	02	54
	921	0	16	42
	923	0	00	20
	907	0	01	65
	905	0	04	47
	904	0	12	89
	902/1	0	02	65
	902 Min	0	01	59
	900/1/2	0	04	46
	899/1	0	05	08
	895	0	04	72
	896	0	07	71
	886	0	07	22
	887	0	00	99
	881	0	20	30
	882	0	00	20
	880	0	05	26
	869	0	02	04
	859/1 Min	0	00	69
	858 Min	0	00	20
	885	0	09	94
	897	0	13	36

1	2	3	4	5
KUI	909	0	00	20
	919/1342	0	01	43
	517	0	32	88
	518	0	03	47
	516	0	33	07
	511	0	08	77
	509	0	12	90
	500	0	15	50
	407	0	02	21
	408	0	08	38
	409	0	00	20
	405	0	00	20
	404	0	01	92
	403	0	02	41
	399	0	07	21
	400	0	00	20
	391	0	12	12
	390	0	00	20
	392	0	00	20
	387	0	07	41
	388	0	01	82
	382	0	09	95
	383	0	00	20
	381	0	00	22
	373	0	00	27
	380	0	08	75
	374 Min	0	12	83
	359 Min	0	08	06
	351	0	06	40
	349	0	04	22
	350	0	07	38
	322	0	07	95
	323	0	06	91
	324	0	09	87
	302	0	10	87
	303	0	01	35
	299	0	00	80
	283	0	16	72

1	2	3	4	5
	282	0	01	49
	273	0	00	20
	281	0	11	61
	275	0	02	00
	274	0	03	92
	71	0	15	86
	75	0	20	67
	83	0	00	20
	7	0	10	02
	5	0	48	56
	2	0	01	25
TARTOLI	398	0	08	97
	396	0	00	20
	394	0	14	87
	355	0	23	41
	336	0	26	64
	335	0	32	08
	327	0	34	77
	328	0	00	45
	326	0	18	36
	325	0	03	46
	324	0	11	23
	322/1	0	05	88
	322 Min	0	06	65
	260 Min	0	00	20
	257	0	05	28
	258	0	02	64
	357	0	28	92
	358	0	18	18
	360	0	07	76
	359	0	09	51
KHADAT	563	0	12	72
	566 Min	0	13	33
	567	0	11	94
	582	0	05	44
	559	0	08	91
	545	0	05	61
	544	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	218	0	06	77
	219	0	11	40
	221	0	09	68
	222	0	12	11
	223	0	00	48
	220	0	00	20
	227	0	28	60
	229	0	00	20
	226	0	00	20
	228	0	16	16
	251	0	16	48
	252	0	17	29
	253	0	14	74
	254	0	01	78
	271	0	14	12
	670/146	0	22	09
	671/146	0	08	95
	138	0	04	50
	137	0	08	80
	136	0	05	70
	135	0	03	86
	124	0	07	88
	119	0	07	01
	117	0	09	97
	116	0	00	60
ODE	311	0	14	02
	308	0	09	39
	306	0	11	47
	300	0	00	20
	298	0	09	53
	295	0	01	45
	287	0	07	11
	286	0	08	05
	284	0	05	40
	229	0	00	39
	224	0	02	75
	214	0	12	45
	215	0	09	78
	216	0	10	68
	210	0	09	40

1	2	3	4	5
	197	0	18	25
	198	0	03	13
	196	0	09	69
	195	0	05	73
	194	0	06	44
	193	0	10	51
	192	0	00	20
	191	0	14	76
	187	0	02	94
	186	0	08	40
	26	0	10	30
	27	0	00	20
	28	0	05	25
	30	0	03	84
	13	0	01	11
	14	0	05	02
	12	0	09	78
	11	0	07	46
	1	0	06	56
MORTHALA	56	0	15	23
	50	0	01	29
	51	0	07	33
	48	0	00	40
	46	0	08	24
	45	0	09	60
	13	0	05	12
	12	0	06	56
	8	0	08	66
	1320	0	01	64
KIWARLI	1316	0	04	23
	1321	0	07	10
	1315	0	00	26
	1314	0	11	07
	1303/1	0	05	13
	1302	0	05	73
	1301	0	06	43
	1300	0	04	44
	1292	0	10	36

1	2	3	4	5
	1286	0	07	39
	1287	0	06	74
	1288	0	12	38
	1273	0	08	62
	1271	0	03	09
	1270	0	07	18
	1257	0	07	88
	1258	0	00	20
	1243	0	05	16
	1242	0	04	83
	1241	0	08	21
	1235	0	02	98
	1234	0	05	40
	1233	0	05	27
	1199/1	0	04	70
	1199/2	0	04	18
	1232	0	01	99
	1202	0	06	11
	1203	0	02	15
	1204	0	01	32
	906	0	00	20
	905	0	08	75
	911	0	03	60
	910	0	07	73
	920	0	07	07
	923	0	00	20
	926	0	02	43
	925	0	05	15
	929	0	08	24
	941	0	07	42
	943	0	01	03
	992	0	03	73
	993	0	02	32
	988	0	00	27
	989	0	07	01
	979	0	05	98
	978	0	05	92
	964	0	17	84

1	2	3	4	5
	963	0	02	37
	965	0	00	79
	962	0	00	81
	847	0	08	29
	848	0	07	26
	851	0	02	10
	854	0	00	45
	852	0	01	26
	853	0	01	74
	856	0	12	21
	833	0	02	57
	832	0	00	22
	831	0	01	84
	779	0	01	00
	780	0	00	20
	789	0	19	43
	781	0	00	20
	782	0	10	89
	783	0	00	22
	774	0	01	35
	771	0	13	38
	765	0	02	20
	772	0	02	32
	536	0	02	81
	558	0	18	53
	557	0	09	44
	564 Min	0	10	91
	568 Min	0	07	76
	569	0	15	96

[No. R-25011/46/2001-OR-I]
S CHANDRA SEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3262.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50), (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का०आ० 384 तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2001 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मै० पेट्रोनेट एम एच बी लि० द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य में मैंगलोर से बेंगलोर तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां तारीख 17.03.2001 से 24.03.2001 तक जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मै० पेट्रोनेट एम एच बी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

राज्य : कर्नाटक

ज़िला : दक्षिण कन्नड

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा सं : यदि कोई हो	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : सेंट
1	2	3	4	5
मंगलूर	थोक्कुर	8	1	0-27
		8	2B	0-16
		8	8	0-14
	कैजार	49	8	0-02
		47	3	0-01
		23	14B	0-05
		76	8	0-06
		81	1	0-16
		82	1A	0-12
		82	2	0-06
		82	3	0-01
		82	5	0-11
		159	3	0-01
	अध्यपाडि	63	2A	0-01
	कंदवरा	18	D	0-22
	मुलुक	100	2	0-24
	बडम-उलिपाडि	21	1	0-08
बेलतांगडि	बैलाल	3	6	0-22
		7	1	0-80
		11	1A	0-46
	उडिजरे	561	2	0-17
	धर्मस्थल	1	1	0-50
	नैरिया	18	1	0-50
		146		2-00

राज्य : कर्नाटक

ज़िला : चिकमंगलूर

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा सं : यदि कोई हो	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : गुंटा
1	2	3	4	5
मुदिगेरि	देवद्रदा	84		0-03

राज्य : कर्नाटक

जिला : हासन

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा सं : यदि कोई हो	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : गुंटा
1	2	3	4	5
सकलेशपुर	उदेवारा	24 472	1	0-01 0-13
बेलूर	नन्दिगोन्डाहल्लि	46 47		0-15 0-05
	उत्तलामु	53		0-30
	गुम्भनहल्लि	68 70		0-09 0-06
	हेदरावल्लि	44 44	1 2	0-20 0-06
आलूर	यलमनहल्लि	7 41	2	0-01 0-03
	कलातुर	144		1-28
	कोडमिहल्लि	3 38		0-01 0-01
	वजराहल्लि	24		1-19
	हन्नामन	6		0-01

1	2.	3.	4.	5.
हासन	हलवागीलु	279 5	1	0-01 0-02
	जोडितटेगरे	20 20	1 3	0-02 0-11
	गेकरवल्लि	47	2	0-01
	हम्पनहल्लि	7		2-01

[फा. सं. 31015/3/98-ओ.आर-II (भाग)]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव.

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2001

S. O. 3262.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.-384 dated the 22nd February, 2001 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines(Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum products from Mangalore to Bangalore in the state of Karnataka, by M/s. Petronet MHB Limited;

And whereas, the copies of said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 17.03.2001 to 24.03.2001;

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (I) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(I) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of publication of this declaration, in the Petronet MHB Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE : KARNATAKA

DISTRICT : DAKSHINA KANNADA

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (If any)	EXTENT Acre - Cents
1	2	3	4	5
MANGALORE	THOKUR	8	1	0-27
		8	2B	0-16
		8	8	0-14
	KENJAR	49	8	0-02
		47	3	0-01
		23	14B	0-05
		76	8	0-06
		81	1	0-16
		82	1A	0-12
		82	2	0-06
		82	3	0-01
		82	5	0-11
		159	3	0-01
	ADYAPADY	63	2A	0-01
	KANDAVARA	16	D	0-22
	MULUR	100	2	0-24
	BADAGA-ULIPADY	21	1	0-08
		3	6	0-22
BELTHANGADY	BELAL	7	1	0-80
		11	1A	0-46
	UJIRE	561	2	0-17
	DHARMASHTALA	1	1	0-50
		18	1	0-50
	NERIYA	146		2-00

STATE : KARNATAKA

DISTRICT : CHIKMAGALUR

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (If any)	EXTENT Acre - Gunta
1	2	3	4	5
MUDIGERE	DEVAVRUNDA	84		0-03

STATE : KARNATAKA

DISTRICT : HASSAN

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (If any)	EXTENT Acre - Gunta
1	2	3	4	5
SAKLESHPUR	UDEVARA	24	1	0-01
		472		0-13
BELUR	NANDIGONDANAHALLI	46		0-15
		47		0-05
	UTHALALU	53		0-30
		68		0-09
	GUMMANAHALLI	70		0-06
		44	1	0-20
ALUR	HEDDARAVALLI	44	2	0-06
		41		0-01
	YALAGANAHALLI	7	2	0-01
		41		0-03
	KANATHUR	144		1-28
		3		0-01
	KODAGIHALLI	38		0-01
		24		1-19
	HANTHANAMANE	6		0-01

1	2	3	4	5
HASSAN	HALAVAGILU	279	1	0-01
		5		0-02
	JODITATTEGERE	20	1	0-02
		20	3	0-11
	GEKARAVALLI	47	2	0-01
	HAMPANAHALLI	7		2-01

[No. R-31015/3/98 OR-II (Part)]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3263.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50), (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का०आ० 1011 तारीख 17 मई, 2001 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में मै० पेट्रोनेट एम एच बी लि० द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य में मैंगलोर से बेंगलोर तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां तारीख 13.06.2001 से 18.06.2001 तक जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त मै० पेट्रोनेट एम एच बी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

राज्य : कर्नाटक

ज़िला : दक्षिण कन्नड

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा सं : यदि कोई ही	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : सेंट
1	2	3	4	5
बेटवाल	आरला	193	3	0-47
		196	2	0-27
		188	3	0-16
		139	1	0-04
		186	1	0-58
		186	2	0-41
		215	1	0-93
	मुडामाडगौडु	142	1B	0-18
	काडाबेटु	105	1	1-27
	मुडापाडुकीडि	13	2	0-12
		10		0-10
	कावालापाडु	6	1A2C	0-02
		15	9	0-09
		17	2	0-01
		187	1	0-02
		187	3	0-05
		201	2	0-34
	कावालामुडु	4	1	0-02
		9		0-03
		10		0-27
		11	8B	0-04
		79	4B	0-02
		256	2	0-02
		99		0-11
बेलतांगडि	कुक्काला	63	1	0-80
		143	1	0-02
		123	2B	0-23
		48	1	2-93
		17	20	0-15
		60	1	0-68
	पारकि	25	6	0-13
		168	1	0-16
		171	6	0-14
		94	1	0-16
		96	3	0-07
		100	1	0-48

1	2	3	4	5
	मखिया	198	2A1	0-04
		34	5	0-05
		37	A1C2	0-11
		37	A1C3	0-10
		38	1A	0-38
		38	1B	0-31
		38	2	0-05
		38	5	0-01
		38	6	0-04
		38	10	0-04
		38	12	0-15
		38	8	0-10
		38	14	0-05
		376	1	0-15
		376	2	0-28
		376	3	0-18
		215	2	0-02
		340	1	1-20
		294	2	0-14
	वडिन्नाल	3	18A	0-05
		3	19	0-02
		3	20	0-52
		2	3	0-02
		2	4	0-02
	कालिया	65	4	0-23
		214	1A1	0-14
		130	1	0-18
		132	12A	0-31
		117	1	0-20
		134	1A	0-01
		134	1B	0-28
		135	1	0-11
	कीयु	252		0-88
		92		1-03
		84		0-30
		183	1	0-50
		75	10	0-76
		172	1	0-34
	पुद्वेत	170	1	0-01
		170	10	0-10
		169		1-05
		171	4	0-27

राज्य : कर्नाटक

जिला : हासन

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा सं : यदि कोई हो	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : गुंटा
1	2	3	4	5
सकलेशपुर	हण्डिमनहल्लि	105		0-24
	हुकुडि	103		0-01
	उदैवारा	24	1	0-01
		405		0-14
		206		0-01
		268		0-04
	मत्तिमल्लि	14		0-01
	कस्तगुलि	62		0-02
बेलूर	बलादकट्टु	3		0-05
	मन्दिगीडागहल्लि	43		0-09
		44		1-01
		45		0-11
	उतालालु	58		0-07
	वाटेहल्लि	49		0-04
		52		0-02
	इरकरावल्लि	59		0-10
	मुम्मनहल्लि	59		0-21
		69		0-12
		77		0-03
आलूर	कडारावल्लि	154	2	0-03
	हन्तममनै	6	1	0-04
हासन	जौडितट्टेगरे	20	1	0-11
		20	3	0-13
		20	7	0-11
		20	11	0-02

राज्य : कर्नाटक

जिला : चिकमंगलूर

तालुक का नाम	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	भाग हिस्सा नं० यदि कोई हो	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ : गुंटा
1	2	3	4	5
मुदिगेरे	बैदावल्लि	124		0-05
		136	2	0-08
		131	1	0-16
	हेम्मादि	65		1-15

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2001

S. O. 3263.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.-1011 dated the 17th May, 2001 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification, for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of petroleum products from Mangalore to Bangalore in the state of Karnataka, by M/s. Petronet MHB Limited;

And whereas, the copies of said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 13.06.2001 to 18.06.2001;

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (I) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(I) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(4) of that section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of publication of this declaration, in the Petronet MHB Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

STATE : KARNATAKA

DISTRICT : DAKSHINA KANNADA

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (If any)	EXTENT Acre - Cents
1	2	3	4	5
BANTWALA	ARLA	193	3	0-47
		196	2	0-27
		188	3	0-16
		139	1	0-04
		186	1	0-58
		186	2	0-41
		215	1	0-93
	MUDANADAGODU	142	1B	0-18
	KADABETTU	105	1	1-27
	MUDAPADUKODI	13	2	0-12
		10		0-10

1	2	3	4	5
	KAVALAPADURU	6	1A2C	0-02
		15	9	0-09
		17	2	0-01
		187	1	0-02
		187	3	0-05
		201	2	0-34
	KAVALAMUDURU	4	1	0-02
		9		0-03
		10		0-27
		11	8B	0-04
		79	4B	0-02
		256	2	0-02
		99		0-11
BELTHANGADY	KUKKALA	65	1	0-80
		143	1	0-02
		123	2B	0-23
		48	1	2-93
		17	20	0-15
		60	1	0-68
	PARENKI	25	6	0-13
		168	1	0-16
		171	6	0-14
		94	1	0-16
		96	3	0-07
		100	1	0-48
	MACHINA	186	2A1	0-04
		34	6	0-05
		37	A1C2	0-11
		37	A1C3	0-10
		38	1A	0-36
		38	1B	0-31
		38	2	0-05
		38	5	0-01
		38	6	0-04
		38	10	0-04
		38	12	0-15
		38	8	0-10
		38	14	0-05
		376	1	0-15
		376	2	0-28
		376	3	0-18
		215	2	0-02
		340	1	1-20
		294	2	0-14

1	2	3	4	5
	VADILNAL	3	18A	0-05
		3	19	0-02
		3	20	0-52
		2	3	0-02
		2	4	0-02
	KALIYA	65	4	0-23
		214	1A1	0-14
		130	1	0-18
		132	12A	0-31
		117	1	0-20
		134	1A	0-01
		134	1B	0-28
		135	1	0-11
	KOYYUR	252		0-88
		92		1-03
		84		0-30
		183	1	0-50
		75	10	0-76
		172	1	0-34
	PUDUVETTU	170	1	0-01
		170	10	0-10
		169		1-05
		171	4	0-27

STATE : KARNATAKA

DISTRICT : HASSAN

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (If any)	EXTENT Acre - Guntas
1	2	3	4	5
SAKLESHPUR	HANDIGANAHALLI	105		0-24
	HURUDI	103		0-01
	UDEVARA	24	1	0-01
		405		0-14
		206		0-01
		266		0-04
	MATIGALALI	14		0-01
	KASAGALI	62		0-02

1	2	3	4	5
BELUR	BALADAKALLU	3		0-05
	NANDIGONDANAHALLI	43		0-09
		44		1-01
		45		0-11
	UTTALALU	58		0-07
	VATEHALLI	49		0-04
		52		0-02
	IRAKARAVALLI	59		0-10
	GUMMANAHALLI	59		0-21
		69		0-12
		77		0-03
ALUR	KAJARAVALLI	154	2	0-03
	HANTHANAMANE	6	1	0-04
HASSAN	JODITATTEGERE	20	1	0-11
		20	3	0-13
		20	7	0-11
		20	11	0-02

STATE: KARNATAKA

DISTRICT: CHIKMAGALUR

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Survey No.	Part/ Hissa No. (if any)	EXTENT Acre-Guntas
1	2	3	4	5
MUDIGERE	BYDAVALLI	124		0-05
		136	2	0-08
		131	1	0-16
	HEMMADY	65		1-15

[No. R-31015/3/98 OR-II (Part)]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3264.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए :

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के संबंध में श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, मुक्तानंद नगर, गोपालपुरा बाई-पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) - 302 018 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पिण्डवाड़ा		जिला : सिरोही		राज्य : राजस्थान	
गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल			वर्ग मीटर
		हेक्टेयर	एयर		
1	2	3	4		5
वाड़ा	814/2586	0	25		74
	814	0	14		79
	813	0	00		20
	772	0	00		20
	773	0	23		79
	771	0	00		20
	783	0	22		67
	782	0	04		63
	781	0	11		92
	781/2588	0	06		69
	787	0	01		29
	838	0	08		36
	839	0	07		72
	841	0	09		27
	853	0	12		36
	849	0	00		20
	850	0	04		58
	851	0	07		98
	848	0	10		32
	861	0	01		08
	701	0	07		80
	700	0	04		89
	691 मिब	0	17		43
भारणा	690	0	13		74
	689	0	01		71
	681	0	00		20
	687	0	08		59
	679	0	12		80
	678	0	01		74
	676	0	07		21
	677	0	11		82
	643/1 मिब	0	15		95
	644	0	06		13

1	2	3	4	5
	630	0	00	31
	628	0	06	24
	629	0	09	75
	604	0	15	12
	606	0	04	76
	599	0	00	47
	592	0	09	07
	550 मिन	0	47	96
	549	0	08	69
	539	0	15	89
	531	0	12	36
	528	0	09	78
	520	0	13	51
	521	0	04	88
	518	0	07	85
	509	0	05	02
	517	0	00	87
	516	0	04	82
	218	0	26	77
	216	0	17	36
	213	0	01	29
	207	0	06	84
	212	0	06	00
	210	0	00	81
	209	0	29	56
भिनामा	307	0	02	39
	312	0	09	16
	304	0	00	59
	313	0	25	09
	303	0	12	36
	295	0	08	30
	284	0	04	94
	283	0	21	73
	282	0	06	44
	337	0	06	44
	336	0	09	91
	330	0	06	50

1	2	3	4	5
घाटस	36/1	0	07	31
	37	0	08	54
	53/2	0	07	14
	53/3 मिन	0	02	83
	54	0	09	85
	56	0	05	28
	55	0	00	20
	2811/67	0	06	95
	2812/67 मिन	0	08	06
भादरी	1991	0	03	35
	1364/2155	0	08	88
	1363	0	06	69
	1325 मिन	0	05	92
	1328	0	00	20
	1326	0	09	06
	1304/2079/3	0	03	35
	1304/2079 मिन	0	04	50
	1327	0	03	91
	1298	0	19	60
	1299	0	08	79
	1296 मिन	0	08	43
घनारी	1303	0	07	31
	2033	0	06	44
	2035	0	04	89
	2036	0	07	21
	2038	0	07	79
	2039/1	0	14	54
	2013	0	11	78
	2015	0	02	19
	2016	0	00	98
	2011	0	06	69
	2017	0	02	41
	2009	0	03	03
	1944	0	09	40
	1943	0	15	51
	1942	0	10	81
	1941	0	03	47

1	2	3	4	5
	1900/1	0	21	36
	1903	0	04	61
	1902	0	03	50
	1907	0	05	04
	1909 मिज	0	08	24
	2087/1911	0	05	29
	1881	0	08	75
	1880	0	10	04
	1879	0	07	92
	267	0	04	06
	268	0	07	05
	266	0	03	05
	255	0	09	01
	254	0	08	49
	251	0	10	55
	178	0	05	48
	168	0	06	98
कोदरला	601	0	04	95
	608	0	00	20
	609	0	10	48
	607	0	05	96
	575	0	00	20
	576	0	13	32
	595	0	00	74
	589	0	18	85
	588	0	08	39
	585	0	03	63
	586	0	11	54
	584	0	00	20
	464	0	15	40
	465	0	03	04
	469	0	15	38
	419	0	00	20
	420	0	07	12
	421	0	02	01
	418	0	07	64
	416	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	417	0	05	57
	415	0	08	75
	414	0	00	20
	448	0	23	81
	452	0	11	26
	353	0	11	33
	363	0	11	71
	362	0	08	99
	364	0	02	59
	361	0	06	07
	296	0	00	25
	294	0	09	91
रामपुरा	138	0	00	20
	137	0	01	55
	136	0	06	92
	135	0	03	09
	133	0	00	20
	134	0	12	61
	149	0	24	97
	187	0	04	76
	184	0	17	56
	193	0	15	44
	103/2	0	12	23
	201	0	04	33
	200/1	0	00	20
	202/1	0	03	66
	202 मिन	0	00	80
	204/1	0	00	44
	204 मिन	0	00	38
	203	0	05	08
	77	0	04	63
	78	0	03	92
	79	0	06	18
	81	0	07	10
	559/82	0	00	64
	83	0	05	92
	84	0	07	08

1	2	3	4	5
	85	0	09	45
	557/46	0	01	03
	86	0	02	90
	40	0	06	95
	41	0	03	60
	42	0	03	09
	36	0	03	09
	35	0	03	60
	34	0	03	47
	33	0	03	86
	32	0	02	90
	31	0	04	38
बनास	149	0	07	67
	150	0	04	74
	157	0	03	31
	158	0	03	41
	161	0	11	67
	162	0	06	23
	163	0	03	22
	164	0	05	08
	165	0	00	33
	135	0	02	57
	132	0	14	35
	130	0	07	85
	122	0	13	63
	114	0	10	17
	113/1	0	00	20
	115	0	04	55
	100	0	01	99
	99	0	01	50
	98	0	15	90
	88 मिन	0	17	70
	82	0	23	90
घोडियावा	46	0	70	16
	40/53	0	44	27
	40	0	00	51
चवरली	541	0	46	77

1	2	3	4	5
	540	0	12	48
	539	0	17	19
	538	0	31	53
	537	0	40	64
	536 मिन	0	21	75
	483	0	03	18
	484	0	07	24
	479	0	26	51
	478	0	07	36
	472	0	07	57
	471	0	22	56
	469	0	04	36
	468	0	00	76
	367	0	07	92
	366	0	06	90
	365	0	03	14
	361	0	00	32
	362	0	03	54
	364	0	09	11
	358	0	07	34
	357	0	10	61
	356	0	08	75
	105	0	10	97
	105 मिन	0	40	35
	106	0	07	66
	107	0	30	80
	109	0	19	39
	111	0	05	72
	115	0	01	27
	114	0	08	32
	116	0	07	60
	117	0	09	99
	118	0	04	92
	119	0	01	98
	120	0	06	66
	140	0	10	60
	141 मिन	0	13	45

1	2	3	4	5
अजारी	144	0	98	62
	69	0	04	94
	68	0	03	29
	67	0	03	84
	66	0	03	67
	65	0	06	40
	64	0	03	60
	63	0	03	73
	62	0	05	17
	61	0	04	12
	60	0	04	25
	59	0	04	14
	58	0	06	42
	57	0	22	63
	51	0	11	67
	50	0	02	67
	48	0	05	67
	47	0	25	41
	153	0	12	21
	218	0	11	01
	217	0	10	34
	216	0	12	03
	215	0	11	41
	214	0	00	48
	182	0	08	55
	185	0	11	40
	189	0	00	20
	184	0	02	26
	190	0	14	24
	192	0	01	09
	191	0	00	20
	196	0	01	12
	174/1	0	11	43
	174 मिन्न	0	09	19
	173/1	0	04	54
	168/1	0	08	91
	168 मिन्न	0	07	57

1	2	3	4	5
	167 मिनि	0	02	97
	172	0	10	88
	171	0	00	97
पिण्डवाड़ा	2746/1/7	0	04	09
	2746/1/6	0	03	74
	2746/1/5	0	03	27
	2746/1/4	0	03	15
	2746/3	0	02	92
	2745/1	0	00	31
	2746/1/2	0	02	84
	2743	0	22	99
	2750	0	00	98
	2751	0	07	22
	2752	0	09	98
	2753	0	09	44
	2754	0	06	15
	2771	0	09	34
	2770	0	10	03
	2760	0	01	95
	2769	0	00	20
	2761	0	16	77
	2762	0	07	57
	2763	0	05	70
	3354	0	03	92
	3355	0	00	20
	3353	0	05	20
	3376	0	00	20
	3375	0	12	36
	3371	0	14	61
	3370	0	06	94
	3369	0	00	47
	3363	0	00	83
	3364	0	06	61
	3422	0	06	77
	3423	0	04	86
	3421	0	00	20
	3425	0	05	72

1	2	3	4	5
	3424	0	00	88
	3426	0	03	52
	3427	0	06	59
	3428	0	10	80
	3431	0	04	26
	3432	0	00	94
	3418	0	08	46
	3456	0	09	80
	3457	0	05	97
	3458	0	13	37
	3452	0	04	63
	3451	0	06	59
	3450	0	04	37
	3477	0	12	83
	3530	0	02	20
	3529	0	07	73
	3528	0	10	07
	3526	0	08	73
	3525	0	02	71
	3517	0	26	41
	3518	0	03	53
	3516	0	00	20
	3596	0	01	36
	3596/3831	0	07	30
	3591	0	12	92
	3590	0	08	32
	3604	0	10	33
	3603	0	10	56
	3639	0	02	55
	3638	0	02	68
	3636	0	02	92
	3637	0	06	56
	3634	0	10	87
	3631	0	01	88
	3647	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	3632	0	31	27
	3625	0	04	10
	3272	0	08	41
	3229	0	01	07
	3273	0	13	11
	3274	0	11	36
	3280	0	00	35
	3228	0	00	20
	3224	0	00	20
	3279	0	04	47
	3278	0	04	15
	3276	0	07	84
	3759	0	14	17
	3765	0	16	19
	3767	0	00	20
	892	0	11	40
	891	0	00	20
	877	0	08	53
	878	0	00	20
	876	0	06	94
	879	0	02	27
	873	0	03	81
	872	0	02	43
	866	0	09	71
	862	0	05	84
	863	0	03	33
	961	0	16	40
	912/1	0	00	94
	960	0	14	05
	957	0	02	61
	956	0	08	38
	955	0	06	42
	954	0	08	73
	952	0	00	71
	971	0	05	50

1	2	3	4	5
	972	0	10	51
	945	0	13	26
	941	0	04	99
	942	0	04	73
	938	0	03	74
	937	0	04	05
	1058	0	01	60
	1061	0	02	65
	1062	0	11	00
	1065	0	10	69
	1067	0	00	20
	1074	0	09	98
	1075	0	00	55
	1076	0	13	17
	1078	0	05	96
	1077	0	02	06
	1079	0	03	92
	1080	0	04	81
	1092	0	05	61
	1170	0	07	13
	1172	0	18	18
	1207	0	06	93
	1208	0	11	93
	1208	0	00	20
	1205	0	06	42
	1204	0	00	71
	1210	0	00	89
	1211	0	08	11
	1212	0	04	28
	1216	0	09	44
	1213	0	08	41
	1214	0	07	19
	1248	0	00	20
	1249	0	09	62
	1252	0	07	21

1	2	3	4	5
	1251	0	02	59
	1253	0	00	20
	1254	0	21	08
	1255	0	14	79
	1274	0	00	80
	1256	0	12	74
	1257	0	16	04
	1258	0	02	65
	1259	0	09	73
	1261	0	06	42
	1260	0	11	94
	177/3822	0	08	02
	177	0	04	01
	178	0	00	71
	176	0	33	50
	175	0	18	53
	173	0	17	02
	135	0	00	78
	205	0	11	85
	204	0	18	89
	203	0	08	91
	134	0	05	95
	134/3831	0	11	44
	131	0	29	43
	129	0	07	13
	130	0	12	63
	113	0	05	02
	29	0	08	62
	28	0	00	39
	12	0	27	61
	10	0	18	92
	15	0	19	05
	14	0	02	84
झाबेली	978	0	20	45
	979	0	01	82

1	2	3	4	5
	974	0	04	63
	973	0	05	15
	970	0	05	08
	969	0	03	71
	965	0	03	60
	964	0	04	12
	962	0	08	11
	961	0	04	63
साबलवा	76	0	07	46
	75	0	03	63
	74	0	05	97
	68	0	16	68
	62	0	29	34
	51	0	21	79
	47	0	05	17
	46	0	03	09
	44	0	00	20
	45/398	0	08	62
	42	0	08	64
	41	0	03	41
	38	0	03	11
	37/397	0	05	03
	33	0	04	75
	32	0	01	42
	31	0	00	40
	23	0	00	20

[फ़. सं. 25011/47/2001-ओ.आर-1]

एस० चन्द्रशेखर, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th November, 2001.

S. O. 3264.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam – Chaksu, Chaksu – Panipat and Chaksu – Mathura sections of Salaya – Mathura Pipeline System";

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, near Gopal Pura Bye-Pass, Jaipur(Rajasthan) – 302 018.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PINDWARA		District : SIROHI		State : RAJASTHAN	
Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
VADA	814/2586	0	25	74	
	814	0	14	79	
	813	0	00	20	
	772	0	00	20	
	773	0	23	79	
	771	0	00	20	
	783	0	22	67	
	782	0	04	63	
	781	0	11	92	
	781/2588	0	06	69	
	787	0	01	29	
	838	0	08	36	
	839	0	07	72	
	841	0	09	27	
	853	0	12	36	
	849	0	00	20	
	850	0	04	58	
	851	0	07	98	
	848	0	10	32	
	861	0	01	08	
	701	0	07	80	
	700	0	04	89	
	691 Min	0	17	43	
BHARJA	690	0	13	74	
	689	0	01	71	
	681	0	00	20	
	687	0	08	59	
	679	0	12	80	
	678	0	01	74	
	676	0	07	21	
	677	0	11	92	
	643 / 1 Min	0	15	95	
	644	0	06	13	

1	2	3	4	5
	630	0	00	31
	628	0	06	24
	629	0	09	75
	604	0	15	12
	606	0	04	76
	599	0	00	47
	592	0	09	07
	550 Min	0	47	96
	549	0	08	69
	539	0	15	89
	531	0	12	36
	528	0	09	78
	520	0	13	51
	521	0	04	88
	518	0	07	85
	509	0	05	02
	517	0	09	87
	516	0	04	82
	218	0	26	77
	216	0	17	36
	213	0	01	29
	207	0	06	84
	212	0	06	00
	210	0	00	81
	208	0	29	58
BHIMANA	307	0	02	39
	312	0	09	16
	304	0	00	59
	313	0	25	09
	303	0	12	36
	295	0	08	30
	284	0	04	94
	283	0	21	73
	282	0	06	44
	337	0	05	44
	336	0	09	91
	330	0	06	50

1	2	3	4	5
VATERA	36/1	0	07	31
	37	0	08	54
	53/2	0	07	14
	53/3 Min	0	02	83
	54	0	09	85
	56	0	05	28
	55	0	00	20
	2811/67	0	06	95
	2812/67 Min	0	08	06
BHAWRI	1991	0	03	35
	1364/2155	0	08	88
	1363	0	06	69
	1325 Min	0	05	92
	1328	0	00	20
	1326	0	09	06
	1304/2079/3	0	03	35
	1304/2079 Min	0	04	50
	1327	0	03	91
	1298	0	19	60
	1299	0	08	79
	1296 Min	0	08	43
DHANARI	1303	0	07	31
	2033	0	06	44
	2035	0	04	89
	2036	0	07	21
	2038	0	07	79
	2039/1	0	14	54
	2013	0	11	78
	2015	0	02	19
	2016	0	00	98
	2011	0	06	69
	2017	0	02	41
	2009	0	03	03
	1944	0	09	40
	1943	0	15	51
	1942	0	10	81
	1941	0	03	47

1	2	3	4	5
	1900/1	0	21	36
	1903	0	04	61
	1902	0	03	50
	1907	0	05	04
	1909Min	0	08	24
	2087/1911	0	05	29
	1881	0	08	75
	1880	0	10	04
	1879	0	07	92
	267	0	04	08
	268	0	07	05
	266	0	03	05
	255	0	09	01
	254	0	08	49
	251	0	10	55
	178	0	05	48
	168	0	06	98
KODARL	601	0	04	95
	608	0	00	20
	609	0	10	48
	607	0	05	96
	575	0	00	20
	576	0	13	32
	595	0	00	74
	589	0	18	85
	588	0	08	39
	585	0	03	63
	586	0	11	54
	584	0	00	20
	464	0	15	40
	465	0	03	04
	469	0	15	38
	419	0	00	20
	420	0	07	12
	421	0	02	01
	418	0	07	64
	416	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	417	0	05	57
	415	0	08	75
	414	0	00	20
	448	0	23	81
	452	0	11	26
	353	0	11	33
	363	0	11	71
	362	0	08	99
	364	0	02	59
	361	0	06	07
	296	0	00	25
	294	0	09	91
RAMPURA	138	0	00	20
	137	0	01	55
	136	0	06	92
	135	0	03	09
	133	0	00	20
	134	0	12	61
	149	0	24	97
	187	0	04	76
	184	0	17	56
	193	0	15	44
	103/2	0	12	23
	201	0	04	63
	200/1	0	00	20
	202/1	0	03	66
	202Min	0	00	80
	204/1	0	00	44
	204Min	0	00	38
	203	0	05	08
	77	0	04	63
	78	0	03	92
	79	0	06	18
	81	0	07	10
	559/82	0	00	64
	83	0	05	92
	84	0	07	08

1	2	3	4	5
	85	0	09	45
	557/48	0	01	03
	86	0	02	90
	40	0	06	95
	41	0	03	60
	42	0	03	09
	36	0	03	09
	35	0	03	60
	34	0	03	47
	33	0	03	86
	32	0	02	90
	31	0	04	38
BANAS	149	0	07	67
	150	0	04	74
	157	0	03	31
	158	0	03	41
	161	0	11	67
	162	0	06	23
	163	0	03	22
	164	0	05	08
	165	0	00	33
	135	0	02	57
	132	0	14	35
	130	0	07	85
	122	0	13	63
	114	0	10	17
	113/1	0	00	20
	115	0	04	55
	100	0	01	99
	99	0	01	50
	98	0	15	90
	88Min	0	17	70
	82	0	23	90
GHODIYAWA	46	0	70	16
	40/53	0	44	27
	40	0	00	51
CHAWARLI	541	0	46	77

1	2	3	4	5
	540	0	12	48
	539	0	17	19
	538	0	31	53
	537	0	40	64
	536Min	0	21	75
	483	0	03	18
	484	0	07	24
	479	0	26	51
	478	0	07	36
	472	0	07	57
	471	0	22	56
	469	0	04	36
	468	0	00	76
	367	0	07	92
	366	0	06	90
	365	0	03	14
	361	0	00	32
	362	0	03	54
	364	0	09	11
	358	0	07	34
	357	0	10	61
	356	0	08	75
	105	0	10	97
	105Min	0	40	35
	106	0	07	66
	107	0	30	80
	109	0	19	39
	111	0	05	72
	115	0	01	27
	114	0	08	32
	116	0	07	60
	117	0	09	99
	118	0	04	92
	119	0	01	98
	120	0	06	66
	140	0	10	60
	141Min	0	13	45

1	2	3	4	5
AJARI	144	0	98	62
	69	0	04	94
	68	0	03	29
	67	0	03	84
	66	0	03	67
	65	0	06	40
	64	0	03	60
	63	0	03	73
	62	0	05	17
	61	0	04	12
	60	0	04	25
	59	0	04	14
	58	0	06	42
	57	0	22	63
	51	0	11	67
	50	0	02	67
	48	0	05	67
	47	0	25	41
	153	0	12	21
	218	0	11	01
	217	0	10	34
	216	0	12	03
	215	0	11	41
	214	0	00	48
	182	0	08	55
	185	0	11	40
	189	0	00	20
	184	0	02	26
	190	0	14	24
	192	0	01	09
	191	0	00	20
	196	0	01	12
	174/1	0	11	43
	174 Min	0	09	19
	173/1	0	04	54
	168/1	0	08	91
	168 Min	0	07	57

1	2	3	4	5
	167 Min	0	02	97
	172	0	10	88
	171	0	00	97
PINDWARA	2746/1/7	0	04	09
	2746/1/6	0	03	74
	2746/1/5	0	03	27
	2746/1/4	0	03	15
	2746/3	0	02	92
	2745/1	0	00	31
	2746/1/2	0	02	84
	2743	0	22	99
	2750	0	00	98
	2751	0	07	22
	2752	0	09	98
	2753	0	09	44
	2754	0	06	15
	2771	0	09	34
	2770	0	10	03
	2760	0	01	95
	2769	0	00	20
	2761	0	16	77
	2762	0	07	57
	2763	0	05	70
	3354	0	03	92
	3355	0	00	20
	3353	0	05	20
	3376	0	00	20
	3375	0	12	36
	3371	0	14	61
	3370	0	06	94
	3369	0	00	47
	3363	0	00	83
	3364	0	06	61
	3422	0	06	77
	3423	0	04	86
	3421	0	00	20
	3425	0	05	72

1	2	3	4	5
	3424	0	00	88
	3426	0	03	52
	3427	0	06	59
	3428	0	10	80
	3431	0	04	26
	3432	0	00	94
	3418	0	08	46
	3456	0	09	80
	3457	0	05	97
	3458	0	13	37
	3452	0	04	63
	3451	0	06	59
	3450	0	04	37
	3477	0	12	83
	3530	0	02	20
	3529	0	07	73
	3528	0	10	07
	3526	0	08	73
	3525	0	02	71
	3517	0	26	41
	3518	0	03	53
	3516	0	00	20
	3596	0	01	36
	3596/3831	0	07	30
	3591	0	12	92
	3580	0	08	32
	3604	0	10	33
	3603	0	10	56
	3639	0	02	55
	3638	0	02	68
	3636	0	02	92
	3637	0	06	56
	3634	0	10	87
	3631	0	01	88
	3647	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	3632	0	31	27
	3625	0	04	10
	3272	0	08	41
	3229	0	01	07
	3273	0	13	11
	3274	0	11	36
	3280	0	00	35
	3228	0	00	20
	3224	0	00	20
	3279	0	04	47
	3278	0	04	15
	3276	0	07	84
	3759	0	14	17
	3765	0	16	19
	3767	0	00	20
	892	0	11	40
	891	0	00	20
	877	0	08	53
	878	0	00	20
	876	0	06	94
	879	0	02	27
	873	0	03	81
	872	0	02	43
	866	0	09	71
	862	0	05	84
	863	0	03	33
	961	0	16	40
	912/1	0	00	94
	960	0	14	05
	957	0	02	61
	956	0	08	38
	955	0	06	42
	954	0	08	73
	952	0	00	71
	971	0	05	50

1	2	3	4	5
	972	0	10	51
	945	0	13	26
	941	0	04	99
	942	0	04	73
	938	0	03	74
	937	0	04	05
	1058	0	01	60
	1061	0	02	65
	1062	0	11	00
	1065	0	10	69
	1067	0	00	20
	1074	0	09	98
	1075	0	00	55
	1076	0	13	17
	1078	0	05	96
	1077	0	02	06
	1079	0	03	92
	1080	0	04	81
	1092	0	05	61
	1170	0	07	13
	1172	0	18	18
	1207	0	06	93
	1206	0	11	93
	1208	0	00	20
	1205	0	06	42
	1204	0	00	71
	1210	0	00	89
	1211	0	08	11
	1212	0	04	28
	1216	0	09	44
	1213	0	08	41
	1214	0	07	19
	1248	0	00	20
	1249	0	09	62
	1252	0	07	21

1	2	3	4	5
	1251	0	02	59
	1253	0	00	20
	1254	0	21	03
	1255	0	14	79
	1274	0	00	80
	1256	0	12	74
	1257	0	16	04
	1258	0	02	65
	1259	0	09	73
	1261	0	06	42
	1260	0	11	94
	177/3822	0	08	02
	177	0	04	01
	178	0	00	71
	176	0	33	50
	175	0	18	53
	173	0	17	02
	138	0	00	78
	205	0	11	85
	204	0	18	89
	203	0	08	91
	134	0	05	95
	134/3831	0	11	44
	131	0	29	43
	129	0	07	13
	130	0	12	63
	113	0	05	02
	29	0	08	62
	28	0	00	39
	12	0	27	61
	10	0	18	92
	15	0	19	05
	14	0	02	84
JHADOLI	978	0	20	45
	979	0	01	82

3545 69/2001-25-

1	2	3	4	5
SADALWA	974	0	04	63
	973	0	05	15
	970	0	05	08
	969	0	03	71
	965	0	03	60
	964	0	04	12
	962	0	08	11
	961	0	04	63
	76	0	07	46
	75	0	03	63
	74	0	05	97
	68	0	16	68
	62	0	29	34
	51	0	21	79
	47	0	05	17
	46	0	03	09
	44	0	00	20
	45/398	0	08	62
	42	0	08	64
	41	0	03	41
	38	0	03	11
	37/397	0	05	03
	33	0	04	75
	32	0	01	42
	31	0	00	40
	23	0	00	20

[No. R-25011/47/2001-
S CHANDRA SEKHAR, Under Secy,

अम संवालय

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3265:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एयर इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-11012/4/98-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3265.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-11012/4/98-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI RUDRESH KUMAR : PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 39/99

Sh. Ashok Kumar,
J-913, Mangol Puri,
New Delhi.

Versus

The Manager (Personnel),
Air India,
Air India Complex,
I.G.I. Airport,
Terminal-2,
New Delhi-110037.

PRESENT :

None for workman.

Sh. G. S. Khalsa for management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-11012/4/98-IR(C-1) dated 22-1-99 has referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Air India, in dismissing Sh. Ashok Kumar, Cleaner w.e.f. 19-4-95 is just, fair and legal? If not what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date?”

2. Though the case was registered in early 99, the workman did not file Statement of Claim as yet. About fifteen dates were fixed in the past and the workman was fully aware with the dates. He made an application on 19-3-2001 seeking adjournment and also on 25-5-2001 intimating that the one Mr. B. L. Sharma had received all his documents but he died in July 1999 and further that the documents are not being made available to him by the family members of the deceased. After this date, the workman did not appear.

3. As Statement of claim has not been filed. It seems appropriate to return the reference without any award on merit, treating as ‘No Claim Award’.

30-10-2001

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3266:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-20012/47/95-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3266.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tisco Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. 1-20012/47 95-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 10 of 1996

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tisco Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. Bose, Treasurer, R.C.M.S.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad the 18th October, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. 1-20012/47 95-IR (Coal-1), dated, the 31st January, 1996.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management in discharging the workman Shri Jagdish, Miner and not providing employment to his dependent is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman submitted that he was a permanent employee in the capacity of miner in the underground mines with effect from 20-10-1959. He submitted that during the early part of 1991 he fell ill and for which it became difficult on his part to perform the job of Miner in the underground. Accordingly he submitted representation before the management with prayer for alternative job on the surface to enable him to perform duties properly. The concerned workman submitted that on receipt of the said representation the management arranged for a medical check up by a medical board of the company under letter dt. 2-9-92 and in course of medical examination he was declared unfit and for which the management discharged him from his service with effect from 14-10-92 vide letter dt. 11/12-9-92. The workman submitted that since he was discharged from service on medical ground he is entitled to have his dependent employed under the management but his prayer was refused although the management considered similar cases and provided employment to others. Accordingly he raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation but as the conciliation failed the present reference was made. The concerned workman submitted his prayer for passing an Award directing the management to provide employment to his dependent son.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. Admitting the fact of discharge on medical ground the management submitted that in course of years on account of liberal policy followed by them in the matter of providing employment to the dependents of employees, a large number of dependents are awaiting employment under the management. A large number of them have already been provided employment as temporary worker. At present it has become absolutely impossible to provide employment to the dependents employment in view of non-availability of job. The management submitted that they can provide job if the same is available and cannot create job for employing the dependents. The employment opportunities under the management being limited it has been impossible to offer employment to the dependent of employees any further of this present juncture. The above position was represented by the management before the JBCCT which formulated NCWA-V and as per the provision of NCWA-V the matter of employment of dependents will be settled by bipartite agreement with the union of the establishment. The management further submitted that after examination of the employees dependent register they noticed that the concerned workman Shri Jagdish enrolled his son Sri Manohar as his dependent on the strength of his service. His son Manohar was employed with effect from 21-1-82 on the strength of his service at Jamadoba Colliery and he is presently working at 6/7 Pits colliery with effect from 21-8-87. Disclosing this fact the management submitted that when any dependent is employed on the strength of his service there is no scope for further employment to any dependents. Apart from this fact, the management further submitted that in view of non-availability of job the management has not got any obligation to provide employment to the dependent and no right exists on any workman to claim for employment of his dependent on any ground. Accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The point for consideration in this reference are :

"Whether the action of the management in discharging the workman Shri Jagdish, Miner and not providing employment to his dependent is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

5. DECISION WITH REASONS :

The management in order to substantiate their claim examine one witness while the workman examined himself as witness in order to establish his claim. It is admitted fact that the concerned workman was a permanent employee in the capacity of miner in the underground mines of Jamadoba Colliery with effect from 20-10-59. It has been disclosed by the concerned workman that in the year 1991, he fell ill seriously and for which submitted representation before the management for providing alternative job on the surface to enable him to perform his duties. On the basis of that representation the concerned workman was forwarded to the

management's medical board for his medical examination and after medical examination as he was found unfit he was discharged from his service with effect from 14-9-92. The document marked 1st. M-2 will support this claim. In the said letter the management categorically directed the concerned workman to enroll the name of his dependent son for consideration of his job if he is found eligible within 7 days from the receipt of this letter. Therefore, it is seen that the management though discharged the concerned workman from his service showed their gesture to provide employment to one of his dependent son on compassionate ground. It is the contention of the concerned workman that inspite of submitting representation for providing employment to one of his dependent son the management refused to provide any employment and thereby violated the clear provision of NCWA-V. The management on the contrary submitted that the submission made by the concerned workman finds no basis at all. They submitted that according to the company's policy the concerned workman had enrolled his son Shri Manohar as his dependent to be provided employment on the length of his service. His son Manohar was employed with effect from 21-1-82 on the strength of his service and as per policy of the Management at Jamadoba and he is presently working at 6/7 Pits colliery with effect from 21-8-87. MW-1 during his evidence corroborated this fact. The concerned workman in the pleading practically suppressed this fact about providing employment to his son Manohar whose name he enrolled during the performance of his service. Therefore, it is seen that according to the company's policy one dependent son of the concerned workman was provided with employment. Concealing this fact the concerned workman submitted his prayer for providing employment of his dependent son when he was discharged from his service. It is the contention of the management that in course of years on account of liberal policy followed by the management in the matter of providing employment to the dependent son of employees a large number of dependents of employees are awaiting employment under the management. A large number of them by this time have already been provided with employment. The management further submitted that due to non-availability of job a large number of dependents of the employees are now working on temporary basis and for which it has become impracticable to provide job to others. The management further submitted that the job can be provided to the dependent only if the same is available and cannot create job for employing the dependents. The submission of the management definitely stands on cogent footing. Actually consideration for employment of dependent's son can be taken up only if it is found that there is vacancy. It is not expected to please the workman the management shall employ the dependents inspite of non-existence of any vacancy. The economic policy of the company should simultaneously be looked into before supporting the claim of the concerned workman. It has to be taken into consideration about viability of providing employment of dependent son in relation to the economic policy of the management. No evidence is forthcoming before the Tribunal that inspite of clear vacancies the management has refused to provide any employment to his dependent son. It is clear from the submission of the management that according to the service policy the concerned workman enrolled the name of one of his dependent son Manohar for his employment and the management in due course of time considering this fact employed Manohar i.e. the dependent son of the concerned workman under the management and he is working at 6/7 Pits colliery with effect from 21-8-87. Therefore, considering all these aspects there is no scope to say that the management did not provide any employment to the dependent son of the concerned workman. Actually the concerned workman has placed for demand of his another son to be employed under the management. The management submitted that it is impracticable to consider such prayer. It is the allegation of concerned workman that the management has violated the provision of NCWA-V in providing employment to his dependent son. I have considered the provision as laid down in 9.5.0 of the NCWA-V. It has been clearly stated in the note of this provision that in the case of Tisco the matter would be settled at bipartite level for consideration of employment of dependent son and the same will supersede all past agreement/circulars and instructions issued on the subject in so far as the issues are covered by the provisions here in above. It is not the case of the concerned workman that there was any bipartite agreement between the union and the management about providing employment to his dependent son. As such it can be presumed

safely that no such settlement could be arrived at between the management and the concerned union.

6. Here the most question is whether employment of one of the son of the concerned workman could be provided by the management or not. I have discussed the matter in details. It is clear from the submission of the management that one of the dependent son of the concerned workman is in service and his employment was provided according to the service condition of the employees under the company. Therefore, I consider that when one of the dependent son of the concerned workman has been provided employment his claim for further employment of his another son finds no basis at all, though it is fact that he was discharged from service by the management due for his medical unfitness. It is not expected that company will have to consider the interest of the concerned workman solely in relation to his claim because of the fact that claims on similar ground are pending for consideration before the management and the management also have equal responsibility to consider their prayer. Accordingly in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that the management did not commit any illegality in refusing employment to another son of the concerned workman particularly when his one son is under employment according to the service rules. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management in discharging the workman Shri Jagdish, Miner and not providing employment to his dependent is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3267:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनवाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं.एल-20012/60/90-(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3267.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/60/90(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 132 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Central Coalfields Ltd.'s Argada Colliery and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate

STAFF : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 16th October, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/60/90-IR (Coal-I), dated, the Nil.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Argada Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfield Ltd., P.O. Argada, Dist. Hazaribagh by not regularising to Shri K. D. am on the post of MTK Clerk Gr. II as per the provision of NCWA-III and IV is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2 The case of the concerned workman according to W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman in his W.S. submitted that he was appointed as Grade-III Clerk on 26-3-84 having appointed in piece rated w.e.f. 1-7-80. He disclosed that the post of M.T.K is regular post of Clerical Gr. II as per NCWA. He submitted that he was authorised by the management to function and discharge duties and responsibilities of M.T.K. in terms of authorisation No. 78 dt. 7-8-1984. In fact, he has been discharging the duties of attendance clerk and similar other duties of Grade-II Clerk with effect from the very date of his joining at Argada Colliery. Accordingly for regularisation of his service in Clerical Grade-II the concerned workman time to time submitted his representation to the management but to no effect. He further submitted that in relation to his claim the ACM and others conclusively established that he was all along been entrusted with and discharging duties and responsibilities in MTK in Clerical Grade-II. In addition the Project Officer's letter dt. 17-8-89 also established that he has been working as Attendance Clerk which comes within the purview of Clerk Grade-II post. In spite of the recommendation of the officers of the colliery the management kept silent to pass any order in the matter of regularisation of his service as M.T.K. in Clerical Grade-II. Thereafter he was transferred from the B Seam Mine Office to Colliery office by order dt. 11-10-89 and he was entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of Wage Bill Clerk which itself is the post of Clerk Grade-II. Disclosing all these facts the concerned workman submitted that he was appointed in Clerical Grade-III though he all along discharged his duties as Clerk Gr. II and knowing fully well of this fact the management did not take any effort to regularise his service in Clerk Grade II. The concerned workman further submitted that before conciliation the management also admitted that he worked at B Seam Mine and thereafter had been transferred to the colliery office for his fruitful utilisation as the faces of the mines was shrinking and the workmen becoming surplus. The management also admitted that the concerned workman was working as Attendance Clerk at B Seam Mine but alleged that no other work was assigned to him. It has been alleged by the concerned workman that the management illegally and arbitrarily did not consider his prayer for regularisation of his service in Clerical Grade-II though he discharged the duties of Clerk Grade-II under the management. The concerned workman submitted that he raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C) which resulted reference to this Tribunal. He submitted his prayer to pass an Award to the effect that the action of the management of Argada Colliery of CCL by not regularising him in the post of M.T.K. Clerk Grade-II as per provision of NCWA-III w.e.f. 7-8-84 and consequent fixation into Clerical Grade-II w.e.f. 7-8-1984 was grossly unjustified and for which he is entitled to be regularised as MTK Clerk Grade-II with effect from 7-8-1984 along with full arrear wages and seniority etc.

3 The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. The management

in the W.S. submitted that Argada Colliery was a part of Surka Project of M/s. CCL till July, 1989 and thereafter the said colliery was made an independent unit. They further submitted that the concerned workman was designated as Clerk Grade-III and discharging his duties in B Seam Mine of Argada Colliery in that capacity. They further submitted that as the working faces were shrinking in B Seam Mine of Argada Colliery the concerned workman was shifted along with other workers to others mines and offices. Such transfer of the concerned workman was affected in the exigency of works and for bonafide reason. It has been also submitted that according to the service condition of the workman concerned he is liable to be transferred from one mine to another mine or from one section to another section and or from one department to another department, for utilisation of his service. The management submitted that discharge of duties in MTK Clerk Grade-II by the concerned workman for taking up different works of that cadre had no basis and for which the management did not consider proper to regularise his service in the said grade. Accordingly the management submitted their prayer for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

"Whether the action of the Management of Argada Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Argada, Distt. Hazaribagh by not regularising Shri K.D. Ram on the post of MTK, Clerk Gr. II as per provisions of NCWA-III and IV is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that neither the concerned workman nor the management adduced any evidence in order to justify the claim in question. Record will speak clearly that several opportunities were given to the concerned workman to substantiate his own claim but inspite of getting opportunity the concerned workman did not consider necessary to come forward with a view to establish his claim. Considering the pleadings of the parties I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was appointed as Gr. III Clerk with effect from 26-3-84 and prior to that he was appointed as piece rated worker with effect from 1-7-80. It is the contention of the concerned workman that though he was appointed as Grade-III Clerk all along he discharged the duties as M.T.K. Clerk Grade-II. Referring NCWA-III the concerned workman submitted also that he discharged the duties as M.T.K. Grade-II Clerk in terms of authorisation No. 78 dt. 7-8-84. In course of hearing the concerned workman though assured to submit the said document but could not produce the same. Therefore, there is no scope to draw conclusion that as per authorisation No. 78 dt. 7-8-84 he started discharging his duties as M.T.K. Clerk Grade-II though he was appointed as Clerk Grade-III. The concerned workman also referring on the letter issued by the management dt. 12-11-84 submitted that the management directed all concerned including the Project Officer, Argada to follow the guidelines set out therein for regularisation of workmen working in higher category and discharged higher nature of duties. Relying on the said circular the concerned workman submitted that though he discharged his duties with higher responsibilities the management ignored to consider his representation. On the contrary he was transferred to the colliery office by order dt. 11-10-89 from the B Seam Mine office. He disclosed that in the colliery office he was entrusted with the duties of wage bill clerk which itself is the post/duties of Clerk Grade-II. Disclosing this fact he submitted that he performed his duties of higher nature i.e. the duties and responsibilities of Clerk Grade-II although. The management categorically denied all his claims relating to his discharge of his duties in higher grade though he was appointed in Clerk Grade-III. NCWA III speaks clearly as follows :—

2. The cases of persons in Clerical Grade-II will be reviewed by the management and such of the persons whose existing job content is comparable with that of Clerks in Gr. II will be placed in Gr. II within four months of signing of the Agreement.
3. With regard to promotional avenues for clerks in different grades the promotion policy committee will formulate the cadre schemes within six months from the signing of this Agreement.

Naturally according to the provision of NCWA-III there is provision for regularisation of the service to higher category if it is established that the concerned workman discharged his duties and responsibilities of the higher category inspite of his posting in the lower category. Onus absolutely lies on the concerned workman to show that though he was appointed in Clerical Grade-III discharged his all functions and duties as M.T.K. Clerk Gr. II. He also cannot avoid responsibility to establish the fact that he was entrusted with higher responsibility of Clerical Grade-II while he was transferred to colliery office from B Seam Mine by order of the management. It has been submitted by the concerned workman that he made several representation to the management for regularisation of his service in Clerical Grade-II but to no effect. I do not like to raise any dispute relating to the submission of the representation with a prayer for upgradation of his post but those representation definitely do not justify his claim for regularisation of his service in the higher grade untill and unless it is established by cogent document that he actually discharged his duties in the higher grade inspite of his posting in the lower grade. The concerned workman got ample scope to establish this claim but inspite of getting opportunity he did not consider necessary to produce a single scrap of paper in support of his claim. He also did not consider necessary to adduce evidence to this effect. As such just relying on the pleading I find it difficult to uphold the contention of the concerned workman relating to his discharge of duties in the higher grade though he was posted in the lower grade particularly when the management categorically denied the claim of the workman. I, therefore hold that the concerned workman has lamentably failed to establish his claim and accordingly he is not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of Argada Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfield Ltd., P.O. Argada, Distt. Hazaribagh by not regularising to Shri K. D. Ram on the post of MTK Clerk Gr. II as per the provision of NCWA-III and IV is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3268— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एन. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एन-2001/2/109/92-सो-(I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

"REGARDING PERSONS IN CLERICAL GR. III

1. Such of the Munshis who may be performing the following jobs in addition to their normal duties would be given Clerical Gr. II.
 - (a) Preparation and issue of measurement slips in respect of piece rated workers concerned.
 - (b) Filling up of Forms IV.
 - (c) Measurement of Lead, Lift and pushing
 - (d) Taking attendance of workers concerned.

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3268.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-2001/2/109/92-(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 52 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. C. Gaur, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012 (109)/92-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 14th May, 1993.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Moonidih Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Moonidih, Dist. Dhanbad in denying the regularisation of workmen listed in Annexure 'A' as Tyndals in Cat. IV is justified? If not, to what benefit the workmen are entitled and from which date?"

ANNEXURE

1. Jogendra Nonia.
2. Rambalak Nonia.
3. Jilani Mia.
4. Ashok Ouraw.
5. Gudia Ouraw.
6. Bimal Hembram.
7. Chandu Manjhi.
8. Paita Bauri.
9. Arun Rabidas.
10. Lochan Bhauia.
11. Gulen Dutta.
12. Bukhal Das.
13. Rajendra Ravidas.
14. Md. Izrail.

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to W.S. 1 brief is as follows :—

The concerned workmen in the W.S. submitted that they are all permanent, regular and sincere employees under the management having appointed as piece rated Miner & Loader in Group V-A. They submitted that they are working under the management as piece rated Miner & Loader for about 10 to 20 years continuously. They further submitted that the management being satisfied with their work found them suitable for time rated job of Tyndal in Cat. IV and engage them as Tyndals from March, 1986 in different shifts of the Moonidih Mines underground. They submitted that after recruitment against regular vacancies they started working as Tyndal but alleged that inspite of rendering of continuous service as Tyndal the management did not consider necessary to regularise them as Time rated category in Cat. IV. They submitted that they made representation through the union before the management but the management did not give any importance to their appeal as a result of which they raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation but as the

conciliation failed the present reference was made. The concerned workmen accordingly have prayed for passing an Award directing the management to designate them as Tyndal in time rated Cat. IV with effect from 1-9-86 along with consequential benefits including pay and allowances and protection of wages.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. It has been submitted by the management that Moonidih Project is a highly mechanised mines where there is over lapping in nature of work of time rated workers and piece rated workers. No distinct job can be drawn between the piece rated and time rated workers at Moonidih Colliery. The management submitted that the concerned workmen were all along getting minimum guaranteed Wages of Group VA of Miners/Loader and for which it was not possible on their part to concede to their demand for regularisation of their services as Transporter/Tyndal. They submitted further that as piece rated miner/loader the concerned workmen are getting wages higher than the wages of Cat. IV. They also denied the fact that the concerned workmen are working as Tyndal for the last 5 years under their specific order. Accordingly the management have submitted their prayer to pass an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workmen.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

"Whether the action of the management of Moonidih Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Moonidih, Dist. Dhanbad in denying the regularisation of workmen listed in Annexure A as Tyndals in Cat. IV is justified? If not, to what benefit the workmen are entitled and from which date?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that the concerned workmen in order to substantiate their claim have examined one witness while the management also in order to establish their claim examined one witness. The concerned workmen during his evidence disclosed that they are working at Moonidih Project under the management for long years. In the year 1990 they were engaged to work as Tyndal which is a time rated job under direction and supervisor though admitted that no appointment letter was communicated to them. They further submitted that till date they are working as Tyndal on receiving wages of Miner/Loaders. They submitted further that the management asked them to work as Tyndal when there was clear vacancies but inspite of existence of vacancies the management did not regularise their services. WW-1 during his evidence showing two pay slips marked as Ext. W-1 and W-1/1 admitted that though they are working as Tyndal receiving the wages of Miner/Loader. On the contrary the management have categorically denied the averments of the concerned workmen. It is admitted fact that the concerned workmen were engaged by the management at Moonidih Project as Miner/Loader under piece rated Group VA wages. The management disclosed that Moonidih Project is a highly mechanised project and for which sometimes there is over lapping of work in relation to time rated and Piece rated workers. But inspite of disclosing this fact the management categorically denied the fact that the concerned workmen were engaged to work as Tyndals. The management admitted the fact that the union submitted representation for regularisation of the services of the concerned workmen as time rated Tyndals in Cat. IV in place of piece rated Miner/Loader in Group VA wages. They submitted that the said prayer of the union could not be considered by the management and the decision of the management was communicated to the union vide letter No. MND/PO/Per/ALC/11/91 dated 27-10-91. I have considered the letter issued by the Project Officer, Moonidih Project. In the said letter the Project Officer informed that Moonidih is a highly mechanised mines where there is over lapping in the nature of job of time rated miners and piece rated miners. They have all along been paid minimum guaranteed wages of Group VA of Miner/Loaders which can be substantiated by verification of pay slips. Disclosing this fact the Project Officer regretted to concede the demand of the union for regularisation of the concerned workmen as Transporter/Tyndals. Onus now lies on the concerned workmen to establish they were appointed to work as Tyndal by the management against regular vacancies. During evidence WW-1 disclosed that under instruction of the

Supervisor of the said Project they started working as Tyndal. Supervisor definitely should not be considered as the appointing authority to pass any such oral order to switch-over the designation of any workman from one category to another category. Therefore, the plea taken by the concerned workman cannot be accepted at all. Secondly the concerned workmen submitted that they were asked to work as Tyndal against regular vacancies but inspite of existence of vacancies the management did not regularise their service. During evidence the concerned workmen have failed to show a single scrap of paper to establish that they were directed to work as Tyndal by the management against clear vacancies. Untill and unless this fact is established there is no scope to uphold the contention of the concerned workmen. Thirdly the concerned workmen submitted that they were working as Tyndal continuously for more than 5 years and during this period they recorded their attendance for more than 240 days in a year. To this effect the concerned workman also have failed to produce a single scrap of paper and as such on the basis of such submission there is no scope to accept their contention. On the contrary I find a reverse picture from the evidence of WW-1. WW-1 during his evidence submitted, relying on the pay slips that they are getting wages of piece rated miner/loader under Group VA wages from the management. It is not expected that a workman while acting as Tyndal under direction of the management will be entitled to draw wages as piece rated miner/loader. Therefore, untill and unless it is established with reasonable certainty that the concerned workmen from more than 5 years were working as Tyndals their plea cannot be considered at all. In this connection circular issued by the G.M. (MP & IR) under letter No. CIL : 5B|MP|Absentism|672-84 dated 5-12-86, the management clearly pointed out :—

(ii) Regularisation of piece-rated workmen in time rated categories may be considered if any employee has been engaged regularly in time rated jobs during the post of 3 years and has put in at least 240 days attendance in any one calendar year during those 3 years period.

(iii) The above regularisation will be subject to availability of sanctioned vacancies. Those eligible for conversion but could not be converted for want of vacancies may be kept in panel for future regularisation.

It is fact that the union on behalf of the concerned workmen submitted representation before the management for regularisation of the jobs of the concerned workmen as Tyndal along with other matters. The said matter in issue was placed for discussions held with the United Coal Workers Union at area level on 18-7-90. In the said discussion it was decided that the management will consider the case of the concerned workmen. Thereafter by letter dated 27-10-91 the management expressed their inability to consider the prayer of the concerned workmen on the ground stated therein. There is no scope to raise any dispute about provisions for regularisation of services of the workmen after exerting their services for more than 5 years according to the certified Standing order. But the question is that it has to be looked into with all care if the management is liable to regularise the services of the workmen even if there is no vacancy. The question of giving promotion or regularisation of service from one category to another category definitely relates to the need of the management. It is not expected that when there is no vacancy the management only to satisfy the concerned workmen as per written instruction of the certified Standing Order shall be liable to regularised their services from one category to another category. Financial aspect of the industry also is to be looked into with all care. Not only welfare of the concerned workmen will be taken into consideration with prime importance but also financial aspect of the industry is also to be looked into equally with all importance. The management submitted that the Moonidih Project is a highly mechanised project and sometimes there is over lapping of work. Naturally before considering the case of the concerned workmen it is to be looked into with all care if the Tribunal shall pass order only to give benefit of the concerned workmen or to consider as aspects. The management categorically submitted that neither there was any vacancy in the post of Tyndal nor the concerned workmen ever ordered to work as Tyndal. Therefore, untill and unless these facts which the management asserted is disproved by the concerned workmen I hold that in such

circumstances there is no reason to disbelieve the averments given by the management.

6. After careful consideration all the facts and circumstances I hold that the concerned workmen have failed to establish with all reasonable certainty that they worked as Tyndal under order of the management against regular vacancies for more than 5 years. Accordingly, I do not find any sufficient ground to conceded to the submission made by the concerned workmen. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of Moonidih Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Moonidih, Dist. Dhanbad in denying the regularisation of workmen listed in Annexure 'A' as Tyndals in Cat IV is justified. The concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अं. 3269:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-20012/126/94-(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3269.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/126/94-(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 50 of 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No L-20012/126/94-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 21st March, 1995.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Central Workshop under Kustore Area No VIII of M/s. BCCL in denying employment to the dependent son or Shri Md. Hussain (retired employee) who retired on 16-7-1989, on the basis of Circular No. BCCL PA-II/5.2.128/77/31457-618 dated 22-6-1977 and clause 9.4.4 of NCWA III is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared before this Tribunal and filed their respective W.S. Subsequently at the stage of oral evidence the workman side abstained from appearing before this Tribunal and taking from any further steps. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 1995 and it is of no use to drag the same any more. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on that basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3270:— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-20012/154/91-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3270.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/154/91-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 141 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mudidih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. H. Kazmi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 19th October, 2001

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(154)/91-IR (Coal-I) dated 3-12-1991 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union for treating S Shri Pradeep Kumar Banerjee and A. P. Burnawal as employees of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and for payment of wages at the rate prescribed under N.C.W.A. II & III to them is justified? If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. Precisely, the case of the workmen as disclosed in the written statement filed on their behalf is that the concerned two workmen, namely, P. K. Banerjee and A. P. Burnawal are working in the Co-operative Stores of Mudidih Colliery since the month of September, 1976 continuously and the function of the said store has always been under the direct control and supervision of the management of the colliery. It is said that the building, furniture and other materials are being provided to the said store by the management and this apart the management is also paying the concerned workman their wages directly though less than the rate of wages, benefits etc. under N.C.W.A. They also have been provided quarters for their residential purpose. It has also been said that the said co-operative store caters to the need of the employees of the colliery and besides providing quarters to the concerned workmen the management also supply domestic coal and extend medical facilities like those are being provided to other employees of the colliery. Further it is said that despite the fact that the concerned workmen have been working under the direct control and supervision of the colliery management they were being paid less than the rate of NCWAs illegally and arbitrarily. On several occasions the matter was represented before the management for the regularisation of the concerned workmen in Clerical Grade and for the payment of wages as per NCWAs but no positive response was made and so ultimately the sponsoring union raised an industrial dispute on behalf of the workmen before the concerned authority. Consequent upon the failure in arriving at amicable settlement, the dispute was lastly referred to this Tribunal for final adjudication upon the merit of the claim of the parties.

3. The management, on the other hand, has come out with the plea that the concerned workmen are not the workmen engaged in a mine or in a controlled industry, rather they are working in a co-operative store situated within the premises of Mudidih Colliery which is a registered body under the Bihar Co-operative Societies Act, 1935. It is said that this Co-operative Society is a body corporate with limited liability and it has a distinct body separate from its share-holders and it functions through a Managing Committee constituted as per the provisions of the relevant Act and Bye-laws of the Co-operative Societies. The employees of the colliery are said to have purchased their shares of the Co-operative Society and they constitute the share-holders of the Society, besides the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. which is also a share-holder. Further it is said that in the Managing Committee the officers of the management function as President and Secretary and the Cashier of the colliery functions as its Treasurer. It has also been said that the concerned workmen were appointed by the Secretary of the Co-operative Society and not by the Agent/Manager of the colliery and as such it is incorrect to say that they are under the direct control and supervision of the management and as they are the employees of the Co-operative Society they can only claim wages and benefits as fixed by the Registrar of the Co-operative Society and they cannot claim remuneration at the rate payable to the employees of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. as per the provisions of NCWAs. The employees of the Co-operative Society are said to be not the workmen of the coal industry

and they do not perform any duties relating to production or despatch of coal or any duty incidental thereto and further it is said that there is no provision in the Wage Board recommendations or N.C.W.A. for payment of wages to the workmen employed the Co-operative Society. It has also been said that the Co-operative store being a separate and registered body functioning under the provision of the relevant Act with the help of the Managing Committee, all the matters relating to payment of wages and conditions of service are to be decided by the Registrar of the Co-operative Society and if any workman has any grievance he can file the appeal against the order of the Registrar of the Co-operative Society before the Government. It is also the case that the management has provided a building, furniture etc. to the Co-operative Society and gives subsidy also as it functions with the colliery campus for the benefits of the workers of the colliery and further the facilities are provided to the extent practicable with the aim of keeping selling price of commodities at a reasonable price lower than the market price for the benefit of the workers employed in the colliery. The entire responsibility of running the Co-operative Society lies on the Society itself which functions through Managing Committee. It has further been said that mere on account of the facilities being provided to the Co-operative store or the workers working therein, those persons do not become the employees of the share-holders of the company and they cannot claim wages and other benefits which are available to the workmen of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. In view of the aforesaid lastly it has been said that there is no merit in the reference and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. In order to substantiate their claims both the sides have led their respective evidence. One witness was examined on behalf of the workmen and likewise on behalf of the management also one witness has been examined. Out of the documents which have been exhibited in course of the deposition of WW-1, are 'no due certificate' (Ext. W-1), document showing allotment of quarters to P. K. Burnawal (Ext. W-2), paper showing issuance of domestic coal to the workmen (Ext. W-3), a voucher showing payment of wages to the concerned workmen by M/s. BCCL which bears the signature of the concerned workmen also on its back portion marked Ext. W-4 and W-4/1 respectively, a letter written by the Agent of the Colliery to the General Manager (Ext. W-5), a document of estimation for repairing of the quarter of the concerned workmen (Ext. W-6), a certificate issued by the Dy. P.M. recommending admission of son of one of the concerned workman (Ext. W-7) and a certificate issued by the Manager and Medical Officer of the colliery referring the concerned workman for treatment to the Central Hospital Dhanbad (Ext. W-8). No any document has been filed or exhibited on behalf of the management.

5. It is apparent out of the respective claims put forward by the parties that the moot question to be answered in the present reference is as to whether the concerned workmen can be taken to be the employees of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. or merely they can be said to be the employees of the concerned Co-operative Society which is governed by the provisions of the relevant Act and Bye-laws as framed, and functions through a duly constituted Managing Committee. So far the question of payment of wages at the rate prescribed under the NCWA-II and III is concerned the same is obviously quite dependent upon the aforesaid moot question required to be adjudicated upon.

6. It is not in dispute that the concerned workmen are working in a Co-operative store which runs by the name of Mudidi Colliery Employees Co-operative Store within the premises of the concerned colliery and grains and grocery goods are the main items sold through this store and further that the said co-operative store is meant for the benefit of the workmen of the concerned colliery. Further it is not in dispute that few officials of the concerned colliery work as Secretary, Treasurer etc. in the concerned Co-operative store or Society and the Cashier who is regular employee of the concerned colliery was working as Treasurer in the said Store or Society. As per written statement of the workmen the Agent and Dy. P.M. are the President and Secretary of the Co-operative Store. Rest of the matters involved are of course in dispute. On the basis of the written statement filed the argument advanced on behalf of the workmen are mainly two folds. Firstly it has been submitted that the concerned workmen were engaged by the management in the Co-operative store and they have been getting wages from the management

itself and further it is the submission that the said Co-operative store belongs to M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and the building, furniture and other implements for operating the Co-operative Store were supplied by none other than the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. It is submitted further that the concerned workmen have been working under the supervision and control of the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and in the capacity being its employees they were provided quarters for their residence besides the provisions made for medical facilities, supply of coal free of cost for domestic purpose etc. As such, according to the contention raised, for all practical purpose the concerned workmen were treated to be the employees of the management which they sufficiently acknowledged by way of several documents also which have been made exhibits herein, but even then in regard to payment of wages the concerned workmen have not been given equal treatment as given to the other employees of the management and they are getting less wages not in accordance with N.C.W.A. II and III. The second submission emphatically advanced on behalf of the workmen is that since the Co-operative store has been established and is catering the needs of the employees of the concerned colliery and it is the management which has provided all the facilities to the said store as well as to the concerned workmen, definitely the relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen exists, specially in view of several judicial pronouncements wherein it has been held that such relationship should not be narrowly construed, rather in order to come to a definite finding to that effect several factors are required to be looked into and considered. In support of the aforesaid contention advanced, few authorities have also been cited which would be noticed and discussed later.

On the other hand, from the side of the management with equal vehemence it has been contended that the concerned workmen were engaged or appointed by the Managing Committee of the concerned Co-operative Society which runs the said store and the said Co-operative Society is a body corporate registered under the provisions of Bihar Co-operative Societies Act and quite independently functions within the provisions of the Act, Rules, and Bye-laws. It is further contended that the management has no direct control or supervision over the said Co-operative store which is an independent body having its own constitution and its employees get their wages through the Managing Committee out of the Co-operative fund so in that view, if at all, the concerned workmen had any grievance they should have raised before the Registrar of the Co-operative Society who is the competent authority within the Act and should have raised the dispute as herein. It has also been forcefully contended that firstly these workmen were not provided quarters or other facilities in the capacity of being employees by the management, rather they are availing those facilities as either they are the sons of former employee of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. who are still in the quarter with him and was living with his family members or they were occupying the quarters being some other close relative of an employee of the management. Secondly, as per the submission, even if it is taken that those facilities, in fact, were provided to those workmen then that was just on account of the reason that they were working in the Co-operative store which used to run for the benefit of the workmen of the concerned colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and it is none other than the employees of the concerned colliery and the management who are the share-holders of the concerned Co-operative store and further it is also in that end the management has provided building, furniture etc. also for the smooth functioning of the said Co-operative store, but it is submitted that mere on account of such facilities being provided by no stretch of imagination, the concerned workmen working in the said Co-operative store can be taken to be the employees of the management. Besides this, according to submission considering the nature of their work the concerned workmen cannot be said to be the persons working in the mine or the industry connected with mining operation. It is urged that the employees of the management get their salary or wages out of the sale proceeds of the coal and NCWAs are applicable to them only and so the concerned workmen being not the workmen of the management cannot be said to be entitled for getting the wages at par with the employees of the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. Few decisions have also been cited on behalf of the management in support of the aforesaid contentions raised.

7. In the light of the statements made by the parties in their respective written statements are also in view of the aforesaid contentions emphatically raised in course of the

final hearing of this reference, I proceed to take note of and to discuss as to what are those materials put forward by the parties and as to how far they help in substantiating their respective claims.

8. As it has been noticed above also, it is not in dispute that the concerned workmen are working in a Co-operative store which is meant for the benefit of the employees of the management. So far this aspect is concerned whether the said Co-operative store is run by a registered Co-operative Society having its own Managing Committee and what nature of co-operative store that is, the management's witness, S. K. Singh who is Personnel Manager of the concerned colliery and from 1982 to 1989 was posted in the same colliery as Dy. Personnel Manager, has said in his evidence that there is a registered Co-operative store known as Mudidih Colliery Employees Co-operative Store where Executive body is constituted to manage the affairs of the Co-operative store. He has further said that share-holders of the Co-operative store elect the members of that Executive body and further that grains and grocery goods are provided to the workmen of the colliery on credit basis. He has further said that such store submits the account of each credit to the management which amount is deducted from the salary of the particular workman. He has said that any dispute relating to the Co-operative Society is decided by the Registrar of the Co-operative Society and it is the Executive Committee or the Managing Committee which supervises the working and control of this Co-operative Society. So far the aforesaid aspects are concerned it appears that during cross-examination no suggestion was made to this witness that, in fact, the said Society was not a registered Society or there is no any Executive Committee or the Managing Committee in existence. Merely in that context one suggestion was made, in reply to which this witness has said that it is not the fact that he has wrongly stated that the work of the concerned workmen are supervised by the Executive Committee and not by the management.

In the aforesaid regard one of the concerned workmen, namely, Anirudh Prasad Burnwal, deposed for himself as well as for another concerned workman, namely, Pradip Kumar Banerjee, has no where during examination-in-chief denied the fact that the concerned Co-operative store is registered one and has its own Executive Committee or Managing Committee. He appears to have simply said that they were engaged by the management of Mudidih Colliery and they have been working under the supervision and control of the management of M/s. BCCL. He thereafter went on stating about the provisions made to them by the management for their residence, medical facilities etc. and in course of that he has proved certain documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-8, the details or descriptions of which have already been noticed or made above. In course of his cross-examination upon question being asked in the aforesaid context he has not made the denial, rather has expressed his ignorance by saying that he does not know if the Controlling Authority of the Co-operative store is Registrar of the Co-operative Society and the Co-operative stores are run under the provision of Co-operative Societies Act and run by the Co-operative Society. Besides the aforesaid oral testimony of the witness no document has been filed from either side in order to show the constitution and the nature of the concerned Co-operative store. Even then in view of clear, consistent, and categorical statement made by the witness examined on behalf of the management upon the aforesaid aspect which stands not denied by the witness examined on behalf of the workmen and further since in that context nor even in the written statement any averment has been made in denial of the aforesaid and taken on behalf of the management, it can well be presumed, rather concluded that the concerned Co-operative store was being run by a registered Co-operative Society having its own Managing Committee for the purpose of dealing with the matters within the provisions of the Bihar Co-operative Societies Act, Rules and Bye-laws framed, if any.

9. Now, the second most relevant aspect to be taken note of is as to by whom the concerned workmen were engaged or appointed, whether by the management of M/s. BCCL or by the Managing Committee of the concerned Co-operative Society.

As regards the aforesaid aspect it is significant to be noticed that in the written statement filed on behalf of the workmen simply it has been mentioned that the concerned workmen were engaged by the management of M/s. BCCL sometime

in the year 1976 in the said Co-operative store and they have been working under the control and supervision of the management. Quite obviously it is not mentioned or has not been disclosed whether they were appointed vide any appointment letter issued by the management. Notably, during the entire proceeding also either before the Conciliation Officer or before the Tribunal no any appointment letter was filed on behalf of the workmen. In course of his evidence also the witness who was none other than the party himself has not said anything during his examination-in-chief in regard to the appointment made or any appointment letter issued to him by the management or to another workman on whose behalf also he was deposing before the Court. Curiously when in course of his cross-examination he was confronted with the aforesaid aspect he said that he has got appointment letter which was issued by one S. C. Mishra, the then Personnel Officer. He proceeded further by saying that he had submitted his letter of appointment to his Advocate, Shri Mukherjee. Thereafter he also seems to have said upon the question being asked that he does not know if the Secretary of the Co-operative Society issued him the letter of appointment and Shri Mishra was the Secretary of the Co-operative Society at the relevant time. It is, therefore, apparent that this witness has made few statements which are not there in the written statement filed on behalf of the workmen or are not in consonance with the statement made therein. Now, in the aforesaid regard it has been contended from the side of the workmen that the management's witness himself has admitted in course of his cross-examination that the salary of the concerned workmen is paid by the management under the signature of its officials and so this itself is sufficient to indicate that the concerned workmen, in fact, were engaged by the management and not by the Managing Committee of the Co-operative Society, as alleged. In this regard further the reliance has been placed upon a document which has been marked as Ext. W-4 and has been asserted that the said document which is a voucher clearly shows that the payment of wages to the concerned workmen were made by the management. It has been urged that even in absence of any appointment letter in view of the aforesaid material it can easily be inferred that the concerned workmen are the employees of the management and not the employees of the so-called Managing Committee of the said Co-operative Society.

Having gone through the testimonies of the management's witness it appears to be correct that at one place he has said about the payment of salary to the concerned workmen by the management under the signature of its officials, but for the purpose of arriving to a conclusion the said statement of the concerned witness is not required to be read in isolation, rather it is safe to read the same alongwith few other statements also made by him during his evidence upon the aforesaid aspect. It is noteworthy that during his examination-in-chief the management's witness (MW-1) at one place has said that the workers of the Co-operative store are paid their salary out of the sale proceed of the store. He has further said that—"we give the account of salary of such workers to the management and the management pays through vouchers to those employees out of the Co-operative fund." Thereafter he has said that the concerned workmen are not the employees of the company but they are the employees of the Co-operative store. So if the aforesaid statement made by this witness is taken into account then there is nothing surprising if in course of his cross-examination he has said about the payment of salary by the management. As such, both the aforesaid statements are necessary to be read together and not in isolation. From this statement made by this witness it becomes quite apparent that the concerned workers were paid salary out of the Co-operative's fund and not out of sale proceed of coal as in the case of the employees of the management of M/s. BCCL. It is reiterated that it stands not denied that the said Co-operative Society had its own fund, subsidy used to be paid by the management and the officials and workmen of the concerned colliery were the beneficiaries and the share-holders and likewise the company itself was also the share-holder and office bearers of the Executive Committee or the Managing Committee of the concerned Co-operative Society were also none other than the officials of the colliery themselves. Further the aforesaid statement made by the management's witness clearly explains or clarify one document filed on behalf of the workmen (Ext. W-4), which is a voucher showing the payment of salary to the concerned workmen for a particular period and the same is under the signature of Sr. P.O., Cashier and Agent who are admittedly Secretary, Treasurer etc. of the concerned Co-operative store. It is further

mentioned clearly therein that the salary was for the Co-operative staff.

Therefore, in view of all the aforesaid it cannot be said to have been established that the management had direct control and supervision over the working of the concerned workmen and that they were appointed by the management and were paid their salary by none other than the management itself.

10. As it has already been found above that the said Co-operative Society or the Store was a registered one which was functioning through duly constituted Managing Committee, it can safely be inferred that in accordance with the provisions of Bihar Co-operative Societies Act, Rules and Bye-laws, if any, the said Managing Committee must have been functioning and discharging its duties and further as its stand not substantiated that the concerned workmen were appointed by the management there also appears to be no any difficulty in accepting the contentions of the management that those employees were appointed by the Managing Committee because in exercise of its powers and functions a Managing Committee of a Co-operative store can very well appoint or engage any suitable person for the smooth functioning of Co-operative store. Further in view of the Co-operative Society being a body corporate, it cannot be denied that under the provisions of relevant Act it is the Registrar who is competent authority before whom all the disputes or controversy either relating to the functioning of the concerned Co-operative Society or any action on the part of the Managing Committee, can be raised. If a person is not satisfied with the order of the Registrar then the provision of preferring an appeal before the Appellate Authority i.e. State Government is also there in the Act. In that view I find substance in the contention raised on behalf of the management that instead of availing forums provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the concerned workmen should have proceeded or availed the remedies as provided under the Bihar Co-operative Societies Act.

As it has already been taken note of, certain documents have been filed on behalf of the workmen to show that they were being treated as the workmen of the management in view of the fact that they were provided with the residential accommodation, medical facility, free domestic coal etc. In that regard, as noticed above denial has been made from the side of the management by way of saying that these facilities were not being provided to the concerned workmen in the capacity of being employees of the management or in recognition of that rather those facilities were provided to them by the management merely by taking this into consideration that they were the employees of the Co-operative store which was being run by the employees of the management by constituting a Co-operative Society and they all were deriving benefits out of the same as they were getting essential commodities in a subsidised rate and the management keeping in view the welfare of its employees also used to give subsidy also for the said purpose. It has also been contended on behalf of the management, as noticed above also, that merely by availing the aforesaid facilities provided by the management the concerned workman cannot claim themselves to be the employees of the concerned colliery or the management. On the other hand, according to the workmen, all those facilities sufficiently indicate that the management had always recognised the concerned workmen as their own employees and not the employees of the Co-operative store. In this context argument has also been advanced that one Jiten Bhuiya despite being the permanent employee of M/s. BCCCL was working as a Mazdoor in the said Co-operative store which fact according to the submission has been admitted by the management's witness also. So it has been urged merely if a person works in the Co-operative store it cannot be gathered that he is not the employee of the management. I do not find much force in this submission as the management's witness (MW-1) has himself very clearly said in his evidence upon question being asked in course of cross-examination that it is a fact that Jiten Bhuiya is a permanent employee of M/s. BCCCL but it is not a fact that he was deputed permanently to work at that Co-operative store, rather he was deputed there to work only for sometime. As the said Co-operative store was meant for the benefit of the workmen of the management, in case of some urgency or the shortage of working hand in the co-operative store or for the smooth functioning of the Co-operative store, if an employee of the management is deputed for sometime to extend his helping

hands then merely on that basis it cannot be inferred that all those working in the Co-operative store are only the employees of the management. The submissions made on behalf of the management in this regard further by saying that the said arrangement was just for the time being keeping in view the welfare and convenience of the employees the management, quite obviously appears to have substance.

11. In support of the contention raised the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the workmen, as noticed above, has cited few decisions of either Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Court. Out of those decisions much reliance has been placed upon a decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in SCLJ (Vol-1) page 21 (Saraspur Mills Co. Ltd. Vs. Ramanlal Chamanlal & others). Having gone through the said decision it appears that the dispute related to the Factories Act and the controversy involved was whether canteen workers employed by the Co-operative Society can be taken to be the employees of the concerned Mill or not. While dealing with matter involved the Hon'ble Court noticed that under Sec. 46 of the Factories Act the management was under statutory obligation to maintain the canteen for the workmen which was not done by it. Further the Hon'ble Court took note of the amendment made in the clause which defines 'employer' under the Factories Act, 1948. Ultimately on account of the reason that the statutory obligation as required under the Act was found to be violated and not followed by the concerned mill, the Hon'ble Court came to the finding in favour of the workmen. As such, quite apparently the aforesaid cited decision is distinguishable on facts and does not help the workmen herein.

Likewise emphasis has also been made upon one decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in F.L.C. (85) 2000 page 672. It appears that in the facts of the said case also the employees working in a canteen being run for the benefit of the workmen of the concerned Bank which was later closed claimed themselves to be the employees of the Bank and prayed for reinstatement as Class-IV employees. This decision also appears to be distinguishable on facts as in the facts of that case there was no controversy or dispute over the fact that the canteen was being run with the fund provided by the Central Office of the Bank only and the amount realised from the day to day receipts and neither the promoters nor any of the employees using the canteen otherwise had either contributed any capital or obliged to make any such contribution to make the canteen economically viable or keep going at any cost. So far as the present case is concerned firstly it was not just a canteen rather a Co-operative store being run by a registered Co-operative Society and secondly the said Co-operative store was not being run only with the fund provided by the management, rather the said Co-operative was being run by the employees of the management themselves through a Managing Committee constituted for the said purpose and those employees and the management are there as its share-holders. Besides this in the said reported decision on the basis of materials, it was found that the cost of materials were met and wages for the workmen were also met only from the funds provided by the Bank, and neither the workers or the Managing Committee contributed either to the capital or the expenses for running the canteen. Whereas in the instant case, as found above, salary or wages were not paid to the concerned workmen by the management or from the fund provided by the management, rather the same was being paid out of the Co-operative fund and the concerned workmen were engaged not by the management but by the Managing Committee of the Co-operative Society. Further the contribution of the workers and the Managing Committee is also there in running of the concerned Co-operative store. It is also evident that in the said reported decision it was found that it was the obligation on the part of the concerned Bank to provide canteen to its employees which it failed to discharge and so in that view also final conclusion was arrived at and the employees of the canteen were ordered to be reinstated. In short this decision also has no application as far as the present case is concerned. Most of the other decisions cited on behalf of the workmen relate to contract labour which have got no bearing as far as the present case is concerned and as such those are not required to be dealt with. Admittedly in the instant case there is no controversy relating to contract labour and it is the definite case of the workmen that they were engaged directly by the management and they remained under its control and supervision.

12. On the other hand, from the side of the management also besides other decisions one decision of the Hon'ble

Supreme Court has been referred which is reported in AIR 1992 (SC) 1959 (Satucharla Chandrasekhar Raju Vs Vyricherla Pradeep Kumar Dev and another). In the facts of that case the person who preferred an appeal before the Hon'ble Supreme Court was employed as a Teacher in a Primary School run by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) by its Project Officer who happened to be the District Collector. The said agency was registered society over which the Government had some control since it provided fund and sanctioned the post and further it appointed District Collector as Project Officer and some other officers as ex officio members of the said agency. The said person thereafter became an M.L.A. after which the controversy was raised as regards his disqualification as it was said that he was holding office of profit under the Government. The Hon'ble Supreme Court went into the entire aspect and then ultimately came to the finding that it is true that the Government had some control over ITDA since it provided fund and sanctioned the post and the District Collector is appointed as Project Officer and some other officers are ex officio of ITDA, but ITDA was a registered society having its own Constitution. It further held that though the Project Officer is District Collector he acts as a different entity and further the power to appoint or to remove teachers is not with the Government but with the Project Officer. The Government may have control over the appointing authority but has no direct control over the teacher, who is directly under the control of the Project Officer. On the basis of this finding finally it was held that the concerned person cannot be held to be holding an office under the Government.

Despite the fact that the said case does not relate to a dispute between the workman and the management, the ratio laid down in the said decision, in my view, certainly helps the case of the claim of the management. In the said case also the relationship of employer and employee was in dispute and further in that case also the concerned agency was a registered Society in which some Govt. Officers were working as office bearers or ex officio members and out of them one being its Project Officer had appointed the person in the said agency. Further in the facts of that case not only some facilities were provided to the employees of the agency or to the agency itself, rather the Government provided funds and sanctioned the post also, but even then it was held by the Hon'ble Court as above.

From the side of the management a copy of an award rendered by the Industrial Tribunal, Ranchi, in Reference No. 12 of 1988 has also been filed and referred in support of its contention raised on its behalf. It appears that the dispute raised therein was almost identical in as-much-as in the facts of that case also the adjudication was required to be made to the effect whether the employees of the Co-operative store of F.C.I. Ltd., Sindri are entitled to get similar scale and allowances like other employees of F.C.I. Ltd.? If so, since when? In that case also it was urged on behalf of the workmen that they were engaged by the management and they were provided with the facilities of residential quarters, medical facilities etc. but even then the management of F.C.I. was paying less wages to the workmen. From the side of the management also almost similar nature of defence was taken. After making elaborate discussions over the materials on record as well as the authorities cited before it the Tribunal ultimately came to the finding that the concerned Co-operative store was not a Co-operative store of the management of F.C.I. Ltd., Sindri, rather the same was a registered statutory body and further that the concerned workmen were not appointed by the management of F.C.I. Ltd., rather by the Secretary of the concerned Co-operative store and also the functions of the concerned Co-operative store were supervised and controlled by the Managing Committee of the concerned Co-operative store. This decision of the Tribunal though has no binding force as far as adjudication by this Tribunal is concerned, but at least helps to the management to the extent that in almost identical nature of the dispute the award was rendered in favour of the management.

13. Thus, in view of the aforesaid observations, considerations and discussions I come to the ultimate conclusion that the concerned workmen cannot be held to be the employees of the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd., rather they can only be taken to be the employees of the concerned Co-operative store being run by a Managing Committee and consequently they are not entitled to the wages at par

with the employees of the management of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

14. Accordingly, I render --

AWARD

The demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union for treating Pradeep Kumar Banerjee and A. P. Burnawal as employees of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and for payment of wages at the rate prescribed under N.C.W.A. II & III to them is not justified and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

In the circumstances of the case there would be, however, no order as to costs.

S. H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3271.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

[म.एल.-20012/281/86-डी-III-ए./सी-1]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3271.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/281/86-D-III-A/C-1]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 79 of 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Phularitand Colliery of M/s BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman.—None.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. . . INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 17th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(281)86-D.III(A), dated, the 9th February, 1987.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union that the workmen of Pure Benedih Section of Phularitand Colliery of M/s. BCCL under Barora Area No. I, Dhanbad, should be paid Cat.-IV wages for performing the extra jobs in addition to the job of tramming is justified ? If so, to what relief are these workmen entitled ?”

2. In this reference both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. Subsequently the workman side abstained from taking further step in this case. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 1987 and it is of no use to drag the same any more. Under such circumstances, a ‘No dispute’ Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of the ‘No dispute’ Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3272.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुकरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधकों के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-20012/348/90-आई.आर. (सी-1)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3272.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/348/90-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD**

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 95 OF 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bastacolla Colliery of M/s. BCCL

AND

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman.—None.

On behalf of the employers.—B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 16th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/348/90-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 11th April, 1991.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bastacolla Colliery under

Bastacolla Area of M[s. BCCL, in not giving the benefit of protection of last wages drawn by Smt. Karmi Kamin prior to her regularisation in Cat. I as General Mazdoor is justified? If not, to what relief is she entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman Smt. Karmi Kamin was originally appointed in Bastacolla Colliery as Quarry Coal Cutter in piece rated Group V. In the year 1982 the concerned workman along with others was given alternative job of wagon loaders with protection of wages which she was getting in piece rated Group-V under agreement with the union. Subsequently the management provided the concerned workman with the job of General Mazdoor time rated category I in the month of August, 1982 but the management refused to give her protection of wages of Group-V piece rated. Thus the management not only failed to give protection of wages but also did not give her annual increment in the scale of Time rated Cat. I workman payable under NCWA-II, III and IV during the whole period from 1982 to 1987 and for which the concerned workman sustained substantial loss of wages. It has been alleged that after repeated demand by the workmen as well as the union of the concerned workman the management started paying PR allowance to the concerned workman which is not admissible in case of time rated workman but refused to give the benefit of wage protection and refixation of her basic wages in Cat. I T. R. workman. Accordingly they raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C) Dhanbad which resulted reference before this Tribunal with a prayer for passing necessary Award directing the management to give the benefit of wage protection with effect from August, 1982 and refixation of her pay under NCWA II to IV with arrears arising out of the same.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder has denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in her W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman Smt. Karmi Kamin was employed as Quarry worker at Victory Quarry of Bastacolla area. The afore-said quarry was a open cast quarry and was being operated on the surface. The said open cast working was closed

in the year 1982 and the workmen were offered employment in the underground mines as wagon loader as they could not be engaged in underground mines, as the group of wages of piece rated workers working in open cast quarry as wagon loaders are more or less the same there was no difficulty in providing employment to female workers working in the Open cast quarry as wagon loader. The management further submitted that as some of the workers on account of their health ground or for some difficulties approached them for providing alternative employment as General Mazdoor for manufacture of clay cartridge on the surface or for working in the office, the management considering such prayer provided the concerned workman i.e. Smt. Karmi Kamin to work at the office and accordingly she was engaged in the office of the vocational training centre. As the concerned workman was provided with lighter job it was made clear to her that she would be paid initial basic of lighter job on which they/she would be absorbed. The union who approached for lighter job on behalf of the workman were explained the above position by the management and they agreed for regularisation of the workers on lighter job with the stipulation that they would be paid initial start of Category attached to the job on which they were regularised. On submission of Janta Mazdoor Sangh the concerned workman Smt. Karmi Kamin was provided job in the office where she could be used as General Mazdoor for just cleaning and Sweeping the office, tables and for performing other kind of job like arranging drinking water etc. She was thus provided job in Cat. I in the vocational training centre and she was paid Cat. I wages as per the discussion held with the representation of the Janta Mazdoor Sangh. The management submitted that the concerned workman after taking advantage of her deployment on the lighter job has raised the present dispute demanding protection of her wages through the present union. They submitted that the concerned workman was given lighter job at the request of the union who sponsored her case and it was made clear to her in the letter of the management issued to her regularising as General Mazdoor. Accordingly she cannot claim protection of wages after accepting the letter of the management and acting as per the direction of the union. The management submitted that the claim of the concerned workman is baseless and for

which the same cannot be accepted. Accordingly the management has prayed for passing necessary award rejecting the prayer of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bastacolla Colliery under Bastacolla Area of M/s. BCCL in not giving the benefit of protection of last wages drawn by Smt. Karni Kamin prior to her regularisation in Cat. I as General Mazdoor is justified ? If not, to what relief is she entitled ?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. In course of hearing the management examined one witness in order to substantiate their claim. On the contrary the concerned workman did not adduce any evidence in support of her claim. Considering the evidence and also W.S. submitted by both sides I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was initially appointed as Quarry Coal cutter piece rated Group-V. In the year 1982 the concerned workman along with others was given alternative job of wagon loader under P. R. Group V as per agreement with the union. It has been submitted by the management that as the concerned workman submitted prayer her lighter job on the ground of her health and also on the ground of other difficulties the management considering her prayer engaged her at vocational training centre as General Mazdoor Cat. I on time rated basis. The allegation of the concerned workman is that the management has refused to pay protection of her wages while she was engaged as General Mazdoor Cat. I as per provision laid down in NCWA-II, III and IV. The management on the contrary submitted that she was provided job in Cat. I in the vocational training Centre and she was paid wages according to Cat. I as per discussion held with the representations of the Janta Mazdoor Sangh. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that in the year 1982 from the open cast project she was transferred to wagon loading siding. During her posting there she on health ground submitted prayer for light job. As according to her post there was no scope to give her light duty the management gave option to her to work as Cat. I Mazdoor for cleaning and sweeping job in the office.

The concerned workman accepted the proposal of the management started working as Cat. I Mazdoor and during her work she received wages according to that scale. This witness further disclosed that the job of O.B. and wagon loaders are piece rated and for which she used to draw wages according to the quantity of work done by her. General Mazdoor Cat. I is a time rated job and the wages are fixed as per scale. She was superannuated from the post of General Mazdoor Cat. I about 3 years back and after retirement she has drawn all her retirement benefit. Now considering the evidence of MW-1 and considering the pleadings of the management it transpires that initially the concerned workman was provided with piece rated job and subsequently she was provided with time rated job according to her prayer. The contention of the concerned workman is to give protection in respect of wages which she used to draw as piece rated worker. Learned Advocate for the management submitted that wages for piece rated job is paid to the worker according to the job done by him or her. On the contrary time rated job is provided with fixed pay scale. Therefore, nature and category of these two jobs are quite different and accordingly question of pay protection under such circumstances cannot be given at all in view of the fact that the nature of job in said two spheres are quite different. The concerned workman in order to rebut the claim of the management did not consider necessary to adduce any evidence. The concerned workman also did not consider to produce any relevant papers to show that though initially she worked as piece rated worker is entitled to get pay protection when she was provided with time rated job in Cat. I. Onus absolutely lies on the concerned workman to prove the grievance which she ventilated in her pleading but I find no hesitation to say that the concerned workman has failed to adduce any cogent evidence in support of her claim. Just relying on the pleadings accordingly at this stage I do not find any sufficient ground to uphold the contention of the concerned workman. On the contrary submission of the management in rebutting the claim of the concerned workman appears to be cogent. It is seen that till the date of her superannuation the concerned workman worked as General Mazdoor Cat. I and after retirement she has drawn all her retirement benefits. Therefore, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances

I hold that the concerned workman has failed to substantiate her claim with reasonable certainty and for which she is not entitled to get any relief which she has prayed for. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Bastacolla Colliery under Bastacolla Area of M/s. BCCL in not giving the benefit of protection of last wages drawn to Smt. Karmi Kamin prior to her regularisation in Cat. I in General Mazdoor is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

क्र.आ. 3273.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-20012/360/85-डी.-III-ए. (सी.-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3273.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/360/85-D. IIIA.(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 140 of 1986

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Gondudih Colliery of M/s BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, B.C.K.U.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 17th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(360)85-D. III(A), dated, the 6th March, 1986.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Gondudih Colliery under Kusunda Area VI of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad in superannuating the workman Shri P. R. Biswas, Attendance Clerk from service with effect from 18-10-1985 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he was superannuated by the management with effect from 18-10-85 ignoring his date of birth recorded in the Form B Register as 31-12-29. The concerned workman submitted that his date of birth as 31-12-29 not only was recorded in the Form B Register but also was recorded in the P.F. records as well as in the I.D. Card issued by the management. Accordingly he submitted representation for rectification of his date of birth but as his prayer was not considered and he raised an industrial dispute before the A.I.C.(C) Dhanbad for conciliation but it failed and as a result the present reference was made.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder has denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. They submitted that in the Form B Register the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 47 years while his date of appointment was 23-8-48. Subsequently, however, the entries in the column relating to his age was altered to 46 years on 17-10-71 as per P.F. records. Accordingly the management submitted that the claim of the concerned workman has no substantial merit in support of his claim and for which his prayer is liable to be rejected.

4. The point for decision in this reference is :—

“Whether the action of the management of Gondudih Colliery under Kusunda Area VI of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, P.O. Kusunda Dhanbad in superannuating their workman Shri P. R. Biswas, Attendance Clerk from service with effect from 18-10-1985 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

5. DECISION WITH REASONS :

It is admitted fact that the concerned workman started employment in Gondudih Colliery with effect

from 23-8-48. The said Gondudih Colliery thereafter was taken over by the Central Govt. with effect from 17-10-71 being a Coking Coal Mines and it was subsequently nationalised with effect from 1-5-72 under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. BCCL thereafter took its management. The claim and the counter claim has come forward relating to the record of date of birth in the Form B Register. While the concerned workman in course of his evidence clearly disclosed that his date of birth in the Form B Register was recorded as 31-12-29 according to his School leaving certificate the management submitted that no date of birth was recorded in the Form B Register. In the Form B Register his age was recorded as 47 years while his date of appointment was recorded as 23-8-48. Subsequently the entries in the column relating to his age was altered as 46 years on 17-10-71 as per P.F. record. The concerned workman relied on P.F. record and submitted that in the P.F. record his date of birth was recorded as 31-12-29. No P.F. record is forthcoming before the Tribunal to ascertain the veracity of the submission of both sides. The concerned workman relying on the I.D. card submitted that his date of birth was recorded as 31-12-29. On the contrary the management relying on the Form B Register submitted that his age was recorded as 47 years and subsequently it was scored out and recorded as 46 years on 17-10-71. I have considered the Form B Register and I find support of this fact relating to the recording of the age of the concerned workman. The Form B Register during evidence was marked as Ext. M-1. It is the contention of the management that the concerned workman signed the Form B Register while it was filled up. The management also during evidence produced the I.D. Card register. The name of the concerned workman in the I.D. card register was recorded in Sl. No. 47918. MW-1 submitted during his evidence that the concerned workman also signed the I.D. card register in the appropriate column while that I.D. card was issued. The I.D. card register during evidence was marked as Ext. M-2. It is really curious to note that when from the I.D. card register the age of the concerned workman was recorded as 47 years and after scoring out recorded as 46 years as on 17-10-71 the I.D. card which the concerned workman relied on shows that his date of birth was recorded as 31-12-29. It is really curious to note that in the I.D. card the card No. which is appearing tallied with the Sl. No. against which the name of the concerned workman was written in the I.D. card register. As such there is serious doubt relating to the genuinity of the I.D. card produced by the concerned workman and the concerned workman in course of hearing cannot exonerate his responsibility to establish the same. It is clear that the claim of the concerned workman relating to his date of birth recorded in the Form B Register finds no basis. Therefore, I did not find any scope to accept the contention of the concerned workman in this regard. Relating to the date of birth recorded in the I.D. card I have already discussed above and as such I do not find scope to draw any conclusion in favour of the concerned workman just relying on the I.D. card submitted by him particularly when the I.D. register has revealed a quite different picture.

6. There was scope on the part of the learned Advocate for the concerned workman to clear out this

dispute but learned Advocate for the concerned workman at the time of hearing argument expressed his unwillingness to argue the case disclosing the fact that as the concerned workman is dead he is not willing to make his submission in this regard. Accordingly argument practically was heard ex parte on the part of the concerned management. Learned Advocate for the management in course of hearing submitted that the document which the concerned workman relied in support of his claim are not proper and for which there is no scope to give any importance on the same. I have already discussed above relating to the documents which the concerned workman relied on. After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the Form B Register and the I.D. register are to be considered as official document which are preserved by the management of BCCL which is a Govt. organisation. It is not expected that the management for their personal gain falsely will record the age of the concerned workman in those two vital registers where the service particulars of different others employees have also been recorded. As such relying on the Form B Register and I.D. card register I hold that the management did not commit any illegality in superannuating the concerned workman with effect from 18-10-85. The concerned workman accordingly is not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Gondudih Colliery under Kusunda Area VI of M/s. BCCL P.O. Kusunda, Dhanbad in superannuating their workman Shri P. R. Biswas, Attendance Clerk from service with effect from 8-10-85 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3274.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एन. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एन.-20012/448/93-(सी-1)]

एम.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3274.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/448/93-(C-1)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT

DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d)
(2A) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 97 of 1994

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Hurriladih Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri S. H. Kazmi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, the 22nd October, 2001

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012(448)/93-I.R.(Coal-I) dated 8-4-1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Hurriladih Colliery under Bhalgora Area of M/s. B.C.C.L., P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Dasu Mahato, Miner/Loader is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the workman, in short, is that he was working in Hurriladih Colliery of Bhalgora Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. as Miner/Loader in permanent place against permanent vacancy since the year 1981 and during the course of the employment his performance was highly appreciated by the officers of the colliery. It has been said that on 1-5-92 all of a sudden the concerned workman suffered serious type of headache for which about 4-5 days he remained under the treatment at the colliery hospital, but when no recovery was made and the headache became intolerable his family members removed the concerned workman to Kankee, Ranchi where he was being treated by Dr. Mukesh Kumar Sinha. Further it has been said that during the course of treatment the family members of the concerned workman was in regular touch with the colliery management and were giving detailed information regarding the health and

treatment of the concerned workman. On 19-1-1993 after prolonged treatment the concerned workman was declared fit and thereafter he came back to home. Subsequent to that he approached the colliery management on 21-1-93 alongwith an application enclosed with medical fitness certificate and prayed for allowing him to join the duty. The said application was received by the office, but the management instead of allowing him to join his duty issued a chargesheet on the same day i.e. 21-1-93 alleging absence from duty from 1-5-92. Further the case is that immediately the concerned workman sent his reply to the aforesaid chargesheet on 23-1-93 clearly stating therein that his absence was due to serious illness which was beyond his control. It is said that thereafter the management held domestic enquiry which was a mere formality as the Enquiry Officer did not care even to verify the facts and circumstances of the absence as also because he failed to ask the management that if his absence was illegal then why the concerned workman was not chargesheeted prior to 21-1-93. He further failed to enquire whether the management had written any letter to the concerned workman regarding the absence or any notice was published in the local News paper in respect to that which usually is a practice which is being adopted in such a case. However, the management, as it is said, dismissed the concerned workman from service on the ground of long absence by issuing letter dated 25-3-93. After the receipt of the said letter the concerned workman once again approached the management with a request or prayer to reconsider the order but to no avail. Thereafter the present dispute was raised. Lastly, it has been said that the punishment awarded is disproportionate as dismissal is capital punishment for industrial workers.

3. The management, on the other hand, came out with the case as it is borne out of the written statement filed on its behalf, that the concerned workman was absenting from duty unauthorisedly from the month of May, 1992 till December, 1992, exceeding the prescribed period of absence without notice and for such absence the workman concerned did not send any intimation to the management. Accordingly it is said that the workman was served with a chargesheet on 21-1-93 for unauthorised absence for more than ten days from his duty. To the said chargesheet the concerned workman submitted his reply stating therein that he could not attend his duty due to his illness and in support of that he produced medical certificate, but did not produce even a single prescription of cash memo about medicines and other things purchased by him during the period of treatment. Thereafter, it is said that having been not satisfied with the reply furnished it was decided by the management to enquire into the charge against the workman and accordingly a domestic enquiry was held in which the concerned workman fully participated and after availing of the opportunities failed to disprove the charges levelled against him. Pursuant to that the Enquiry Officer submitted his report indicating that the charge was proved beyond any doubt and accepting the said enquiry report finally the concerned workman was dismissed from his service by letter dated 25-3-93 issued by the competent authority. It has been said that the concerned workman failed to adduce any evidence concerning his illness during the period of his absence

and during the enquiry he failed to establish the said fact and in such circumstances the action of the management in dismissal of the service of the workman was absolutely just and fair and does not call for any interference from any corner. It is further said that the workman has failed to make out any case so as to show that the dismissal order suffers from the fatal defect of totally non-application of mind and also from the legal material and factual defects. Lastly it has also been said that the punishment awarded to the concerned workman is neither disproportionate nor the same can be said to be the capital punishment rather the same is absolutely justified, in the facts and circumstances of the case and also keeping in view the nature of the misconduct on the part of the concerned workman.

4. In support of their respective claims few documents were filed and exhibited on behalf of the respective sides during the proceeding. The documents which have been filed on behalf of the workmen are Exts. W-1 to W-8 and out of those Ext. W-1 is the application dated 21-1-93 submitted to the management by the concerned workman for allowing him to join his duty and Ext. W-2 is the certificate of the Doctor which was also enclosed with the aforesaid application, Ext. W-4 is letter dated 25-3-93 sent to the concerned workman by the concerned authority of the management intimating him about the dismissal of his service with immediate effect and directing him to collect his legal dues and hand over the company's material, if any, and residential quarter. Rest of the documents are either the charge-sheet served upon the concerned workman, petitions filed for re-consideration of the order of dismissal or the reply sent to A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad by the management pursuant to the dispute raised by the concerned workman.

From the side of the management also few documents have been filed and exhibited which are Exts. M-1 to M-8. Out of those documents Ext. M-5 is a note-sheet dated 4-3-93 of the Project Officer of the concerned colliery by which he recommended for the dismissal of the concerned workman from service pursuant to the submission of the enquiry report, Ext. M-7 is the application filed by the concerned workman before A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad raising the industrial dispute and praying for his intervention. Some of the other documents filed are those which are already filed and exhibited on behalf of the workman earlier and those are the charge-sheet (Ext. M-1) and the letter of the management informing the concerned workman as regards his dismissal (Ext. M-6).

5. As it is obvious from the above, the case of the workman is that the concerned workman had not absented himself for the aforesaid period deliberately rather he was prevented by unfortunate and unavoidable circumstances. Further as per the submission advanced on his behalf, the fault, if at all, which can be attributed to him is that he or his family members did not give any information in writing to the authorities of the management as regards the same though even during the period of the treatment of the concerned workman at Kankee, Ranchi, his family members had to always give the information verbally to the authorities of the management regarding the illness. It has also been contended that during the

entire period of absence of the concerned workman the management never chose to send any notice or to take any disciplinary action against the workman and it is only when the workman reported for duty, all of a sudden it works up and rejecting the application of the workman out-right, it issued a charge-sheet against him. Such action, according to the submission, speaks a loud about the manner in which the present matter was dealt with by the management. It is also the contention that in any view of the matter considering the nature of allegation the management should have taken a lenient view and should have not awarded capital punishment to the concerned workman by dismissing him from service and thereby throwing the concerned workman and his dependents virtually on the street for starving to death.

On the other hand, as it is seen above, the management has justified its actions, and has come out with the plea that as the concerned workman could not disprove the charge levelled against him and could not establish the ground taken for his absence, the management was left with no option but to dismiss him from service keeping in view his gross misconduct. So according to the contention raised none of the actions taken against the concerned workman by the management can be questioned on any ground whatsoever at this stage.

6. Considering the entire, materials available on record it becomes apparent and the same has not been denied also by the management that during the entire period of the absence of the concerned workman i.e. from 1-5-92 to 21-1-93 no any letter, notice or intimation through any other mode was sent to the concerned workman by the management in regard to the said absence, nor any action whatsoever was taken during that period from the side of the management in respect of the same. It is not that it was mandatory on the part of the management to send notice or intimation to the concerned workman, but even then keeping in view the fairness and propriety and also to keep the records straight it would have been just and proper on the part of the management if it would have taken some action or would have asked the concerned workman by sending the notice to him either to join immediately or to face consequences. It is true that if a workman makes himself absent beyond the prescribed period without any information or intimation then as per the Standing Order he is required to be dealt with sternly, but at the same time while making enquiry relating to the aspect concerning the absence many other factors and circumstances should also be taken into account and no any rigid principle or formula should be adopted at the cost of justice. So far as the present case is concerned the concerned workman was working as a Miner/Loader and so obviously his back ground and level of understanding can be well imagined. Mostly the workers working in the aforesaid capacity are illiterate, rustic having rural back ground. So it cannot always be expected from them that they would always keep in their mind and would know the details about the restrictions connected to their nature of service and would keep themselves abreast of legal intricacies. Here the concerned workman says that as he was seriously ill and the nature of his illness related to his mental capacity, he was taken to Kankee Ranchi for treatment and being in such a

state of health he failed to inform the management in writing, but even then his family members always used to inform the management about his health and illness. Further he says that no sooner he recovered he immediately rushed to his house and reported for joining to the management, but instead of allowing him to join he was served with a chargesheet. Even if the concerned workman had not produced the prescription or the medical bills then at least he had produced the certificate granted by a medical practitioner of Kankee, Ranchi wherein he had clearly mentioned that for the aforesaid period the concerned workman was under his treatment and was suffering from mental illness (depression). So considering the circumstances in its totality the concerned workman should have been suitably dealt with. Consideration should have been made at least for deciding reasonable quantum of punishment even if, according to the management, departmental enquiry made was fair, just and proper.

6. As far as departmental proceeding held is concerned, from the contents of the proceeding which altogether have been marked Ext. M-8, it appears that the Enquiry Officer proceeded in the matter in desired and proper manner and it gave the opportunity also to the concerned workman for explaining his conduct and so in my view rightly the workman has not contested initially fairness and propriety of the enquiry and concerned to that effect. It further appears from the proceedings that in all fairness the concerned workman accepted it unequivocally that it was a fault on his part that he did not inform in writing to the management about his absence during his treatment, rather very innocently he proceeded further to say that he would not be repeating such mistake again in future. He also did not led any evidence. So particularly in such circumstances also even it was found that the concerned workman failed to dis-prove the allegations levelled against him at least lenient view should have been taken in awarding punishment to him.

Consequently in my considered view taking into account the facts and circumstances of this particular case, awarding punishment of dismissal from service was not justified and in my view if the concerned workman would have been reinstated without granting him back wages then this amount of punishment would have been just and reasonable and would have suffice the purpose.

7 Accordingly, I render--

Award

That the action of the management of Hurriladih Colliery under Bhalgora Area of M/s. BCCL in dismissing the concerned workman, Dasu Mahato, Miner/Loader, is not justified and he is required to be reinstated without allowing him the back wages. The management is, accordingly, directed to reinstate the concerned workman within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of the award, upon production of physical fitness certificate from the side of the workman granted by a Registered Medical Practitioner attached with a Government Hospital.

In the circumstances of the case there would be, however, no order as to costs.

S. H. KAZMI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3275.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के सबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकांश सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट की प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/454/96-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अधीन सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3275.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/454/96-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 29 of 1997

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dhori (Khas) Colliery of M/s. CCL.

AND

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman.—Smt. Balika Bowrin, the concerned workman herself.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 16th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/454/96-IR(C-I), dated, the 5th March, 1997.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Dhori (Khas) Colliery of C.C.L., in superannuating Smt. Balika Bowrin from the service of the company w.e.f. 31-12-1995 in view of the different date of birth recorded as 30-3-1948 in C.M.P.F. records is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

In this reference a petition of Compromise was filed by the parties under their signature. I heard both the parties on the said petition of compromise and find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Accordingly I accept the said petition of compromise and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the award as Annexure.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRI-
BUNAL NO. 2, AT DHANBAD
Ref. No. 29/97

Employer in relation to the management
of Dhori (Khas) Colliery.

AND

Their Workman

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the above dispute has been amicably settled between the parties as follows :—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

(a) That the concerned lady Smt. Balika Bourin accepts her superannuation w.e.f. 31-12-95 on the basis of date of birth recorded in Form-B register as 31-12-1935.

(b) That the management has agreed to pay all her benefits on account of superannuation within 30 days from the date of acceptance of the settlement by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

2. That in view of the above settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated.

It is humbly prayed that the settlement may kindly be accepted as fair and proper and Award may be passed in terms of settlement.

For the Workman. For the Employer.
(Balika Bourin)

1. Project Officer, Dhori (K) Colliery.
2. Personnel Manager, Dhori (K) Colliery.

WITNESS

1. Nimai Bauri D. K. I. Chopri 4-5-6.
2. Pishun Bouri Pichari.

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3276.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार वी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-20012/484/94-(सो.-I)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3276.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government

Industrial Tribunal, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/484/94-(C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute
under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D.
Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 155 OF 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management
of Moonidih Project of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Workman.—Shri
K. Chakravorty, Advocate.

On behalf of the Employers.—Shri B.
Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 16th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/484/94-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 3rd November, 1995.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Moonidih Project of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Moonidih, Dist. Dhanbad in

denying to promote S/Shri B. P. Sahu and Golak Bihari Mahto to the post of Special Grade Clerk is justified ? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?”

2. In this reference both the parties appeared before this Tribunal and filed their respective W.S. Subsequently when the case was fixed for hearing a settlement petition was filed by the parties under their signature. I heard both the parties on the said petition of settlement and find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. Accordingly I accept the said settlement and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

Reference No. 155/95

Employers in relation to the Manage-
ment of Moonidih Project of M/s.
Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

AND

Their Workmen

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The humble petition on behalf of the parties to the above reference most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the Central Government by Notification No. L-20012/484/94-IR (Coal-I) dated 03-11-1995 was pleased to refer the present case for the Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication on the issue contained in the schedule of reference which are produced below :—

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Moonidih Project of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Moonidih Dist. Dhanbad in denying to promote S/Shri B. P. Sahu and Golak Bihari Mahato to the post of Special Grade Clerk is justified ? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled ?”

2. That the above dispute has been amicably settled between the parties on the following Terms.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

That the concerned workmen named Shri B. P. Sahu and Shri Golak Bihari Mahato will be promoted in as Special Grade Clerk with immediate effect.

3. That in view of the aforesaid settlement there remains nothing to be adjudicated in the above dispute.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above, the Hon'ble Tribunal will be graciously pleased to accept the Settlement as fair and proper and be pleased to pass the Award in terms of the settlement.

For the workmen :

1. B. P. Sahu
2. Golak Bihari Mahato.

For the Employers :

(S. JHA)

Dy. C.P.M.

(N. K. JHA)

Dy. PM (IR)

MOONIDIH ARFA
WITNESSES

Sd/- Illegible

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3277:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का. 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.पी.सी.एन. के प्रबन्धों के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एन.-20025/23/94-II(सी.-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3277.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 31-10-2001.

[No. L-20025/23/94-II(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 88 of 1995

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. N. Sinha, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 17th October, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 had referred the following dispute to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad vide Ministry's Order No. L-20012/404/93-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 24th February, 1994. Subsequently vide Ministry's Letter No. L-20025/23/94-II (Coal-I) dated 17/22-5-95 the said reference has been transferred to this Tribunal from Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the G.M., Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Mohuda, District, Dhanbad in denying employment the dependents of S/Shri Chandra Bhar, Loader and Chand Bilas Kanu, Timber Mazdoor declared unfit by the Medical Board vide order dated 31-5-91 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workmen in the W.S. submitted that they were permanent employees of Mohuda Area. They submitted that in course of their employment they were suffering from ailments which were permanent in nature and accordingly they submitted their prayer before the management for their medical examination so as to get themselves retired from service being declared unfit as per provision of NCWA. On the basis of their petition the management sent them to the medical board for their medical examination. The medical board after proper

examination and investigation declared them unfit for the job under the management. Accordingly they were stopped from carrying on further work under the management. The concerned workmen submitted that as per provision of NCWA one dependent son is entitled to get employment in case a workman is declared medically unfit by the medical Board of the management. Accordingly as they were declared unfit by the medical board and as they were stopped from work their sons were entitled for employment under the management according to the provision of NCWA. Both the concerned workmen submitted applications along with attestation form, bio-data and verification roll for employment of their sons, but the management of Murulidih Colliery without giving any reason declined to provide any employment to the dependent sons of the concerned workmen and for which they submitted petition before the ALC(C) for conciliation and as the conciliation failed the present reference was made. The concerned workmen accordingly prayed for passing an Award directing the management to provide employment to the dependent son of the concerned workmen.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workmen asserted in their W.S. Admitting the fact of the employment of the concerned workmen the management submitted that on the basis of representation made by the concerned workmen they were sent to the medical board for their medical examination. It has been further admitted that the medical board after medical examination of the concerned workmen declared them unfit and communicated the report to the management vide letter dated 3-6-91. Accordingly they were stopped from duties. Subsequently the management issued a notice dated 7-6-91 addressed to the G.M., Mohuda Area with direction to keep the order of unfitness of the concerned workmen in abeyance. By the said message direction was also given to the concerned workmen to report for duties within 24 hours. Thereafter the concerned workmen were again forwarded to the Apex Medical Board for review of the medical report issued earlier. After their remedical examination the concerned workmen were declared medically fit. The management submitted that thereafter both the concerned workmen carried on their work till the date of their superannuation. In view of the facts stated above the management submitted that the demand of the workmen/union regarding providing employment to the dependent son of the concerned workmen were not at all justified and for which they were not entitled to get any relief. Accordingly the management have prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workmen.

4. The points for decision in this reference are:—

“Whether the action of the G.M., Mohuda Area-II of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Mohuda, District Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependants of S/Shri Chandra Bhar, Loader and Chand Bilash Kanu, T/Mazdoor declared unfit by the medical board vide order dated 31-5-91 is justified? If

not, to what relief are the concerned workman entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that the management in order to substantiate their claim have examined six witnesses. On the contrary the concerned workmen did not adduce any evidence. It is admitted fact that the concerned workmen were the employees under the management. It is also admitted fact that during first medical examination the concerned workmen were declared unfit and accordingly they were stopped from their work. It is the contention of the concerned workmen that according to the provision of NCWA if any workman is declared unfit medically in that case the management is liable to provide employment to one of the dependant son of the concerned workman. Relying on this provision as laid down in NCWA the concerned workmen after they were stopped from attending work from the management submitted representation before the management for providing job to their dependent son. It is the contention of the management that in spite of submitting the said representation the management did not consider their case and also refused to provide any employment to their dependent son. The case of the management on the contrary is quite different. Admitting the fact of medical unfitness of the concerned workmen declared by the medical board the management submitted that for administrative reasons they sent a message to the management of Murulidih Colliery to ask the concerned workmen to join their posts immediately. The management also directed by the said message for causing appearance of the concerned workmen before the Apex Medical Board for their re-medical examination. It is the contention of the management that the concerned workmen in compliance to their direction appeared before the Apex Medical Board and during medical examination they were declared fit and started working under the management. The management submitted that till the date of superannuation the concerned workmen worked there and they have been paid up with all dues. The concerned workmen in the W.S. remained silent if they appeared before the Apex Medical Board for their re-medical examination and also if they worked till the date of superannuation after they were declared medically fit by the Apex Medical Board. No reason has been assigned on the part of the concerned workmen about suppression of this fact. During evidence of MW-1 relevant medical reports of the concerned workmen had been marked as Exts. M-1 to M-3 and M-6 to M-8. This witness during his evidence disclosed that the review medical board was headed by Dr. P. Singh, Ortho. Surgeon, Central Hospital, Dhanbad, Dr. A. K. Sahu, Physician, Central Hospital, Lohaband and he himself. This witness also disclosed during his evidence that they received a circular marked Ext. M-9 relating to the consideration of different pathological reports of the workmen at the time of medical examination. This witness further disclosed that the management cancelled the medical examination report of the concerned workmen after getting the same by the first medical board. The list of the workmen who were examined by the first medical board during evidence of this witness was marked as Ext. M-4. MW-2 during his evidence disclosed that review medical board was formed

after getting report from the first medical board on the ground of administrative reasons and he himself made a note to that effect along with the C.M.O. to the D.P. with a view to obtain a clarification whether all cases would be reviewed or 1/3rd of the case would be reviewed by the Apex Medical Board. The note given by this witness bears his signature and also of the C.M.O. and in course of his evidence it was marked as Ext. M-10. During his evidence the E.C.G. reports and X-ray reports of the concerned workmen were marked as Exts. M-11, M-11/1 and M-12. This witness further during his evidence disclosed that second medical board was constituted for review of the first medical report as the first medical board was cancelled by the D.P. This witness further disclosed that after perusing all medical reports submitted by the first medical board they came to the conclusion that review medical board has to be formed and accordingly recommendation was given to that effect for setting up a review medical board. In the said review medical board 77 cases were examined. This witness further disclosed that in the review medical board the concerned workmen appeared and after proper medical examination and also after considering all patho. reports and X-ray reports they were found medically fit and accordingly a report was submitted. MW-3 during his evidence disclosed that according to the Form B Register the date of superannuation of the concerned Chandra Bhar was 1-7-94 and the date of superannuation of Chandra Bhar was 12-7-93. Copies of the said Form B Register during the evidence of MW-3 were marked as Exts. M-12 and M-12/1. It has been submitted by this witness that both the workmen were superannuated on the actual date of their superannuation. This witness disclosed further that initially the concerned workmen were declared physically unfit for work but subsequently they were permitted to resume their duties and on resuming their duties they performed their respective jobs. This witness also disclosed that during the period of declaring them unfit on the basis of the report of the medical examination and the date of permitting them to resume their duties they never remained absent from duties by way of sick leave or otherwise. They also had been paid up all dues after the date of their superannuation. This witness further disclosed that during subsequent medical examination both the employees were declared medically fit for resuming their duties. He also disclosed that the review medical board was arranged by Koyala Bhawan while the first medical board was of the colliery area. This witness denied the fact categorically that the concerned workmen were stopped from working and retired from service on the ground of physical unfitness by the first medical board of their area. MW-4 during his evidence disclosed that from 1991 till the date of superannuation the concerned workman Chandra Bhar took only 8 days sick leave and relevant entries in the register to this effect during evidence of this witness was marked as Ext. M-13. MW-5 during his evidence disclosed that till the date of superannuation the concerned workman gave their full attendance in the colliery and after superannuation they had been paid full gratuity and other reliefs. The relevant document in this regard during evidence of this witness were marked as Ext. M-14 and M-14/1. MW-6 during his evidence disclosed that both the workmen

were referred to the medical board along with 73 others as per order which during evidence was marked as Ext. M-9. He admitted that after first medical examination the concerned workmen were stopped from working along with others. Thereafter they were again absorbed by office order marked as Ext. M-6 and they worked under the management till the date of superannuation. After resuming duties the concerned workmen were again referred to the review medical board where after their medical examination they were declared fit for their respective jobs. This witness further disclosed that the concerned workmen never went on medical leave. This witness also corroborated the evidence of MW-5 and submitted that the concerned workmen received all their dues after the date of their superannuation. Now considering the evidence of the management it is clear that though the concerned workmen were declared unfit by the first medical board subsequently were declared fit on review by the Apex Medical Board. I have considered the reports of the first medical board and the Apex Medical Board marked as Ext. M-3. It is seen that the Apex Medical Board consisting of specialists doctors head by Chairman Mohuda area. All the specialists who examined the concerned workman signed the report. The report has clearly assigned the reason under which circumstances the concerned workmen declared fit though they were declared unfit earlier. It is not the case of the workmen that the management illegally and arbitrarily arranged for review medical board for their further medical examination. They practically kept silent about their appearance before the review medical board. It is the specific contention that after they were declared medically unfit by the medical board according to the provision of NCWA. The management did not provide employment to their dependent sons. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workmen why they did not divulge the fact relating to their appearance before the review medical board. It is not the case of the concerned workmen that the management had no legal right to set up any review medical board for their re-examination. Therefore as there is no plea taken by the concerned workmen at this stage there is no scope to consider if the review medical board was set up illegally arbitrarily by the management or not. The picture which is forthcoming before the Tribunal is that the report of the first medical board was kept in abeyance by the order of the management and by the same order the concerned workmen were asked to resume their duties with immediate effect. It is further seen from the evidence on record that the concerned workmen not only resumed their duties but also appeared before the review medical board. No evidence is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workmen if they raised any dispute relating to the set up of the review medical board and relating to their appearance before the said board for their medical examination. Therefore it is clear that accepting the order of the management they attended the review medical board where they were medically examined and declared fit. It is further seen from the evidence on record that the concerned workmen thereafter continuously worked under the management till the date of their superannuation. It has been further submitted in course of evidence during this period the concerned workmen did not take any leave on medical ground conti-

uously. This aspect at all was not challenged by the concerned workmen. Therefore, it can be presumed safely that the concerned workmen were physically fit and for which continuously for about 2 years i.e. before the date of superannuation they carried on their work regularly. Had that not been so the picture definitely would have been different. It is further seen that till the date of superannuation the concerned workman did not raise any protest about set up of the review of the medical board wherein they were forced to appear for their medical examination and declared fit. Therefore it is clear that the concerned workman were actually physically fit and knowing fully well of this fact continued their work under the management till the date of superannuation.

6. Question of providing employment to the dependent son of the workmen according to the provision of NCWA will definitely arise if it is established that the workmen actually were declared unfit and stopped from their work. Here the case is quite different. Initially the concerned workmen were declared unfit and stopped from their work but within a very short period that medical report was kept in abeyance by order of the management and the concerned workmen were directed to resume their duties and thereafter they were against sent to the medical board wherein they were examined and declared medically fit. Therefore, question of application of provision as laid down in NCWA in the instant case did not arise at all. In view of the facts and circumstances discussed above, I hold that the management was not liable to provide employment to their dependent son. Therefore, I consider that the management did not commit any illegality in not providing employment to the dependent son of the concerned workmen. In the result, the following Award is rendered:—

"The action of the G. M. Mahuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCI., P.O. Mahuda, District Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependents of S/Shri Chandra Bhar. Loader and Chand Bilas Kanu, Timber Mazdoor declared unfit by medical Board vide order dated 31-5-91 is justified. Consequently, the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief."

B BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3278:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ग्रायल कार्पोरेशन के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अन्वय में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल.-30012/156/98-आई.आर. (सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3278—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the

3545 GI/2001—29.

Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Oil Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2nd November, 2001

[No. L-30012/156/98-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUS-
TRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 55 of 99

In the matter of dispute between :

Ashok Kumar Mehra,
S/o Late Bhawani Prasad,
House No. 16/49, Shilla Gali, Chhata Dhon,
Agra.

Deputy General Manager (Operation),
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Marketing
Division),
Yusuf Sarai, New Delhi.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-30012/156/98-IR (B-1) dated 11-3-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal:—

Kya Indian Oil Corporation ke prabandhantra dwara adesh dinank 5-9-96 dwara Sri Ashok Kumar Mehra ko barkhast kiya jana vidhyat avam nyayochit hai? Yadi nahi to karmkar kis rahat ke patra hai?

2. The workman filed statement of claim with the allegations that he was employed as temporary clerk cum-typist at Agra Depot on 2-4-74. The workman performed his duties honestly, diligently and faithfully and laboriously. He never gave any cause of complaint to his superiors during his entire tenure of service. All of sudden the workman received suspension order dated 21-9-95 and the charge sheet dated 21-9-95 from Deputy General Manager (Operation). In the charge sheet vague charges were levelled against him and it was mentioned that he committed breach of certain provisions of Standing Orders although the concerned workman did not commit breach of any of them. The main charge was that the concerned workman obtained service as clerk-cum-typist by producing fake and forged scheduled caste certificate in Indian Oil Corporation (hereinafter referred to as IOC for the sake of brevity). The workman denied the charge and clearly stated that the certificate produced by him was not forged and fake but was genuine. The management relied upon several documents including the report of District Magistrate, Agra in support of its case but copies of those documents on which management relied were not furnished to the concerned workman.

The documents on which department relied upon during the course of enquiry were also not furnished to the employee during the course of enquiry. Thus the enquiry proceedings are vitiated being made in the violation of principles of natural justice. The concerned workman submitted evidence in his defence and also some report of the police showing that the concerned workman belong to Scheduled Caste of Jatav Community but the enquiry committee did not pay any heed to it. The concerned workman also pleaded before enquiry officer and also in reply to the show cause notice before the disciplinary authority that he was temporarily appointed as clerk in IOC, Agra Depot on 2-4-74 whereas the scheduled caste certificate of Jatav Community dated 17-12-74 was produced later on, hence the charge that the workman obtained employment by producing that certificate is false and baseless. It has been alleged that the evidence adduced in the defence and the plea taken by the concerned workman in his defence before the enquiry committee has not been considered by the enquiry committee by submitting the enquiry report to the disciplinary authority. Thus the report of the enquiry officer is not a speaking report and is illegal hence the impugned order of punishment passed on the basis of that report is also illegal and is liable to be quashed. It has also been alleged that the order of punishment is a cryptic order which has also not been based according to law and is illegal and is liable to be quashed. On the basis of these facts workman has prayed that a direction may be issued to the management of IOC to reinstate him with full back wages and he may be allowed full back wages from the date of suspension to the date of reinstatement.

3. The management did not file written statement and did not contest the case. The workman has filed his own affidavit in support of his case and filed documents Exts. W.1 to W.28 in support of his case.

4. I have heard the authorised representative for the workman and have gone through the record of the case.

5. The main charge against the concerned workman was that at the time of getting job in IOC the concerned workman submitted a copy of certificate dated 17-12-74 purported to have been issued by Tahsildar, Agra indicating that he belong to Scheduled Caste Community and he secured job in the IOC on the basis of aforesaid certificate. It is also alleged in the reply to the charge sheet that there was no occasion for raising such dispute after he had completed 20 years of service. He stated in his reply that really he belonged to scheduled caste and the certificate issued by the than Tahsildar, Agra was genuine.

6. The enquiry committee, had submitted its report dated 22/23-7-96 to the disciplinary authority but its findings appear to be ex parte vague and non-speaking in its nature. The workman produced many enquiry reports of the police officers and had submitted report before the charge sheet was issued indicating that the concerned workman belonged to scheduled caste category but the enquiry committee did not consider those reports and did not state in its

report as to why those reports are not being treated correct. The concerned workman also relied upon certain reports of the officers of IOC submitted after making enquiry about the genuineness of scheduled caste certificate dated 17-12-74 given by concerned workman and also examined witnesses in his defence. Those reports as well as evidence of Sri U. C. Gopal, D.W.1 go to show that after the aforesaid certificate was filed by the concerned workman management of IOC deputed its Depot Manager, Agra to make enquiry about the genuineness of the certificate and the then Tehsildar confirmed before him that the certificate issued to the concerned workman was genuine. That evidence has not been considered by the enquiry committee. Thus the entire enquiry report appears to be a non-speaking report. It is settled law that enquiry committee while holding an enquiry and submitting enquiry report discharges quasi judicial function and the report of quasi judicial authority must be speaking one. If a quasi judicial authority/enquiry officer, submits a non-speaking report it is nullity in the eye of law because it is against the principles of natural justice. From this point of view the enquiry report submitted by enquiry committee being a non-speaking report appears to be illegal and the order of punishment based on such enquiry report also stands vitiated on account of being based on illegal report.

7. The authorised representative for the workman has drawn my attention towards the impugned order of dismissal passed by disciplinary authority which is Ext. W.28 on the record. The disciplinary authority while passing the order of punishment also discharges the function of quasi judicial authority hence the order of punishment should also be a speaking order. Against the show cause notice the concerned workman raised several objections so much so that he clearly stated that when he was appointed as temporary clerk on 22-3-74 and the scheduled caste certificate was produced by him in December, 1974 and regular appointment was given to him in the year 1975 it cannot be said that he obtained employment in IOC by producing such certificate. The workman has produced his earlier appointment letters dated 22-3-74, Ext. W.1, 5-6-74, Ext. W.2, 30-7-74 Ext. W.3 and 30-9-74 Ext. W.4. He has also filed his regular appointment letter dated 4-4-75 Ext. W.6. In all these appointment letters there is reference of the interview held on 15/16-3-74 in which he was selected for the post of clerk-cum-typist. Admittedly the scheduled caste certificate is dated 17-12-74 on the basis of which the concerned workman has been charge-sheeted was produced after many months from date of interview and first appointment. If the concerned workman was selected in the interview dated 15/16-3-74 and was given temporary appointment on 22-3-74 and in the same continuance he was given regular employment on 4-4-75 it cannot be said by any stretch of imagination that the concerned workman obtained employment by producing a false scheduled caste certificate dated 17th December, 1974. This aspect was not considered by the disciplinary authority and the aforesaid appointment letters falsify the case of the management that the concerned workman had obtained employment in IOC by producing false and fake scheduled caste

certificate issued by Tehsildar, Agra. I, therefore, hold that the charge against the concerned workman has not been proved by any cogent and reliable evidence and the disciplinary authority as well as enquiry committee have wrongfully held him guilty of the aforesaid charges.

8. I have already held above that the disciplinary authority is quasi judicial authority and punishment order passed by it must be speaking order. In this case the order of punishment appears to be a non-speaking order because neither the charge levelled against the employee has been mentioned nor the defence taken by the concerned employee has been discussed in the punishment order. Even the points raised in the reply to the show cause by the concerned employee have not been mentioned and reasons for rejecting those reasons have not been mentioned. Thus the order of punishment appears to be illegal, being a non-speaking order.

9. It has not been come any where as to why the enquiry was made about the genuineness of caste certificate produced by the employee in 1974 after twenty years of his appointment in IOC on the post of clerk-cum-typist. Record shows that just after the caste certificate was filed the officers of the management of IOC made enquiries from Tehsildar, Agra about genuineness of caste certificate and the certificate was found to be genuine on the basis of report of the then Tehsildar, Agra. The report of the District Magistrate, Agra given in the year 1995 has not been furnished to the employee and it is not known as to what was the basis of that report. After twenty years the original file relating to the certificate issued to the concerned employee might have been weeded out or become untraceable and in these circumstances any report given by officials of Tehsil after twenty years from the date of issue of the certificate may become irrelevant specially when in the year 1975 the certificate after being verified from the Tehsildar, Agra was found to be genuine. From this point of view the stand taken from the concerned employee that the certificate issued by Tehsildar about his status as scheduled caste candidates was genuine appears to be correct and it has been wrongly ignored by enquiry committee as well as by the disciplinary authority.

10. The concerned workman has stated in his affidavit that the documents on which the management relied during the course of enquiry were never furnished to him by enquiry committee nor by the officer who had issued the charge sheet hence the management has violated the principles of natural justice. There is nothing on record to show that the documents on which the management relied during the course of enquiry were furnished to the concerned workman. If the management relied on those documents it must have furnished the copies of those documents to the delinquent employee at the time of service of charge sheet or during the enquiry proceedings but this has not been done by the management. I, therefore, hold that the concerned employee has been deprived from defending himself properly during the course of enquiry and the management has violated the principles of natural justice by not furnishing the copies of documents on which it placed

reliance during the enquiry. From this point of view I hold that the enquiry proceedings stand vitiated on this ground also.

11. The management has neither filed written statement nor has sought opportunity to adduce evidence before this Tribunal for proving the charge afresh against the delinquent employee. In these circumstances this tribunal is left with no option but to decide the case on merits on the basis of evidence available on record.

12. In view of findings recorded above I hold that impugned order of punishment of dismissal dated 5-5-96 passed against Sri Ashok Kumar Mehra, the concerned workman is illegal invalid and is liable to be quashed. Hence the impugned order of punishment of dismissal is therefore, quashed and the concerned employee shall be deemed to be continuing in service without any interruption from the date of dismissal upto the date of reinstatement and shall be entitled to get full pay and allowances from the date of suspension till the date of reinstatement as if he continued in service at all point of time. Subsistence allowance already paid to him shall be adjusted against the back wages.

13. The management of Indian Oil Corporation Limited is, therefore, directed to reinstate the concerned workman and to pay him full back wages in the light of directions given above within a period of three months from the date of publication of this award in the Gazette of India.

14. The reference is therefore, decided in favour of the concerned workman and against the management of Indian Oil Corporation Limited, New Delhi. Dated : 15th Day of October, 2001.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3279:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध निोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम मंत्रालय पूरे के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 01-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/420/94-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

श्री. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2001

S.O. 3279.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Labour Court, Pune as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 1-11-2001.

[No. I-12012/420/94-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SMT. S. V. SUVARNA, PRESIDING
OFFICER, SECOND LABOUR COURT AT PUNE

Ref. IDA. No. 97 of 1995

Central Bank of India
173, Tilak Road, Ahmednagar,
Maharashtra.

... I Party

AND

Shri Sanjay E. Dolaskar
Post, Kolgaon, Tal. Srigonda,

Distt. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra). ... II Party

Sub.—Reinstatement and backwages.

APPEARANCE :

Mr. Kasbekar Adv. for I Party.

Mr. N. A. Kulkarni Adv. for II Party.

AWARD

(16-8-2001)

This reference is made to this Court by Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide Order No. L-12012 420/94 IR(B-II) dt. 12th May, 1995 under Clause (d) of Sub-sec. (1) and Sub-(2A) of Section 10 of I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication of the Schedule mentioned herein below :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of Shri Sanjay E. Dolaskar ex-part-time Safai Karamachari that he has worked with Central Bank of India, Kolgaon Branch continuously from 10-4-1990 to 8-2-1992 and that the Bank Management have terminated his services w.e.f. 8-2-1992 illegally is correct? If so, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

The second party has demanded reinstatement with continuity of service and with full backwages together with all consequential benefits on the ground that his services have been terminated illegally by the first party.

It is the case of the second party that he was working as a full time Peon without any interruption w.e.f. 10-4-90 to 8-2-1992 on the wages of Rs. 10 per day at Kolgaon Branch of the first party. His past record was clean and unblemished but his services were terminated orally w.e.f. 8-2-92. It is also contended that the second party vide his letter dated 11-3-92 made representation to the Regional Manager Central Bank of India Ahmednagar requesting for his reinstatement but his letter was not replied at all. It is further submitted that the second party rendered continuous service of more than 240 days and the termination of his services without complying with provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act 1947 is illegal and ab initio void and it amounts to retrenchment u/s. 200 of the I.D. Act. It is further contended that during the period of his

employment he was uninterruptedly working from 10-4-1990 to 8-2-1992 and obtained signature of various persons on vouchers of wages paid to him. The second party was present before the Conciliation Officer and the management appeared and admitted that the second party has worked intermittently due to the absence of the permanent employee and they denied that second party had put in 240 days but second party filed photo copies of the certificate issued in 1993 by various authority to show that various persons named in the vouchers had never taken up in the employment of bank but the work was discharged by the second party himself and as received the wages from the bank but the vouchers given in the name of different persons. Therefore since the workman has completed 240 days the termination is illegal and ab-initio void.

The first party bank has filed their statement at Ex. 16 denying the allegations in the statement of claim. The Bank has also denied that the second party was working as full time Peon without any interruption w.e.f. 10-4-90 to 8-2-92. The second party has also denied that he has rendered continuous service of more than 240 days with the first party. It is submitted that as per the procedure of the Bank for recruitment of temporary staff, any appointment on casual basis by the branch should not exceed four days at a time for maximum total period of 90 days in a year, and the same person should not be given appointment on temporary/casual basis repeatedly. Therefore, as per the bank rules casual was temporary employment cannot be given for more than total period at 60 days. It is the contention of the first party that as per the record of the branch, second party has worked as PISK on daily wages intermittently from April, 1990 to February 1992 at Kolgaon Branch and they have set out the period of his service at page-2 of their W.S. The first party Bank further submits that second party has not put in 240 days service in a single current year and he is not eligible for absorption on permanent basis. The rest of the allegations made by the second party that he has received payments knowingly from the bank as wages in different persons name is an offence of cheating. Therefore he cannot claim any benefit for the above reasons. It is submitted by the bank that it is not possible to consider the appointment of the second party and take him in the service of the bank and thus prayed that the reference should be dismissed with costs.

From the pleadings of the parties, the following issues arise for my consideration :—

Issues	Findings
1. Does the second party prove that his services are terminated illegally by the first party?	Yes.
2. Does the second party prove that he is entitled for the reliefs for reinstatement with full backwages and continuity of service as mentioned in the schedule of reference?	Yes, with 25 per cent backwages
3. What award?	As below

REASONS

The second party has examined himself at Ex. 23 and also examined witnesses Mr. Rajendra Lagad at Ex. 24, Mr. Pandurang Ganpat Chandan at Ex. 25, Ulhas Sopanrao Ithape at Ex. 26 and thereafter closed his evidence vide purshis at Ex. . . . The first party—Bank have examined Mr. Ramchandra Krisnjaji Vahadane at Ex. 29, Mr. Ravsbheh Bahram Riswadkar at Ex. 30, Ramchandra Shinde at Ex. 42, Dilip Dhas at Ex. 43 Vilas Tulshiram Hude at Ex. 46 and closed their evidence by giving purshis at Ex. 53. Both the advocates on record have advanced oral arguments before me.

Issue No. 1.—Mr. N. A. Kulkarni appearing for the second party has referred to the pleadings in the statement of claim para-3 and contended that the second party was uninterruptedly working during the period 10-4-90 to 8-2-92 and payment was made on vouchers to the second party during different periods, but the name mentioned on the vouchers were of other persons to deprive the second party workman from claiming his continuity in service with the first party. This act of the first party bank is with a malafide intention and the bank have terminated the services of the second party on the ground that the second party was never continuously in employment and that the provisions of Sec. 25-F are not applicable to the second party. In support of his above submissions the evidence of the workman at Ex. 23 was referred to show that he was working as a Peon with the first party from 10-4-90 to 8-2-92. He used to get wages on voucher on his name as well as on the name of somebody else i.e. Pandu Chandan Rajendra Lagad, Vilas Ithape. His name was not appearing on the muster rolls and that his services came to be terminated orally without payment of notice pay and compensation and that he had completed 240 days which goes to establish that the second party has been working with the first party continuously. The cross examination of the workman was also referred to and it is contended that second party that the persons named by the second party i.e. no suggestions have been put to Mr. Pandu Chandan, Rajendra Lagad Vilas Ithape were employed with the bank and therefore the vouchers were given in their name. The second party to prove his version that although he was working continuously and receiving the payment the vouchers were given to him in some other persons name like Lagad, Ithape, Chandan, examined the said persons before the Court at Ex. 24, Ex. 25, and Ex. 26. Learned Advocate Kulkarni referred to the deposition of Mr. Lagad and contended that Mr. Lagad has categorically stated that he was never in employment with the first party and he identified his signature appearing on vouchers dt. 2-11-91 and 3-9-90. He also stated that the said amount mentioned in the voucher was not received by him but was received by the second party. He has also stated that he was told by Mr. Dakhale to sign on the voucher and he signed it. He has also stated that as he was having account in the bank he used to visit the bank. In the cross-examination, Mr. Lagad has also admitted that he signed on the two vouchers as Shri Dakhale informed him about the payment to be made to second party. He has also denied the

suggestion that he had personally worked in the bank.

From the evidence of Pandurang Ganpat Chandan at Ex. 25, it is further pointed out by Adv. N.A. Kulkarni that this witness has also stated that he has got a tea-stall at Kolgaon in front of the Bank and he was never in employment with the first party. The signature on voucher dated 2-11-91 was taken of his but the amount was not received by him and this signature was obtained by Mr. Dakhale branch Manager and he used to sign on the voucher as payment was to be made to second party. He has also denied the suggestion that he has worked in the bank and received the amount.

The third witness Mr. Ulhas Sopanrao Ithape-- at Ex. 26 has also deposed that he was never in employment with the first party. He never worked with the first party. The voucher was shown to him dt. 1-1-91 and he denied his signature on the said voucher. Therefore by referring to the evidence of Mr. Lagad and Mr. Chandan, the complainant has proved his contentions as set out in the statement of claim that though the payment was being made to the second party vide voucher for doing the work in the first party bank, the bank was taking the signature of other persons on the voucher, so that there is no documentary evidence supporting the case of the workman that he has been continuously working in the bank. Ld. Adv. Kulkarni also referred to the evidence led by the Bank of Mr. Rajendra Shinde at Ex. 42. This witness has stated that he was working in the Central Bank of India Branch Kolgaon in the year 1992 and he was working in the morning for about an hour and doing sweeping the bank premises and filling the water pot. Thereafter he was working elsewhere in the village and getting Rs. 10 per day. From the evidence of this witness, it is pointed out that the Bank was following the practice of not marking the attendance and not maintaining any record so that the workman cannot prove continuity of service with the bank. His evidence therefore in fact supports the case of the workman according to Adv. Kulkarni because the modus-operandi of the bank is established and this witness has also admitted that the second party had been working in the bank so far as his statement that the bank did not pay wages in the name of others that statement is his personal experience. Therefore his evidence is not a credible one and could not be relied upon.

Evidence of Mr. Dilip Dhas at Ex. 43 was also referred to and relied upon by the advocate for the second party to show that the bank used to pay Rs.10 per day and no attendance was being maintained by the bank and the Bank has examined this witness by way of improvement to show that if the employee of the bank was absent on that day then outside persons were called. The next witness Mr. Vilas Hude examined by the bank was the Branch Manager. From his evidence it is pointed out that there were five staff working in the bank at Kolgaon Branch and two members of the sub staff one a Peon and who brings the Tawal from the post office and also goes to other bank for clearing work. He has also stated that the work of part time Safai Kamdar was to clean the premises and to fill up the water

pots. It is also pointed out that witness has stated that if their employee is on leave then they used to call any person who is ready to work. This witness according to second party has also admitted that for sometime second party was working in the branch. According to Ld. Adv. Kulkarni this witness has not anywhere stated that the second party has not put in 240 days. His evidence according to the advocate for the second party is not relevant because in the cross examination at the relevant time when second party was working witness Mr. Hude was not in the bank and he could only speak after seeing the record. Therefore on going through the evidence of the second party and the deposition of the management witnesses it is contended by Adv. N. A. Kulkarni that the documents produced on record by the second party alongwith list Ex. 21 show the cash vouchers in the name of other persons the statement of Lagad, Chandan, Ithape before the conciliation officer and the statements given by Mr. Sake and Pirjade before the Govt. Labour Officer. These documents clearly go to show that the second party has been continuously working with the first party and to deprive him of claiming continuity his services are terminated although he has put in 240 days, and his termination according to second party is illegal and amounts to retrenchment and therefore the workman is entitled to be reinstated on his original post with backwages.

In reply, Ld. Adv. Kasbekar has submitted that the case of the second party is that he has completed 240 days and by working from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. just for Rs. 10 it cannot be presumed that he was a regular employee of the Bank. Adv. Kasbekar for the first party-Bank referred to the pleadings in the W.S. and contended that it is the case of the Bank that the second party was not continuously working but he was working intermittently and they have filed a statement with application to show for how many days the second party was working and that he was doing the cleaning and filling up of the water and therefore he was working part time. Adv. Kasbekar also the Court of the fact that the bank is situated at Moufssil place and therefore only to fill water and do the cleaning some persons from the nearby village are called and the workman has tried to prove that he has put in 12 hours work every day just for 10 Rs. per day is just not practicable and this equation will not apply. Ld. Adv. Kasbekar also submitted that the contention of the workman that although payment was being made to the second party on voucher but some other persons used to sign cannot be accepted in view of the evidence given by Mr. Riswadkar at Ex. 30, who at the relevant time was working as a Chief Cashier, who has stated that, he used to make the payment as per the procedure laid down and his statement that payment is made on the basis of the token available with the person and that the person only signs is given the payment. The evidence of Branch Manager was also referred to by Mr. Kasbekar Adv. to show the total work done in the bank and Adv. Kasbekar also referred to the evidence given by the second party and the witness Mr. Chandan examined on his behalf, has admitted that in the year 1990 there was no tea-stall. Therefore the statement made before the labour office and the statement made before the court is different and there is no consistency, therefore evidence is not reliable one.

Ld. Adv. Kasbekar also submitted that the contention of the workman that he used to receive the payment and someone else used to sign cannot be accepted because such a practice is not followed in the bank. He has also stated that the deposition of the workman is false because he had raised loans for working as Carpenter and therefore he has never put in 240 days and he did odd jobs and when the work was available with the bank he has been asked to work. It is also pointed out by Adv. Kasbekar that the bank has its own Rules for confirmation and permanency and there was no reason for the bank to deprive the second party and this logic is incorrect. It is also submitted that the first party bank has its own Recruitment Rules and Procedure and therefore the second party cannot claim employment and regularisation by back door entry method by over looking the employment procedure. Therefore by relying upon the following case law, it is submitted that the second party has failed to prove that his termination is illegal and therefore the reference requires to be rejected:—

1. 1993-Lab. C 836 Allahabad High Court Shri Zakir Hussain V/s Engineer in Chief, Irrigation Department & Ors.
2. 1994-I LLN 851-Supreme Court of India Madhyamik Shikshan Parishad U.P. V/s. Anil Kumar Mishra & Ors.
3. 1998(4) LLN 676, Gujarat High Court Dinubhai Revabhai Varikar V/s. President, Telod Nagar Panchayat.

I have heard the submissions of both sides and the admitted fact in this case, as pleaded in the W.S. of the First party is that the second party has worked as part time Safai Kamgar on daily wages intermittently. The First party has also set out the number of days the second party has worked with them as per the table quoted below.

Month in which services hired.	No of days	Amount paid Rs.
(1) April 90	15	150/-
(2) May 90	26	260/-
(3) Sept. 90	24	240/-
(4) Oct. 90	23	230/-
(5) Nov. 90	30	300/-
(6) Jan. 1991	31	310/-
(7) April 91	30	300/-
(8) May 90	31	310/-
(9) July 91	31	310/-
(10) Feb. 92	06	60/-

Therefore it is the case of the first party that 240 days service in a single calendar year is not put in by the second party and he is not eligible for absorption on permanent basis. Therefore the workman

have to first satisfy this Court whether he has been continuously working for 240 days prior to his termination to claim any relief from the first party bank. The second point canvassed by the first bank is that since the second party was not a permanent employee and he was only working as a part time employee and he was only working as a part time Safai Kamgar he is not a workman and therefore he is not entitled to claim regularisation in service because as per the recruitment procedure for appointment of temporary sub staff he cannot be appointed without following procedure for employment therefore he cannot also claim reinstatement in this case, and Sec. 25-F is not applicable to adhoc and casual employees and the workman has given false evidence stating that he was working on daily wages. Therefore to appreciate this contention of the first party bank it is necessary to refer to the definition of workman u/s. 2(s) of the I.D. Act which covers all latetries of workman because the definition u/s. 2(s) of the I.D. Act "stated that "workman" mean any person (including apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, skilled, unskilled, technical

Therefore, even if the second party in this case is appointed casually by the bank yet he falls within the definition of workman. The evidence of the management witness Mr. Ramchandra Krushanaji Wahadhare who has stated in the chief examination that, "The second party has worked with the first party as a casual labour from April 90 to Feb. 92". The second witness Mr. Raosaheb Riswadkar has also admitted that the second party was working in the first party bank during the relevant period. The third witness examined by the Bank is Mr. Shinde has not stated second party was not working in the bank. In his evidence he has stated that he has worked for six days in the bank. Therefore, from the evidence of the management witness Mr. Wahadhare, who is incharge of the personal demand of the first party bank, the case of the second party that he was working from April 1990 to February 1992 is proved. This witness Mr. Wahadhare has also clarified the status of the second party that he was a casual labour to whom the witness Mr. Wahadhare of the Bank says "that second party is casual labour and if he has worked from April 1990 to February, 1992" there is bound to be regularity in the work and such a workman cannot be said to be a part-time employee because although the first party in their W.S. have styled the designation of the second party as a part-time Safai Kamgar but the evidence of Mr. Wahadhare shows that the employment was of continuous nature and it was known before hand to them therefore it cannot be said that the employment is of part-time. Therefore the contention of the first party bank that the workman is not entitled to any reliefs because he is part-time employee cannot be accepted. The next important question is whether the second party has put in 240 days to claim the reliefs in the reference. The statement put up by the first party in their W.S. at page 2 deals with of persons who had worked on casual basis from April 1990 to February 1992 filed with an application dated 15-4-97 which shows that after July 1991 the second party had also worked in November 1991 for seven days and in January 1992 for one day and in February 1992 for six days. Therefore if we calculated the number of days as set

out in the W.S. at page 2 plus the days worked in November 1991 and January 1992 the total comes to 194 days. But it is the case of the second party in his evidence that although he was working in the bank the payment vouchers used to be given in the name of some other persons like S/Shri Lagad, Chandan, and Ithape to show that 240 days are not put in by the second party.

The second party in his evidence and his pleadings in the statement of claim has categorically mentioned at para 3 that though the management employed him uninterruptedly during April 1990 to February 1992 but obtained signatures of various persons on voucher and wages were paid to him. I am quoting herein below the statement in chief examn. made by the second party in this respect.

"I was in the employment with the first party from 10-4-90 to 8-2-92 as a Peon. I used to get salary on voucher. The voucher used to be on my name as well as on the name of somebody. The said persons are Pandu Chandan, Rajendra Lagad, Vilas Ithape. The signatures used to be of somebody the out of the names mentioned above and payment used to be received by me." Therefore it is necessary to refer to the evidence of Mr. Chandan, Mr. Lagad and Mr. Ithape who are examined by the second party to prove his case. Lagad at Ex. 24 has stated by referring to the vouchers dated 2-11-91 and 3-9-90. That the signature on the voucher is of his and he was told by Mr. Dakhebe to sign on the voucher. He has also stated that he was having an account in the bank and he used to visit the bank. In the cross examn. also witness Mr. Lagad has admitted he signed on the 2 vouchers as Mr. Dakhale informed him about payment to be made to second party. He also denied the suggestion in cross that he was personally working in the bank. He also denied the suggestion in cross that he had received the amounts mentioned in the voucher.

The next witness Mr. Chandan examined at Ex. 24 has also stated that the signature appearing on voucher dt. 2-11-1991 is of his. But he has not received the amount. He has also stated that his signature was obtained by Mr. Dakhale Branch Manager as the payment was to be made to the second party. Mr. Chandan says that he has a tea-stall since 1991. In the cross examn. he admitted that he can sign. He has also denied the suggestion in the cross that he has worked in the bank therefore, received the payment.

The next witness Mr. Ithape has stated in the chief that he knows the second party and he never worked with the first party-Bank. He stated that he has never signed or put the thumb impression on the voucher of the first party. In the cross examn. also he has stated that he never worked and never received money from the first party. Therefore through the evidence of the 3 persons whose names are also appearing in the list given by the bank, it can be seen that the name of Mr. Lagad, Ithape and Chandan are also mentioned at Sr. nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 17, 19, 23 and 30. Therefore the second party has discharged his burden by examining the 3 persons who had signed the vouchers but the payment has been made to the party therefore,

the number of days worked by Mr. Lagad in June 1990 is 26 days, in July, 1990 is 25 days and in August, 1990 24 days, August 1991 31 days, in December, 1991--six days and in case of Mr. Ithape in December, 1990 he has worked for 31 days, in case of Mr. Chandan he has worked in October, 1991 for 31 days, in June, 1992 for six days. Therefore if we take into consideration the total number of days mentioned across the name of S/Shri Lagad, Ithape and Chandan it comes to 174 days working and on all these 174 days as per the evidence of S/Shri Lagad, Chandan and Ithape, second party has received the amounts. However, the vouchers are given in their names. Therefore if we take the number of days mentioned across the name of the second party and 174 days the total comes to 368 days. Therefore it clearly shows that the first party to deny the right of employment to the second party have with an ulterior motive and mala-fide intention given the vouchers in the name of S/Shri Lagad, Ithape and Chandan although the amounts were received by the second party and although he has actually worked this has been established the evidence of the 2 persons S/Shri Lagad, Ithape and Chandan and their statements have gone and uncontroverted in cross. This brings us to the evidence of the management witness Mr. Wadhane who has stated that he knows the facts of the case as he is incharge of the personnel department, he has admitted in the chief that, second party has worked for 247 days and that Mr. Dakhale was the branch manager at the relevant time. The first party bank has not examined Mr. Dakhale before the court to prove their case that the second party had not continuously worked with them. Mr. Wadhane has also admitted that he does not know the person by name Mr. Chandan, Mr. Lagad, Mr. Ithape. He also admitted that attendance record is not maintained in respect of casual workers. He also admitted in cross that not a single worker has signed in his presence when the amount was paid. The second witness Mr. Riswadkar has also stated that Mr. Dakhale was the branch manager at relevant time and he has stated that he was making the payment as per the vouchers prepared by the Branch manager. He also admitted in cross examn. that payment was being made on the basis of taken available with the person. The two witnesses have tried to help the bank by denying the contention that although the names on the vouchers were of other persons the payments were made to the second party but the other witnesses of Bank of the persons who signed the vouchers have supported case of complainant. Mr. Das is examined by the first party and also Mr. Shinde is examined to show that they were working for only one hour in the morning and they were being paid Rs. 10 per day, by the bank. These two witnesses have been brought in the court by the bank to prove that the second party was doing carpentry business and he was making doors, door prints etc. but these witnesses have also stated that the second party was working in the bank in the morning and thereafter he was doing carpentry work. These two witnesses in the cross examn. have admitted that they do not have any other evidence to show that they were working with the first party besides their words. The first party through the evidence of these two witnesses and the evidence of Mr. Hude have tried to

prove that second party was some time working in the branch and that second party had taken loan from Vividh Karakari Kamgar Utpadak Sangh and that loan amount of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to the second party for carpentry work. They have also examined Mr. Hude to prove that second party was working with the sub post office from 8-12-1993, 22-12-1996 to 24-2-1996, 25-4-1997 to 31-7-1997 as a temporary worker. The first party have also relied upon the documents at the list Ex. 51/2 to show that he has received the cheque and that amount of Rs. 10,000 and also produced the cheque to show that first party Bank advanced loan to Rajendra Chengeidiya who gave a cheque of decent furniture of Rs. 20,000. They also relied upon the receipt at Ex. 51/7 passed by the Proprietor that second party of having received a cheque of Rs. 20,000 and the bill issued by Decent Furniture however, in the cross examn. the witness has admitted that Rs. 20,000 was paid to Decent Furniture as per Ex. 21/1 and the witness could not tell whether the said amount was paid to Mr. Dolaskar towards the cost of furniture. In the cross it is also stated by the witness that they have not written any letter to the Manager, Ahmad nagar Distt. Central Co.-op. Bank to ascertain whether the second party was working with the bank therefore the evidence on this witness is not credible one, as Mr. Wadhane himself admits that complainant has worked for 247 days in the bank.

I have gone through the documents filed with list Ex. 51 and I am inclined to accept the submissions of Ld. Adv. Kulkarni that the workman though his chief examn. has explained under that circumstances the amount was paid and the workman has conceded fairly that he has worked in the post office. Therefore on going through the evidence in the cross examn. of the second party that he had taken the loan for buying the welding machine and that he was doing the Furniture work for Mr. Chengeidiya and he got Rs. 1000 goes to prove that the complainant has come with true facts before the Court and even in the re-examn. he has admitted the document Ex. 48 and Ex. 49 in respect of the loan he took and that he worked in the post office. He has also clarified in the re-examination that he knew Mr. Chengeidiya because he had worked in a shop. The bills filed with Ex. 51/7 and 8 were also shown to the second party and he admitted that he received the amount for doing the furniture work. He also stated that on this bill of Rs. 20,000 he got 5 per cent i.e. Rs. 1000. He has also admitted in re-examination that he does the furniture work sometimes and he gets money only when there is work and other day he has no work. Therefore although the first party-bank have tried to establish the fact that the second party doing his own business of furniture, however, the workman has clarified how he was getting payments for doing work with Mr. Chengeidiya. Therefore although the workman was working in the post office and with Mr. Chengeidiya he cannot be deprived of his employment without following due process of law and legal dues because he has worked and first party bank continuously and in this case, I find that the termination of services of the second party is illegal because the manner in which the bank has terminated the services of the second party under the guise of part time employment and writing the names of other

persons on the vouchers when the amount was being paid to the second party clearly shows the mala fide intention of the first party and only with a view to deprive the second party, the continuous service and to show that the provisions of Sec. 25-F are not made applicable. In this case, on going through the documents and the evidence on record, I am of the view that the second party has continuously worked and put in 240 days as per the definition of continuous service u/s. 25(B) of the I.D. Act, Sub-Section 2 of Sec. 25(b) lays down that,

“What is required is that, the workman who have been in continuous service under an employer and the employer must be one and the same.”

In this case, second party has been continuously working with the first party employer, Section 25(b)-(1) further talks of uninterrupted service (2) include service, which may be uninterrupted on account of sickness or authorised leave or an accident or a strike which has not been declared illegal or cessation of work, which is not due to any fault on the part of the workman. In this case, although the second party was continuously working and receiving his wages the first party bank has put the name of 3 persons on the vouchers viz. S/Shri Lagad, Ithapa and Chandan so that the records shows that these three persons have worked although the second party was receiving the amount inspite of same that and he was actually working with the bank. This clearly shows the mala fide notion of the first party. The witnesses of the first party Bank have also stated that they were not making the attendance and there is no record maintained of the casual workers this modus operandi also goes to show that the first party wanted to deprive the second party of his continuous employment. I also find from the pleadings in the W.S. of the first party that there is no case pleaded about the second party doing carpentary work and that he was only working in the morning. On the other hand in para-5 of the W.S. the case made out by the bank is that the second party has worked as a part time Safai Kamgar on daily wages, nowhere they have mentioned that he was working only in the morning. Therefore all the evidence which is brought on record by the first party is beyond the pleadings in the W.S. therefore the evidence which is brought on record is also not relevant and cannot be accepted in the facts and circumstances of the present case. Assuming that the evidence is to be accepted yet the management witness Mr. Wahadone has himself admitted in the chief that the complainant had put in 247 days while working in the bank. Therefore the action of terminating the services of the second party is not correct as it amounts to retrenchment Sec. 2(oo) of the I.D. Act and termination is without following the provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act. Accordingly I answer Issue No. 1 in the affirmative.

With regard to the reliefs claimed Id. Adv. Kashakar has vehemently submitted that the recruitment in the bank is done by following the procedure and the bank has its own rules and in this case the workman was doing odd job as and when the work was there. Therefore without following the recruitment procedure the second party cannot be granted the reliefs and he cannot claim regularisation in service by bank door entry because second party would not

a regular employee he is not permanent and the employment was on daily wages. He has also relied upon the following judgements quoted below :—

(1) 1993 Lab SC 836, Allahabad M.C. Shri Zakir Hussain V/s. Engineer in Chief Irrigation Dept. & Ors.

“.... Have no right to post His services cannot be regularise merely because to be completed 240 days in service.”

(2) 1994-I L.N-851-S.C. Madhyamik Shikshan Parishad U.P. V/s. Anil Kumar Mishra and others.

“persons working in Government on payment of quantum on ad hoc basis on posts not sanctioned cannot claim stands of Casual workman on completion of 240 days of work.”

(3) 1998(4) LLN-676-Dinubhai Revabhai Vankar and President Talod Nagar Panchayat.

“Daily wages-termination of service held valid petitioners were daily wagers-their entry in service was nothing but a back door entry—Appointment of the petitioners and 20 other daily wages by the then President of Panchayat had resulted into heavy expenditure. It was found to be adversely objecting the financial condition of Nagar Palika Municipality was within its competence to retrench these class of persons.”

In reply to these submissions Id. Adv. N. A. Kulkarni appearing for the second party has submitted that although these judgements are correct in the facts and circumstances of the given case but in the present case the workman is not claiming regularisation and the judgement are not applicable to the facts of the present case and the workman is also not claiming permanency. I have gone through all these judgements which have been relied upon by the first party in this case the preference has been made to this Court by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour and in the schedule of the reference the dispute is to be decided to find out whether the second party has worked with the Central Bank from 10-4-90 to 8-2-92 and whether the management has terminated his services illegally and if the court comes to the conclusion that termination is illegal then the court will have to decide what relief is to be given to the workman. The second party in his deposition before the court has admitted that he was working as a Carpenter after his termination and he was earning Rs. 150 to 2200 p.m. and he tried for employment but could not get the same. He has also stated that he has no work and he gets work as and when it is available. He also stated in cross that he wants employment with the Central Bank. Since I have come to the conclusion in this case that termination of service of the second party is illegal the normal relief to be granted is reinstatement on the original post. The services of the second party have been terminated long back i.e. w.e.f. 8-2-92 and about 9 years have gone by in between till date. The first party has not proved the gainful employment of the second party as on

to-day. The only evidence that has come on record is that second party was doing Carpentry work after his services have been terminated. Whether in such circumstances, since the workman was doing carpentry work for his living and maintenance of the family can the workman be deprived of the employment in the first party bank? According to me "No" because when his services were terminated he was regularly working and without following due procedure of law he was put out of employment. Secondly, the first party-Bank in the W.S. have come with the plea that for recruitment of temporary sub staff any appointment on casual basis by the branch are not exceed four days at a time. If inspite of this recruitment procedure the first party has given continuous appointment to the second party and allowed him to work for more than 240 days in the preceeding 12 months when his services were terminated. The first party has tried to contend that this casual appointment was given when the staff was not available at the Kolgaon Branch. However, on going through the statement filed on record showing the continuous work done by the second party, it appears that the work was of pereniel nature and that the work of Safai Kamgar was essential for the first party. Learned Advocate Kasbekar by relying upon the judgements of Gujarat High Court reported in 1998-4 LLN-676 has stressed that back door entry cannot be permitted because there are recruitment rules to be followed by the first party. In such circumstances, I am of the view that since the second party has gained experience while working continuously in the bank and there is also no grievance about his work then in such a situation the second party should be considered for employment by the bank by allowing him to follow the recruitment procedure. Under the Model Standing Orders the Act lays down that where there is temporary appointments and termination takes place a list of temporary should be prepared and as and when there is vacancy the temporary appointee should be given preference. Therefore in this case as the Hon. Supreme Court and High Court have repeatedly held that whenever the termination of the workman is found wrongful or illegal the normal course will be to reinstate him with the relief of granting backwages in given circumstances, in the present case, during the course of adjudication of the matter, the first party have not brought any evidence before me to show that there is no vacancy for filling in the post of the second party at present. Therefore, I am inclined to infer that the second party can be reinstated on his original post. With regard to backwages are concerned, as on to-day, the second party is not gainfully employed anywhere only he was intermitently working in the post office and doing carpentry work for his living. Therefore, in this case, I am inclined to grant him 25 per cent of backwages from the date of his termination till to-day. Accordingly I answer Issue No. 2 and pass the following award.

AWARD

1. Reference is allowed.
2. First party is directed to reinstated the second party workman on his original post.
3. First party is directed to pay second party 25 per cent of his backwages from the date of his ter-

mination i.e. 8-2-1992 till the passing of the order.
Pune,

Date : 16-8-2001.

SMT. S. V. SUVARNA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3280.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुमरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बोलाणी और माईन्स के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुसन्ध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स.एन.-29011/42/2000-आई.आर. (एम.)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3280.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management Bolani Ores Mine and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 5-11-2001.

[No. L-29011/42/2000-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS. (Sr. Branch)
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO.

33/2000

Date of concluding of the hearing
3rd October, 2001

Date of Passing Award 22nd October, 2001

BETWEEN :

The Management of The Deputy General-Manager, Bolani Ores Mines, RMD, SAIL,
P.O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar, Pin-758037.

1st Party-Management.

AND

Their Workmen, represented through the,
General Secretary, Barbil Workers Union,
At|PO. Barbil, Dist. Kconjhar, Orissa.
.. 2nd Party-Union.

Appearances :

Shri R. C. Tripathy, Asst. Chief Law
Officer.—For the 1st Party-Management.
None.—For the 2nd Party-Union.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29011/42/2000/IR(M), dated 22-11-2000 :—

“Whether the issue raised by Barbil Workers Union against the Management of Bolani Ore Mines vide their strike notice dated 2-4-1997 is justified? If so, to what relief the Union/Workmen are entitled to?”

2. The reference was made on 22-11-2000. The copy of the reference was sent to both the parties. The 2nd Party-Union on receipt of the reference did not take any step for filing of the Claim Statement. Hence, the 2nd Party-Union was set exparte on 3-10-2001.

3. The dispute has been raised at the instance of the 2nd Party-Union. So the initial burden lies on the 2nd Party-Union to establish that the issue raised by the 2nd Party-Union against the 1st Party-Management of Bolani Iron Ore Mines vide their strike notice, dated 2-4-1997 is unjustified. When there is no materials on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union to support their case is can not be said that the action of the 1st Party-Management which is not justified. In other words, I am of the opinion that the issue raised by the 2nd Party-Union against the Management of Bolani Ore Mines vide their strike notice dated 2-4-1997 is on unjustified.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.
Dictated & Corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3281.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय

सरकार कोचीन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबन्धकों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित
बीर उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुसूच में निर्दिष्ट
औद्योगिक विवाद में अम संज्ञात एम्नाकुलम के पंचाट को
प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5/11/2001 को प्राप्त
हुआ था।

[स.ए.न.-35011/3/99-आई.आर. (एम.)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3281.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management Cochin Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-11-2001.

[No. L-35011/3 99-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM
(IN THE LABOUR COURT,
ERNAKULAM)

(Monday, the 27th day of August, 2001)

PRESENT :

Smt. N. Thulasi Bai, B.A. LL.B.,

Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 63 of 1999 (Central)

BETWEEN

The Chairman, Cochin Port Trust, Willington
Island, Cochin-682003.

AND

The Workman of the above concern represented by the General Secretary, Cochin Port Staff Association, Willington Island, Cochin.

Representations :

M's. Menon & Pai, Advocates, Ernakulam.
.. For Management.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India as per order No. L-35011/3/99/IR(M) dated 9-8-1999 in respect of the dispute

between the management of Cochin Port Trust and their workmen. The dispute referred is

“Whether the action of the management of Cochin Port Trust in denying special casual leave to the employees who could not reach the duty and to attend duty place and to attend duty due to failure of public transport system consequent on bandh/harhtal/strike etc is justified? If not, to what relief the employees are entitled?”

2. The workman are represented by the Cochin Port Staff Association. Pursuant to notices issued from this court both the management and union appeared and union filed a charter of demands and the management filed written statement. Thereafter no rejoinder was filed by the union and the case was pending for evidence. The union has not turned up to adduce any evidence in support of the claim raised in the charter of demands. Thus it can be found that the union is not interested in pursuing the demands. So it can be found that there is no pending industrial dispute between the parties at present.

In the result, an award is passed finding that there is no pending industrial dispute between the parties to this reference.

Ernakulam,

27-8-2001.

N. THULASI BAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अं. 3282.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पारादीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबन्धकों के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुपस्थिति में सिद्धिपट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-11-2001 को प्राप्त प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.पं. 38012/6/94-आई.आर. (एम.)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3282.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the manage-

ment Paradip Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-11-2001.

[No. L-38012/6/94-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT : BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 99/2001

Date of Conclusion of the Hearing-1st Oct. 2001

Date of Passing Award 25th Oct. 2001

BETWEEN

The Management of Paradip Port Trust,

P.O. Paradip, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, ... 1st
Party-Management.

AND

Their Workman, represented through, the
General Secretary, Paradip Port Workers
Union (HMS) Qrs. No. D-5, 'V' Point.

P.O. Paradip, Dist. Jagatsinghpur, ... 2nd
Party-Union.

APPEARANCES:

Mr. A. K. Mohanty, Legal Asst.,

Paradip Port Trust, ... For the 1st
Party-Management

Mr. S. N. Mohanty, General Secretary,

Paradip Port Worker's Union, ... For the 2nd
Party-Union.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following disputes for adjudication vide their Order No. L-38012/6/94-IR (Misc.) dated 24-5-1995:—

“Whether the action of the Management of Paradip Port Trust in restricting the payment of O.T. allowance to Class III and Class IV employees of Paradip Port Trust in violation of Cl-2(m) of the Settlement dtd. 14-7-1977 between the Ministry of Shipping & Transport and Four Federations of Port & Dock Workers is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. The case of the 2nd Party-Union runs thus :— The workers working under the 1st Party-Management at different places were paid over time as per the Ministry's Letter No. 28 PLA (5) 67, dated 21-7-1967. This practice continued till 1982. The Government of India appointed a Committee for revision of wages of Port & Dock workers in the year 1974 and the Committee submitted their report. The Government of India had discussion with all five federations of Port & Dock Workers and made a settlement on 14-7-1977. As per the Clause 2(M) of the said settlement, it was mentioned that, the benefits already extended cannot be curtailed. But the Port Management discontinued the payment of over time allowance and instructed all Drawing and Disbursing Officer to implement the recommendation made Para 839 of Wage Revision Committee. The further case of the 2nd Part Union is that the Class-III & Class-IV employees are called for the work beyond their normal duty hours on off day and holidays to work for the interest of the Port but are not paid their legitimate claim restricted over time payment to Rs. 150 as per Wage Revision Committee though their claim is much higher side. The 2nd Party-Union raised objection to such practice on the ground that it violates the Clause 2(M) of the settlement. It has been further stated that the Government of India clarified the position under their letter No. L.W.R. 27-77-0 II dated 4-8-1977 and confirmed the position that clause 8-93 of Wage Revision Committee is not applicable to Class III and Class IV staff. According to the 2nd Party-Union presently, the 1st Party-Management is engaging the workers at their sweet will and paying only Rs. 150 though the individual claim is much higher side. So they raised a dispute. As the reconciliation failed the present reference has been made. The **Prayer of the 2nd Party-Union in their Claim Statement** is that, direction may pleased be issued to calculate the over time at the double the rate as per Clause 2(M) of the Settlement dated 14-7-1977 to pay to the workers who were engaged beyond their normal duty hours, holidays, off days from the date of settlement.

3. The 1st Party-Management has filed their Written Statement. They have averred that the payment of over time allowance was first introduced in the Port with effect from 1-7-1967 as per Government of India's Order No. 28.PLA(5) 67 dated 21-7-1967. According to that order the Class-III and Class-IV employees, who were in the scale of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 300 per month, were only eligible for over time Allowance. The rate of over time Allowance was double the ordinary rate of wages for work done beyond nine hours a day or 48 hours a week. For work done between the 8th and 9th hour of any date, over time Allowance was paid at the ordinary rate of wages. The pay eligibility limit was enhanced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 380 in the Wage Board Scale with effect from 1-1-1969. The payment of over time allowance continued till July 1977 i.e. just prior to implementation of Wage Revision Committee Recommendations dated 1-8-1977. The Wage Revision Committee Recommendations were effective from 1-1-1974. According to the 1st Party-Management Clause 2-M of the Settlement dated 14-7-1977 no doubt protects the benefits. The 1st Party-Management has not discontinued to all the past

practices, which were beneficial to the workers, on implementation of Wage Revision Committee recommendation. Previously, the pay ceiling for entitlement of over time allowance was Rs. 380 in the Wage Board Scale. The corresponding amount of Rs. 800 in the Wage Revision Committee scales as fixed by the Wage Revision Committee was adopted by the 1st Party-Management, vide Order No. 4287, dated 24-4-1981. Prior to that, the order was issued on 3-4-1979 declaring the employees in the scales of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1100, Rs. 800 to Rs. 1150 and Rs. 900 to Rs. 1200 to be disentitled to over time allowance, in accordance with Wage Revision Committee recommendations. It is stated by the 1st Party-Management that this order does not violates Clause 2-M of the Settlement, dated 14-7-1977 since the eligibility limit then existing was simply reiterated therein. It is submitted that the expenditure on account of payment of over time allowance assumed alarming proportion and that indicate the adverse impact on port exchequer. So the question of enforcing rigorous economic discipline assumed greater urgency, therefore under took various economy measures including the restriction of payment of over time allowance was imposed. The 1st Party-Management has further taken the stand that in order to rationalize the payment of over time allowance as outlined in the directives of Government of India, there was no alternative than to adherence of stipulations of under Para-8.39(ii) of Wage Revision Committee report and accordingly, the employees which basic pay of Rs. 800 or more in the Wage Revision Committee scale and supervisory staff. It is further stated that, the total over time payment for any one month shall not be more than Rs. 100 vide Para 8.39 (ii)(c) of Wage Revision Committee report. This ceiling was enhanced to Rs. 150 on 4-1-1981. So according to the 1st Party-Management the ceiling imposed by the 1st Party-Management cannot be termed as arbitrary or illegal. It has been further stated that the recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee as regards payment of over time allowance when implemented was not objected by any Trade Unions operating in Paradip Port Trust. But after lapse of 18 years, the Paradip Port Workers Union alone has raised objection stating that restrictions imposed by the 1st Party Management in regard to over time payment violates the Clause 2-M of the Settlement dated 14-7-1977. According to the 1st Party-Management this claim is a stale claim, which should be rejected in limine. The specific stand of the 1st Party-Management is that the Clause 2-M of the Settlement dated 14-7-1977 provides that, the benefits which were vogue prior to implementation of Wage Revision Committee recommendations shall not be withdrawn or curtailed except to the extent and manner as provided in the said settlement. The 2nd Party-Union has further averred that specific categories of workers were not identified and declared specifically to be eligible for over time allowance by the Port Trust, prior to implementation of Wage Revision Committee recommendations. The over time allowance was being paid to the individuals and not category-wise. According to the 1st Party-Management had any declaration been made in regard to eligible categories of employees for over time allowance payment, then the Clause 2-M of the Settlement, did, 14-7-1977, which answers protection of existing benefits would have

been implemented in this Port. So according to 1st Party-Management the Clause 2-M of the Settlement dated 14-7-1977 is not relevant to the Port and thereby in operative in regard to over time allowance payments.

4. On the above pleading, of the parties, the following Issues have been settled.

I. Whether the action of the Management of Paradip Port Trust in restricting the payment of Over time allowance to Class-III and Class-IV employees of Paradip Port Trust in violation of Clause 2-M of the Settlement, dtd. 14-7-1977 between the Ministry of Shipping & Transport and Four Federation of Port & Dock Workers is justified?

II. To what relief, the workman are entitled?

On behalf of the 2nd Party-Union one witness has been examined where the 1st Party-Management has examined two witnesses. Both the parties have exhibited documents in support of the case.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. I

6. The settlement, dated 14-7-1977 stated to have been made between the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and four federations of Port and Dock workers has been exhibited in this case as Ext.-8 which reads as follows:—

Merely as a consequence of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Revision Committee any facility, privilege, amenity, benefit monetary or otherwise or concession to which an employee might be entitled by way of practice or usage shall not be withdrawn reduced or curtailed to the extent and manner as provided for in this agreement.

7. The grievance of the 2nd Party-Union is that the 1st Party-Management was paying over time as per views circular till April 1981. Thereafter a circular has been issued under letter No. 4287, dtd. 24-2-1981 (Ext.-3) restricting the over time. After issue of such circular all the Drawing & Disbursing Authority restricted over time payment to all workers up to Rs. 150 in a month though they have been engaged more hours and their claim is much higher side. Placing reliance on Ext. 5, it has been contended by the 2nd Party-Union that the clarification received from the Ministry of Surface Transport wherein the Port Trust Authority can not restrict the over time and action taken by the Management was treated as illegal. Reference has been made to Ext.-6 and as has been submitted that the payment of monthly honorarium in lieu of over time is a contrary to the settlement, dated 14-7-1977.

8. The 1st Party-Management has relied on Ext.-A and Ext.-B. According to the 1st Party-Management as per Clause 8.39 (Ext.-A) of the settlement restricted the admissibility of the over time to Rs. 100 whereas, in the subsequent wage Settlement dtd. 1-1-1981 and 26-2-1981 effective from 1-1-1980 the

ceiling was enhanced to Rs. 150. It has been submitted on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that, Clause 2(m) of the Settlement, dtd. 14-7-1977, is subject to Clause 8.39 of the Settlement, vide Ext.-A. The reference has been made to Clause 11.1 of the Settlement (Ext.-B). The 1st Party-Management has urged that, Clause 2(m) of the Settlement dtd. 14-7-1977 will be applicable to the categories of the employees as a whole and not the individual workman.

9. The 2nd Party-Union has not objected to the Settlement, which has been exhibited on behalf of the 1st Party-Management as Ext.-A & B. Oral evidence has been adduced on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that, the over time allowance was paid to Class III and Class IV employees. This practice continued till July 1977 and thereafter the over time was paid according to the Settlement made between the parties as per Ext.-A & B.

10. The over time allowance can not be claimed as a matter of right. It can not be said that there would be no limitation to the amount for payment of the over time allowance. I agree with the 1st Party-Management that, the recommendation made as per Ext.-A had the object of bringing about uniformity in the diverse system of payment of over time in different ports and higher categories of Class-III employees were denied entitlement to over time. I am not inclined to agree with the submission made on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union that there has been violation of Clause 2(m) of the Settlement, dated 14-7-1977. So this Issue is answered in favour of the 1st Party-Management.

ISSUE NO. II

11. In view of my findings in respect of Issue No. 1, the Workmen are not entitled for any relief.

12. During the course of argument a point was raised on behalf of the 1st Party-Management that, the reference be treated as not maintainable as the dispute has been raised after a long gap, of time. The 2nd Party-Union has objected on the ground that, this Tribunal can not give any findings when no such issue has been framed. No doubt no such issue has been framed. But the 1st Party-Management has taken the stand vide Para-7 of their Written Statement that, the dispute is not maintainable, having been raised after almost two decades and the claim be treated as a stale claim. The point of law can be raised at any time because no evidence is required in that regard. In the Claim Statement the 2nd Party-Union has stated that, the 1st Party-Management has violated the Clause 2(m) of the Settlement, dated 14-7-1977, (Ex.-8) in the year 1981. This dispute has been raised in the year 1995, that means after 14 years. No doubt the Industrial Dispute Act does not provide any limitation, but a dispute can be raised with a reasonable time. In case of M/s. Salimar Works Ltd.—Versus—Their Workmen reported in AIR 1959 SC 1217, it has been held that though no limitation for reference is prescribed, it must be within the reasonable time. The matter was referred after three year was treated as vague reference. Reference can be made to the case of Ajit Narayan Bhanja Deo—Versus—Union of India & Others reported in 1992 (2001) CLT 258 wherein it has been held that though no period of limitation has been prescribed under the Settlement, inordinate

delay or belated application a valid ground for refusing the reference of stale disputes. In this case the Government of India has made a reference on a dispute, which was raised on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union after 14 years. In my opinion when the reference, having been made at a belated stage, it is a stale reference and the reference is not maintainable.

13. Reference is answered accordingly.
Dictated & Corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3283.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्नाटक बैंक लिमिटेड मंगलूर के प्रबन्धन के संबंध निशेजों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुसूच में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.प.ल.-12012/190/90-आई.आर.-वी. III/(वी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3283.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Karnataka Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-11-2001.

[No. L-12012/190/90-IR B. III. (B.I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT
"SHRAM SADAN"

III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR
ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR, BANGALORE

Dated : 24th October, 2001

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com., LLB,
Presiding Officer.

CGIT-cum-Labour Court,

BANGALORE

C. R. No. 66/93

I Party

Shri K. Gopala Krishna Rao
Padnoor Village,

II Party

The Chairman,
Karnataka Bank Ltd.,

Via Kabaka,

Puttur-574220

(Advocate-K. S. Subrahmanya)

Head Office,

Kodiabail

Mangalore

(Advocate R. Upadhyaya)

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/190/90-IR B.III dated 13th December, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether Shri K. Gopalabrosjma Rao was a workman of Karnataka Bank Ltd., order to termination of his services by the Bank? If so, whether the action of the management of Karnataka Bank Ltd. in terminating his services from 12-1-89 is legal and justified? What relief, if any, Shri K. Gopalabrosjma Rao is entitled to?"

2. First party was appointed as a Honey Deposit Collector by the management. He was removed and therefore, industrial dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. In order to dispose off this reference few facts are necessary and they are as under :

5. First party was appointed as Honey Deposit Collector w.e.f. June 1979. He was under the direct control of the Branch Manager. He was discharging his duties by collecting deposits from the customers.

6. It is the further case of the first party that in 1987 he was ill treated by the Manager. He was terminated on 25-8-89. It is true that the first party was engaged under an agreement for two years and was being renewed after two years. The action of the management is not correct. The first party workman for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

7. The case of the management is that the first party was taken as Honey Deposit Canvasser under an agreement. He was paid only commission. He was not in employment of the bank and he agreed for this. The main contention of the management is that it has no control over the employee and there was no relationship of Employer and Employee and he was only an agent on commission basis and therefore, the claim has no merit. Management for these reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

8. It is seen from the records that management to prove this case has examined MW1.

9. It is seen from the records that since a long time the workman is not present before the court. From the order sheet it discloses that since 9th April 2001 continuously the workman is absent and counsel is also absent.

10. This case being 1993, I recorded the evidence of management. One Mr. K. M. Balasubramanya, Manager has given evidence saying that the first party was appointed as Honey Deposit Collector and he executed an agreement for a period of 2 years. It is also stated by him that the first party has misappropriated Rs. 8000 from the Customer.

11. I have heard the learned counsel appearing for the management. It was argued by the learned counsel for the management that according to the admitted facts, the first party was taken as Honey Deposit Collector and there was a contract between the Agent and the Bank for a period of 2 years for the said work.

12. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in AIR 2001 SCW 749, there is no merit in the contention of the management that the first party is not a workman. As per the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India now the first party is a workman. I have read the above decision very carefully.

13. According to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the above decision the Deposit Collectors are not regular employees of the bank. The law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this regard is that the Deposit Collectors are workmen but they are not regular employees of the bank.

14. In view of this, now the situation is that the first party is a Workman but he is not a regular employee. In the instant case it was argued by the learned counsel for the management that the appointment as a Honey Deposit Collector was under an agreement for two years and it can be said that the first party was working temporarily as Honey Deposit Collector.

15. It was further argued with the evidence of MW1, that the management has proved that the first party has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 8000 and for that reason his agency was cancelled and no enquiry was required to be held against the first party being temporary workman. Further the evidence of MW1 is un rebutted by the first party. Any how in this case the first party workman for the reasons best known to him remained absent and has not challenged the evidence of MW1.

16. First party is not present and he has not prayed to regularise his services as Honey Deposit Collector.

17. In the instant case we are fixed in a peculiar circumstances. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, first party is a Workman but he has remained absent and has failed to establish that he is entitled for reinstatement as Honey Deposit Collector and also regularise his services.

18. Taking all this into consideration and keeping in mind the principles held in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India I proceed to pass the following Order :

ORDER

The reference is rejected because the first party remained absent. Accordingly the reference is disposed off.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 30-10-2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3284.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया आगरा के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में निरीक्षणों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्वय में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 5-11-01 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[नं. ए. ल. -12012/80/99-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3284.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India Agra and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5/11/2001.

[N. L.-12012/80/99- IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 248 of 1999

In the matter of dispute between

The Secretary

Akhil Bhartiya Samast Bank Chaturth Shreni Kramchari Mahasangh

Central Office Sitapur Firozabad Road
Agra

AND

The Assistant General Manager
State Bank of India
Region 1 Zonal Office
Sanjay place
Agra

Award

1. Central Government Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide its notification No. L/12012/80/99/IR-(B-I) dated 9-9-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

Whether the action of State Bank of India, Agra and demand of the Akhil Bhartiya Samast Bank Chaturth Shreni Karmchari Mahasangh to regularise the service of Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta as Messenger is just and legal? If so to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date.

2. On behalf of the workman statement of claim has been filed with the contention that Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta is working as temporary employee of the Bank in State Bank of India, Bawar Branch, District Mainpuri from 1985 to 4-4-89 and from 4-4-89 till date continuously as messenger and also as canteen boy. He has not been given permanent appointment on the post of messenger although the post of messenger were filled every year regularly by making recruitment by the officers of the bank. Thus the management has violated the labour laws and has denied the right to the concerned employee to get regular appointment in the bank.

It has been prayed that a direction be issued to the bank to give regular appointment to the workman in the bank and to pay him wages of regular employee of the bank from the date he has been engaged by the bank.

3. The management of the bank has filed written statement with the contention that there was no relationship of master and servant between the bank and the concerned employee. It has been alleged that Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta is a canteen boy in the canteen of State Bank of India Bawar Branch in Mainpuri District and he was engaged as such by Local Implementation Committee (hereinafter referred to as LIC for the sake of brevity) which is a distinct independent and separate body run by the employees of the branch of the bank. The employees of the bank elect its secretary and the branch manager is the Ex-Officio president of said LIC but the manager has no control over the functions of the canteen run in the branch. The bank management pays subsidy to the said LIC from the welfare fund under the said scheme. All payments have been made to the workman by the branch manager in the capacity of President of LIC as a salary for the post of canteen boy. It has been alleged that canteen boy is not an employee of the bank and was not entitled to get regular appointment under the bank merely because he is working as canteen boy in the canteen of the bank. It has been alleged that on few occasions the workman worked as casual labour for which he was paid from petty cash. On the basis of his working in the bank as casual workman he cannot be treated as Bank employees. It has been alleged that in the bank there

is definite independent and distinct process of regular appointment which is done at the Zonal Level. The branch manager has no authority to appoint any regular employee. It has also been alleged that there is no provision in the bank to regularise casual labour to the post of a regular employee of the bank except under the process of recruitment and appointment rules. It has been denied by the bank that the concerned workman had ever worked as employee of the bank. On the basis of labour charges paid to him he has made out a case for getting regular appointment under the bank which is not permissible under the law. It has been alleged that the workman is not entitled to get permanent appointment as messenger in the bank and his claim for the same is liable to be dismissed.

4. The workman has filed rejoinder in which he has reiterated the facts alleged in the statement of claim. The workman examined himself as W.W. 1 and filed 73 documents marked Ext. W.1 to W.73 in support of his case. The management has examined Sri Ashok Kumar Gosai Dy. Manager of the bank as M.W. 1 and filed 9 documents as per list of documents dated 5-7-2000 marked Ext. M. 1 to M. 9 in support of its case.

5. I have heard the authorised representatives for both the parties and have also gone through the record of the case. The workman pleaded in his statement of claim that he was working as messenger as well as canteen boy continuously in the Bawar Branch of the State Bank of India in District Mainpuri from 1985 but he has not been given regular appointment on that post by the bank. A prayer has been made in the statement of claim that the bank should be directed to give him regular and permanent employment on the post of messenger. In the statement on oath concerned workman W.W.1 stated that from 1985 he was working as a messenger in the State Bank of India Bawar branch and he was getting salary of that post. He stated that in the beginning he was getting Rs. 150/- per month. Later on it was increased to Rs. 250/- per month and from 1990, he was getting Rs. 500/- per month as salary. He further stated that he had raised the dispute for giving regular appointment on the post of messenger. In his cross examination he admitted that he was never called for interview by the bank and he was never selected in such selection for the post of messenger. He admitted that he was not getting the salary which was being paid to the regular employee of the bank. He further admitted in his cross examination that he worked in the canteen of the bank and was getting salary of the canteen boy, although the work of the post of messenger was also taken from him. He admitted that the documents filed by the management

Ext. M1 to M 9 bore his signatures by which he was getting salary of Rs. 500 through cheques. Thus from his own admission and documents filed by the management it is established beyond doubt that Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta was working as a canteen boy in the Bewar Branch of the bank and was getting salary of Rs. 500/- per month of the post of canteen boy 1990 onwards. No documents has been filed on behalf of the workman to show that he was ever appointed as messenger either temporarily or as a daily wage or as a casual worker. He further admitted in his cross examination that some time work of casual labour was taken from him by Bewar Branch of the bank for which he was paid Rs. 20/- The workman himself filed documents at serial No.7 to 27 as per list dated 5-7-2000 which indicate that when ever any member of sub staff was on leave the concerned workman was asked to work as casual labour in his absence and was paid Rs. 20/- as labour charge. These documents further show that he did not work regularly as casual labour in the bank and he casually worked when ever any member of sub staff was either on leave or was absent from duty. He working as casual labour in leave vacancy or in casual vacancy could not give him any right to hold a post under the bank specially when it is established beyond doubt that he was a regular canteen boy working in the canteen run by LIC of Bewar Branch of the Bank.

6. It has been contended by the authorised representative for the workman that Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta the concerned workman was appointed as canteen boy by the branch manager of the bank and hence he was an employee of the bank and was entitled to get regular appointment in the bank on a post of messenger. He has also argued that so many canteen boys who were working as canteen boy in different branches of the bank were given appointment as messenger whereas the concerned workman has been deprived from getting regular appointment on the post of messenger without any valid reasons. On the other hand it has been contended by the management that the concerned workman was a canteen boy and was appointed by LIC and was getting salary from the fund of LIC and he could never get status of an employee of the bank and was not entitled to get regular appointment in the bank merely because he was working as canteen boy in the canteen of the bank Sri Ashok Kumar Gosai Deputy Manager of the Bank M.W.I. stated on oath that there was not any post of canteen boy in the State Bank of India. He stated that Vipin Kumar Gupta was appointed as canteen boy by LIC. He stated that the working of canteen boy was supervised by LIC and not by the bank. He further stated that only subsidy was given by the bank to LIC to run the canteen from its welfare Fund. He stated that concerned workman being canteen boy

was not an employee of the bank and he never worked as messenger in the Bewar Branch of the Bank. He stated that there was not any rule or provision to give any appointment in the bank to canteen boy who was not an employee of the bank. The testimony of Sri A. K. Gosai M.W.I. appears to be correct because the workman has also admitted that he was working in the canteen of the bank as canteen boy and was getting regular salary of that post. He has not produced any document to show that he was appointed on a post of messenger. I am, therefore, inclined to believe the case of the management which is proved by the evidence of Sri A. K. Gosai, M.W.I. that the concerned workman was a canteen boy of the Bewar Branch of the bank and was getting salary of that post from L.I.C.

7. The contention of the workman that he was an employee of the bank does not appear to be correct.

8. In a similar case of State Bank of India and others versus State Bank of India Canteen Employees Union 2000, Lab. IC 1481, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had held that the canteen run by LIC of the State Bank of India are non statutory canteen and the employees of the canteen even run by LIC are not employees of the bank and cannot claim to be absorbed as employee of the bank.

9. A similar question was also considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India versus Their Workmen AIR 1996 SC.1241 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held as under—

In the absence of any obligation statutory or otherwise regarding the running of a canteen by the bank in the absence of any effective or direct control in the bank to supervise and control the work done by various persons the workers in the canteen run by the implementation committee (Canteen Committee) cannot be said to be employees of the RBI.

10. The law laid down in the cases cited above goes to support the contention of the management boy working in the canteen run by LIC was not employee of the bank and was not entitled to get regular or permanent appointment as messenger in the bank merely because he was a canteen boy in the canteen of the bank.

11. The workman has tried to prove by oral evidence that some persons who were appointed as canteen boy were later on given appointment as messenger. Similar benefit was not given to him. Even if it is

taken to be correct that some canteen boys were selected as a messenger by way of regular selection made according to the rules and were given appointment on the post of messenger that can not be of any help to the concerned workman who was never selected for the post of messenger by Selection Committee and was never given appointment on such post either temporarily or ever on ad hoc basis by the management specially when the evidence of M.W. 1 to the effect that branch manager was not competent to give appointment to any one on any post goes uncontroverted and the concerned workman was only engaged as casual labour in the leave vacancy of messenger casually and was given labour charges for working as casual labour. If my opinion, such working was casual type could not give him any right to get regular appointment in the bank on the post of messenger, in the absence of his selection for that post and in the absence of his appointment on that post by competent authority.

12. In view of above considerations, I hold that the demand of the Union to regularise the concerned workman Sri Vipin Kumar Gupta as messenger in State Bank of India Bewar Branch in District Mainpuri is not justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in pursuance of this reference.

13. The reference is answered accordingly against the workman.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का.प्र. 3285 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कहर वस्य बैंक लि. के प्रबन्धन के संबन्धित नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल. -12012/139/95-प्रार्. (बी. I.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th November. 2001

S.O. 3285.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Cum/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-11-2001.

[No. L-12012/139/95-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 17th September, 2001

Present : K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 406/2001

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I.D.No. 86/96)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri A. S. Arumugam and the Management of Karur Vysya Bank, Chennai).

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, ; I Party/Claimant
Karur Vysya Bank,
Chennai.

AND

The Assistant General
Manager, II Party/Management
Karur Vysya Bank,
Chennai

Appearance ;

For the Claimant ; M/s. D. Hariparan-
thaman, & V. Ajoy
Khose,
Advocates

For the Management ; M/s. T. S. Gopalan &
Co. Advocates

The Govt. of India Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12012/139/95-IR(B-I) dated 3-9-96.

This reference has been made earlier to the Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal, where it was taken on file as I.D. No. 86/96. When the matter was pending enquiry in that Tribunal, the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to order transfer of this case from that Tribunal to this Tribunal for adjudication. On receipt of records from that Tribunal, the case has been taken on file as I.D. No. 406/2001 and notices were sent to the counsel on record on either side, informing them about the transfer of this case to this Tribunal, with a direction to appear before this Tribunal on 22-02-2001. On receipt of notice from this Tribunal, counsel on either side present with their respective parties and prosecuted this case further.

This matter came up before me for final hearing on 03-09-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence let in on the side of the II Party/Management and upon hearing the arguments of learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the action of the Management of of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. in terminating the services of Sri A.S. Arumugam is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

2. This industrial dispute has been raised by the General Secretary of the Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union. Subsequent to the reference has been made to the Tribunal for adjudication of the referred industrial dispute exists between the employee and the Management of the Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., the concerned workman Sri A.S. Arumugam had chosen to file this Claim Statement. When it was brought to the notice of the counsel for the Petitioner Union, an affidavit has been filed by the General Secretary of the I Party/Union stating that due to inadvertence, the Claim Statement has been filed in the name of the workman concerned instead of in the name of the union, with a request to this Tribunal to permit the I Party/Union to adopt the Claim Statement filed by the workman concerned. The concerned workman also has taken so in his separate affidavit. Apart from made an endorsement in the Claim Statement that he has given consent to treat the Claim Statement as that of the Claim Statement filed by the I Party/Union:—

3. The facts of this industrial dispute between the parties are briefly as follows ;

The II Party/Management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Respondent bank) is having a branch at Conoor which is one of the branches, where jewel loan is sanctioned against the pledge of jewels. One Sri K. Mohan was the contract appraiser. When the Respondent/Bank have taken over the Pathinen Grama Arya Vysya Bank, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam was employed in the erstwhile bank as a Clerk cum Appraiser. Subsequent to the taken over of that bank by the Respondent/Bank, the concerned workman became employee of the Respondent/Bank. He was employed as an Appraiser cum Clerk and was deputed to Conoor branch for verification of the pledged jewels in the bank on 10-08-1990. Accordingly, the concerned workman had carried out the verification

on 10-8-90, 11-8-90 and 13-8-90. Prior to that the jewel verification of the branch was done on 20-8-89. On 23-8-90, the concerned workman prepared a statement showing that among various jewel loans, one of them was given against pledge spurious jewels and in the case of 13 items, the jewels pledged were not satisfactory and in the case of another 12 items, there were under-weighments. When the next verification was made on 2-2-91 by Mr. Vaiyapuri he found that in respect of 18 jewel loans, jewels pledged were spurious. Out of 18 items reported to be spurious, the concerned workman Sri A.S. Arumugam had shown in his report that 11 of them were unsatisfactory, 5 of them were under-weighment and 2 of them were shown as sanctioned loans in excess of discretionary powers. The police complaint was filed against Mr. Mohan, the contract appraiser of Conoor branch and other conspirators for cheating the bank. The police wanted the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam to appear before them for interrogation on 25-2-91. Before going to the police station, the Petitioner handed over a letter to the Chief Officer, Legal Department admitting that he was aware about the spurious nature of the jewels but did not disclose it on account of the pressure exerted by the contract appraiser. On 24-2-1991 a charge sheet was issued to the concerned workman about the said misconduct of doing an act prejudicial to the interest of the bank involving serious loss to the bank. On 7-6-91, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam gave an explanation denying the charges and had stated that through his letters dated 13-8-90, and 27-8-90 he gave substantial information and complaint on the jewels as well as the difficulty in testing the spurious jewels. He was asked to appear for an enquiry. In the enquiry, four witnesses were examined in support of the charges. The Enquiry Officer gave his report on 28-8-92 holding that the charges against the Petitioner were proved. On the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam was asked to appear for a personal hearing on 18-9-92. After personal hearing, orders were passed on 9-1-1993 dismissing the Petitioner from service.

4. The present industrial dispute has been raised questioning the action of the Management in terminating the services of the concerned workman. In the Claim Statement it is contended that the charges are very vague and not specific, the Enquiry Officer himself issued the charge sheet and acted as a Disciplinary Authority. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are totally biased and perverse and that the dismissal order dated 9-1-93 and the findings of the Enquiry Officer dated 28-8-1992 are illegal, unjust and arbitrary and has to be set aside.

5. The II Party/Karur Vysya Bank (hereinafter referred to as Respondent/Bank) in their Counter

Statement would contend that the concerned workman was represented by the General Secretary of Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union. The enquiry cannot be held to be vitiated on the ground of failure to provide the assistance of lawyer to the delinquent workman. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are supported by adequate evidence and they cannot be said to be biased or perverse. The enquiry into the charges against the concerned workman was conducted conforming to the principles of natural justice. The Enquiry Officer has not found the concerned workman guilty solely on his letter dated 25-2-1991. He has given cogent reasons for his conclusion. When the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had failed in his duty and the same had caused loss to the bank, he was liable to be proceeded with. The value of the jewels which were found to be spurious was of the order of Rs. 1,94,164 and there by the bank was put to loss. The conduct of the concerned workman in suppressing the spurious nature of the jewels has impaired the confidence the bank had reposed in him. Therefore, the dismissal of the concerned workman cannot be said to be unjustified.

6. When the matter came up for enquiry, by consent of the counsel on either side, the Xerox copies of the documents filed by the Respondent/Bank have been marked as Ex. M1 to M30. No document has been marked on the side of the I Party/Union. No one has been examined as a witness on either side. The learned counsel on either side have advanced their respective arguments.

7. The Point for my consideration is :

"Whether the action of the Management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. in terminating the services of Sri A. S. Arumugam is justified - If not, to what relief he is entitled ?"

Point :

The Respondent/Bank grants loans against pledge of gold jewels. The amount of loan to be sanctioned being determined having regard to the value of the jewel. It is not disputed that the jewel handed over by the customer for jewel loan in the bank, the appraiser of the bank used to assess the value and note it down on the application for jewel loan. On the basis of the value fixed by the jewel appraiser, the Branch Manager will sanction the loan and the pledged jewels will be kept in the safe custody of the bank. It is not disputed that prior to 1993 permanent full time jewel Appraiser cum Clerks from the Head Office will be periodically deputed to the

branches for verification of the jewels. In the Conoor branch of the Respondent/Bank where jewel loans were sanctioned against pledge of jewels, one Sri K. Mohan was the contract appraiser. The concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam was employed as an Appraiser-cum-Clerk was deputed to Conoor branch for verification of the jewels on 10-8-90. Accordingly, he went to the branch of the Respondent/Bank and carried out the verification on 10-8-90, 11-8-90 and 13-8-90. He had submitted a jewel loan verification report on 23-8-90, wherein he had mentioned under Remarks 12 that only one item jewel P252/89 was spurious. The xerox copy of that report is Ex. M3. On the subsequent verification by the Clerk/Appraiser Sri C. T. Vaiyapuri of Kolathupalayam branch of the Respondent/Bank, it had come to light that 18 items were found spurious and he had submitted a report dated 2-2-91. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M9. Then a police complaint was filed for taking action against the contract appraiser of the Conoor branch and other conspiratives for cheating the bank. The police for the purpose of interrogation directed the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam to appear before them on 25-2-91. Just before his departure to the police station, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had handed over a letter dated 25-2-91 to the Chief Officer, Legal Department. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. M11. Then on 24-2-91 a charge sheet was issued to concerned workman charging him a misconduct of doing an act prejudicial to the interest of bank involving serious loss to the bank. The xerox copy of the charge sheet is Ex. M13. In that charge sheet itself, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had called upon to offer his explanation within three days for the receipt of that charge sheet. On 7-6-91, the concerned workman gave an explanation denying the charges. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M14. A notice dated 21-5-91 was issued to the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam stating that a departmental enquiry against him will be conducted. The xerox copy of that notice is Ex. M15. When the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had sent a letter dated 25-8-91 to the Chairman of the Respondent/Bank retracting from the confession he has given under-Ex. M11 letter dated 25-2-91. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M16. The Enquiry Officer has conducted the enquiry and the concerned workman

Sri A. S. Arumugam as charge-sheeted employee had taken part in the enquiry with his defence representative Sri V. Krishnamurthy, General Secretary of Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union. The proceedings of the enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer have been filed as xerox copies Ex. M17 to M25. In the enquiry four witnesses have been examined in support of the charges and the charge sheeted employee Sri A. S. Arumugam was examined himself as a witness on his side. 11 exhibits have been marked by the Management in support of the charges and the charge sheeted employee have marked four exhibits in defence. After considering the evidence for either side, the Enquiry Officer gave his report dated 28-8-1992 holding that the charges against the Petitioner were proved. The xerox copy of the Enquiry Officer's report with his findings dated 28-8-92 is Ex. M26. After furnishing the copy of the Enquiry Officer's findings, the Disciplinary Authority had issued an intimation dated 28-8-92 informing the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam that a personal hearing is fixed on 12-09-92. The xerox copy of that intimation is Ex. M27. Subsequently on the request of the defence representative, the personal hearing was held on 18-9-93. After considering the representation made by the concerned employee and the written submission given by his defence representative, the Disciplinary Authority had passed a final order dated 9-1-92 dismissing the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam from service of the bank without notice. The xerox copy of that order dated 9-1-93 is Ex. M29. The xerox copy of the Disciplinary Authority's proceedings on 18-9-92 is Ex. M28.

8. The learned counsel for the Petitioner would argue that at the inception of the domestic enquiry itself, a representation was made by the delinquent employee to the Enquiry Officer that he seeks permission to engage a lawyer to assist him in the enquiry before the Enquiry Officer. But it was rejected by the Enquiry Officer on the ground that the Petitioner did not produce any permission order from the Management to engage a lawyer and the facts of the case do not warrant engagement of a lawyer and that a trade union representative is enough, since he himself was the Secretary of the Union, no assistance of a lawyer is necessary. This view taken by the Enquiry Officer is biased and the Management representative and the Enquiry Officer are law graduates. As per clause 19.12(3) when a disciplinary action proposed against the delinquent employee he shall be permitted to be defended by a lawyer with bank's permission. Admittedly in this case, the delinquent employee had not obtained permission from the bank to engage a lawyer to defend him in the disciplinary proceedings. There is nothing on record to show that he asked for time for getting permission from the bank to engage

a lawyer to defend him in the enquiry. It is submitted by the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the Enquiry Officer himself is the Disciplinary Authority hence he is competent to grant permission. But there is no rule or clause in the Bipartite Settlement to speak about the competency of the Disciplinary Authority to grant permission on behalf of the bank to the delinquent employee to engage an advocate to defend himself in the enquiry. For the contention put forth by the learned counsel for the Petitioner, no instance to that effect has been quoted. Further, for his contention that the Enquiry Officer and the management representatives are law graduates, they have not shown to be legally trained personnel. So under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the attitude of the Enquiry Officer is biased in not giving an opportunity to the delinquent employee, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam in the enquiry to engage a lawyer to defend him. It is seen from records that the defence representative is the General Secretary of the Union, who usually represent the Member/Workmen in disciplinary enquiries against them. It is not the contention of the counsel for the Petitioner that the General Secretary of the Union who was the defence representative in the domestic enquiry in question, had not at all represented any other delinquent employees earlier as a defence representative in the domestic enquiry conducted against them. Furthermore, the concerned workman the delinquent employee facing the enquiry himself is the Secretary of the Union is not disputed.

9. Where in this given case, the pledged jewels in the Respondent/Bank branch at Conoor were verified and certified by the contract appraiser one Mr. Mohan. Subsequently, it was verified by the concerned employee Sri A. S. Arumugam. While inspecting the Conoor branch of the Respondent/Bank for verification of the pledged jewels for the jewel loans advanced the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had verified the purity, value, and weight of the pledged jewels. In August, 1990 he was sent for the verification duty. The Ex. M1 is the xerox copy of the list of jewels which he found to be lesser purity and one item as spurious one. He has also stated that 7 items of the jewels are lesser in weight. He has sent another letter dated 13-8-90 to the Central Office of the Respondent/Bank. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M2. His detailed report about his jewel verification is Ex. M3. In that report in column 6, he has stated that the outstanding jewels on the date of check as 165 and its total value was Rs. 14,33,506.15. At page 4 of his report, under remark No. 2, he has stated that 6 items of gold jewels were of inferior quality. Under remarks No. 4, he has mentioned that 12 items have found to be lesser in weight. Under Remarks No. 5, for one

item amount has been advanced more than the limit fixed per gram. Underremark No. 6, he has mentioned that there are doubts about those transactions. Under Remarks No. 12 he has stated that one item of gold jewel P.252/89 is spurious. It is admitted that another appraiser was sent to verify the report submitted by the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam under Ex. M3. He has verified it and has given a report under Ex. M9. He had checked those gold jewels on 30-1-91. In that report under remarks column No. 12, he has enclosed a separate list mentioning that 18 items of gold jewels pledged for gold loan in that branch were of spurious jewels. But in remarks column 4 of Ex. M3, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam has shown only 9 out of 18 items mentioned in the list annexed to Ex. M9 and even those 9 items have not been shown as spurious gold jewels by the concerned workman in his report. It is not disputed that the police complaint was preferred against contract appraiser Mr. Mohan and the concerned workman Mr. A. S. Arumugam was taken for interrogation by the police on 27-8-90. Ex. M4 is admittedly given by the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam on the same day. But later, on 25-2-91, about six months after Ex. M4, he has given a letter dated 25-2-91 under Ex. M11 as a retracted one stating that the earlier letter dated, 27-8-90 was obtained from him under threat. Further he has mentioned in Ex. M11 that his signature was obtained under threat in a white paper. But the perusal of Ex. M4 shows that the entire substance of letter has been written by the concerned employee Sri A. S. Arumugam himself and as he has stated in Ex. M9, the white sheet in which his signature has been obtained under threat has been utilised for Ex. M4. In his explanation Ex. M14, dated 22-4-91, the concerned employee has stated that during police interrogation, he was threatened and pressurised to give a written statement. Even in that explanation, he has not stated that 27-8-90 letter under Ex. M4 was obtained from him by the police under threat and coercion. So, it cannot be said that Ex. M4 letter was given by the concerned employee under threat and coercion. Admittedly he has not given in that letter Ex. M4, the particulars about all the spurious jewels subsequently found out by Mr. Vaiyapuri, the appraiser on subsequent verification. On the other hand, it is available in the enquiry proceedings by way of evidence of MW1 that the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam had stated that he wanted to narrate the incident in writing and he gave a letter addressed to the Chairman of the bank. When he was cross-examined by the defence representative nothing has been put to him that Ex. M4 letter was obtained from the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam by the Police while interrogating him under threat and coercion. In the cross-examination, the Chief Officer as MW1 in the domestic

enquiry has stated that since all their efforts did not serve the purpose, another inspection was conducted by Mr. Vaiyapuri and the entire truth came out and from this it is evident, the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam has suppressed the material facts and misled the management by certifying as unsatisfactory even knowing full well that they were spurious. In Ex. M2 the earlier letter he has sent about the inspection, the concerned workman has stated only about one jewel under loan No. P/252/89 and he has not stated anything about other spurious jewels. Another explanation has been given by the concerned workman stating that the acid provided to test the purity of the jewel was of not good quality and hence he could not test the purity of the other jewels. This cannot be considered as a true statement of the concerned workman because when he was able to test with that sub-standard acid and found out one jewel as spurious, he could have found out with the same acid with regard to the purity of the other jewels also. The subsequent verification appraiser Mr. Vaiyapuri has been examined as MW2 in the domestic enquiry and he has spoken in detail about the verification of jewels and about the results he has mentioned under remarks. The then Manager of Conoor Branch has been examined as MW4 in the domestic enquiry. It is mentioned in Ex. M23. That Branch Manager has given evidence to that effect that in spite of his efforts, the parties who have pledged the spurious jewels have not come forward to repay the loan. From this, it is seen that the bank has sustained loss in respect of those gold jewel loans advanced on spurious gold jewels. When the concerned employee examined himself as defence witness, had admitted that the 18 items of gold jewel referred to in Ex. M4 are spurious was known to him as spurious only on 11-2-1991. When he was asked about Ex. M3 letter which is marked as Ex. M11 here, he has stated that he has given that letter before he went to police station, but in Ex. M14 he has given an explanation that during police interrogation, he was threatened and pressurised for written statement. So this is quite contrary to each other. So from all these things it is seen that the concerned employee was guilty of the misconduct as alleged against him in the chargesheet.

10. It is contended by the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the attitude of the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry is biased and perverse, because he has denied an opportunity to the delinquent employee Sh. A. S. Arumugam to engage a lawyer to defend him in the enquiry. As it is already stated that as per the Bipartite Settlement clause, the concerned workman had not obtained bank's permission to engage a lawyer to defend him in the enquiry. Further, it is not the case of denial of reasonable opportunity, on the other hand, it is seen from records that during the entire domestic enquiry,

the concerned employee has taken part duly assisted by defence representative, General Secretary of the Union and all the witnesses examined on the side of the Management were cross examined by him in detail and the delinquent employee also has availed an opportunity of let in defence evidence by examining himself in the enquiry.

11. Another contention has been put forth by the learned counsel for the concerned workman no action has been taken against the contract appraiser Mr. Mohan but it cannot said to be a valid one for not to take any action against the concerned workman for his misconduct as alleged in the charge sheet. It cannot be a ground in support of the concerned workman Sri A. S. Arumugam to oppose the domestic enquiry against him as unfair or unlawful. Under such circumstances, from the available evidence, it is seen that a fair and proper enquiry has been conducted against the concerned workman giving him reasonable opportunity to put forth his defence effectively and the bank management has proved the charges levelled against the concerned workman in the domestic enquiry before the Enquiry Officer with admissible legal evidence which enables the Enquiry Officer to give a finding that the charges levelled against the concerned workman have been proved. So it cannot be said that the findings of the Enquiry Officer either biased or perverse. On the other hand, it is seen that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are supported by adequate evidence. Hence, under such circumstances, the concerned workman challenging his dismissal is not valid and it is devoid of any substance. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

12. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. in terminating the services of Sri A. S. Arumugam is justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief. No Cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 17th September, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Claimant : Nil.

For II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
1	2	3
M1	Nil	Xerox copy of the list of jewel loans given by the Petitioner which are of inferior quality.

1	2	3
M2	13-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to the A.G.M., Inspection Department.
M3	23-08-90	Xerox copy of the jewel loan verification report submitted by the Petitioner.
M4	27-88-90	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the A.G.M. Inspection Department.
M5	Nil	Joint Custodian certificate of the month of September 1990 by the Management.
M6	12-11-90	Joint Custodian certificate for the month of October 1990 by the Management.
M7	20-12-90	Joint Custodian certificate for the month of November, 1990 by the Management.
M8	10-01-91	Joint Custodian certificate for the month of December, 1990 by the Management.
M9	02-02-91	Xerox copy of the jewel loan verification report submitted by Sri P. Vaiyapuri, Appraiser.
M10	15-02-91	Joint Custodian certificate for the month of January, 1991 by the Management.
M11	25-02-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to the Management.
M12	21-03-91	Joint Custodian certificate for the month of February, 1991 by the Management.
M13	22-04-91	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner.
M14	07-06-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to the Management.
M15	21-05-91	Xerox copy of the notice of intimation of enquiry against the Petitioner.
M16	25-08-91	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to the Management.
M17	07-06-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M18	17-06-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M19	25-06-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M20	26-06-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.

1	2	3
M21	19-07-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M22	20-07-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M23	05-10-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M24	12-11-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M25	13-11-91	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M26	28-8-92	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M27	28-8-92	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority to the Petitioner.
M28	18-09-92	Xerox copy of the proceedings of the proposed punishment hearing.
M29	09-01-93	Xerox copy of the order of dismissal issued by Disciplinary Authority
M30	Nil	Xerox copy of the representation of Karur Vysya Bank Employees Union addressed to Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) raising dispute against the dismissal of Petitioner

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 3286.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध में निोजकों और उनके कार्यकर्ताओं के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय मुद्राशेखर को पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 7-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/185/98-आई. आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2001

S.O. 3286.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-11-2001.

[No. L-12012/185/98-IR(B.I.)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri S.K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch)
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

Tr. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 240/2001

Date of concluding of the hearing 5th Oct. 2001

Date of Passing Award 31st Oct. 2001

Between :

The Management of the Branch
Manager, State Bank of India,
Nimapara Branch, At/P.O.
Nimapara, Dist. Puri,
Orissa-752 001

.. 1st Party-Management.

(And)

Their Workman,
Shri Bhagirathi Padhi,
S/o Late Gopal Chandra Padhi,
At/Po. Dhirapur, P.O. Dhegala,
Via, Nimapara, Dist. Puri,
Orissa-752 001

.. 2nd Party-Workman

Appearances :

Shri P.K. Mohanty,
Deputy Manager, Law,
State Bank of India,
Bhubaneswar

.. For the 1st Party
Management.

Shri Bhagirathi Padhi,
Nimapara.

.. For Himself-
Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/185/98-IR(B-1), dated 30-03-1999 —

“Whether the contention of the Management of State Bank of India that Shri Bhagirathi Padhi was not a workman under the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947, is legal? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. The copy of the reference was sent to the State Bank of India (herein after called as the 1st Party-Management) and to Shri Bhagirathi Padhi, (herein after called as the 2nd Party-Workman)

directing to file their respective statements documents, before the Tribunal. In pursuance to the said direction the 2nd Party-Workman has filed his Claim Statement. His case may be stated in brief.

3. The 2nd Party-Workman has pleaded that, he was working as a Messenger under the 1st Party-Management with effect from 15-11-1995 to 13-3-1998 and he was being paid a sum of Rs. 750 per month towards wages. He performed his duties with the best satisfaction of the 1st Party-Management. But suddenly, the 1st Party-Management refused the employment with effect from 13-3-1998 without compliance of Sections 25-F (a) (b), 25-G and 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act. He has claimed that he has completed more than 240 days continuous employment in a 12 calendar months and so he is entitled for reinstatement. He raised a dispute and as the reconciliation failed the present reference has been made.

4. The 1st Party-Management has filed their Written Statement denying all the averments made by the 2nd Party-Workman. According to the 1st Party-Management the 2nd Party-Workman was never appointed as a Messenger under the 1st Party-Management. He was working as a Canteen boy in the Canteen run by the Local Implementation Committee on casual basis and he voluntarily left the employment. According to the 1st Party-Management there was no scope for them to appoint the 2nd Party-Workman as a Messenger as no Post of Messenger was lying vacant in their Organization.

5. On the above pleadings of the parties, the following Issues have been settled :

1. Whether Shri Padhi is a Workman under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act?
2. Whether there is any industrial dispute between the parties ?
3. Whether Shri Padhi is entitled to any relief?

The 2nd Party-Workman has himself examined as one of the witnesses and he has exhibited four documents. The 1st Party-Management has examined two witnesses and has exhibited ten documents in support of their case.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NOS. I AND II

6. Both the Issues are taken together for the sake of conveniences. The 2nd Party-Workman has claimed himself to have been appointed as Messenger under the 1st Party-Management. The 1st Party-Management has refuted the allegations pleading that the 2nd Party-Workman was working as Canteen Boy in the Canteen run by the Local Implementation

Committee. No document has been filed on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman to have worked as Messenger under the 1st Party-Management. Ext.-1 has been filed on behalf of the 2nd Party-Workman to prove that he has worked for more than 240 days under the 1st Party-Management. Ext.-1 is the copy of the local delivery book. This reflects that, the 2nd Party-Workman has received some amount for different month. But this does not reveal that, he was working as Messenger under the 1st Party-Management. The Ext.-2 is the copy of the letter of the 1st Party-Management filed before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) during the reconciliation proceeding. These documents does not help the 2nd Party-Workman, because, the 1st Party-Management has categorically denied that the 2nd Party-Workman was not a Messenger in the Bank. On the other hand, the documents produced on behalf of the 1st Party-Management support their case. Ext.-C reveals that, the 2nd Party-Workman has worked in the Canteen and has received payments. Ext.-D is the copy of the application filed by the 2nd Party-Workman before the Labour Court wherein he had claimed more wages. In the first line of that application, the 2nd Party-Workman himself has admitted that, he was working as a Canteen Boy. I am inclined to quote the case of the 2nd Party-Workman, which was placed before the Labour Court while claiming more wages :

“That, the petitioner, Shri Bhagirathi Padhi, was working as Canteen Boy, a workman is/are entitled to receive from the Secretary/President/Branch Manager-cum-Local Implementation Committee, State Bank of India, Nimapara, Distt. Puri, Orissa, the money/benefits mentioned in the Statement amounts due to the petitioner(s).”

Ext.-D has not been disputed by the 2nd Party-Workman, and he himself admitted that he was working in the Canteen. Ext.-E, F, G, and H are the vouchers under which the 2nd Party-Workman has received the payment. Those documents reveal that he has received the payments for working in the Canteen. So the 1st Party-Management has established their case that the 2nd Party-Workman was working in the Canteen as Canteen Boy but not as a Messenger. Reliance has been placed in the case of Employers, Management of Reserve Bank of India, Versus Their Workmen reported in AIR 1996 SC 1241 and in the case of State Bank of India Versus State Bank of India Canteen Employees' Union reported in AIR 2000 SC 1518. In the case of Reserve Bank of India, it has been held that master and servant relationship does not exist when the workman employed in the Canteen run in the office of the Reserve Bank of India. In State Bank of India's case it was held that, the employees of the Canteen run by the Local Implementation Committee can

not claim to be absorbed as employees of the Bank and the Canteen run by the Local Implementation Committee are non-statutory Canteens. The observations made in both the cases squarely support the case of the 1st Party-Management. When the 2nd Party-Workman has failed to prove that he was working as a Messenger under the 1st Party-Management and when it has been established that he was working as a Canteen Boy the master and servant relationship does not exist between the parties and the 2nd Party-Workman cannot claim to be absorbed in the establishment of the 1st Party-Management. Hence, both the Issues are answered in favour of the 1st Party-Management.

ISSUE NO. III

7. In view of my above findings in respect of Issue No. I and II the 2nd Party-Workman is not entitled for any relief.

8. Reference is answered accordingly.
Dictated & Corrected by me.

S. K. DHAL Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3287.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार हांगकांग एण्ड शिवाई बैंक कॉरपोरेशन (पूर्व में ब्रिटिश बैंक आफ मिडिल ईस्ट जाना जाता था) के प्रबन्धन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. II, मुम्बई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-2001 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-12012/275/97-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2001

S.O. 3287.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. II, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. (previously known as British Bank of Middle East) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-2001.

[No. L-12012/275/97-IR (B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI.
PRESENT

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, PRESIDING OFFICER

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/48 of 1997

Employers in Relation to the Management of British Bank of Middle East (The Honkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation)

The Chief Manager,
The British Bank of the Middle East, (H.S.B.C.)
16, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Mumbai-400 023.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri M.S. Lobo,
Shiv Krupa Apartments,
2nd Floor, Flat No. 206,
9-Zackaria Bunder Road,
Sewri, Mumbai 400 033.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. R.N. Shah & Mr. A.M. Pota
Advocates.

For the Workmen : Mrs. Arlene Lobo & Mr. J.K.
Patil, Advocates.

Mumbai, the 24th September, 2001

AWARD—PART-II

By the Interim Award dtd. 15th May, 1998, referred by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-12012/275/97-IR(B.I.), dtd. 18-9-97, my Learned Predecessor had held that the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice and that findings recorded by the inquiry officer were perverse and consequently he had directed the management to lead evidence to justify its action. Record shows that the said Interim Award was assailed by the management in Writ Petition No. 1310 of 1998 and the Hon'ble Single Judge of Bombay High Court, dismissed the same confirming the Award on 22-9-98. The management appealed the said order before the Hon'ble High Court in Appeal No. 1125 of 1998 and that the Division Bench by their order dtd. 8-7-99 set aside the said order confirming the findings of the inquiry officer dtd. 4-10-94 leading to dismissal of the workman, by allowing the appeal. Further record shows that order of the Division Bench was challenged by the workman vide petition for Special Leave to Appeal (Civil No. 15602 of 1999) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, however, the same was dismissed on 7-1-2000. It is therefore clear that the domestic inquiry conducted was fair and the findings recorded by the inquiry officer, were not bias.

2. Now by this Award it is to be seen, whether the action of the management is justified, and conse-

quently Issue No. 3 & 4 framed vide Exhibit-12 will have to be decided in the light of the record as a whole and findings thereon for the reasons are as under :

Issues	Findings
3. Whether the action of the management in dismissing Mr. Lobo from service is legal and justified	Yes.
4. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?	As per order

REASONS

3. At the threshold it is to be noted that in the case in hand Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court in Appeal No. 1125 of 1998 vide order dtd. 8-7-99 confirmed the findings of the inquiry officer dtd. 4th October 94 leading to dismissal of workman, and the S.L.P. preferred against the said order by the workman, came to be dismissed by the Supreme Court on 7-1-2000. The submissions of the Learned Counsel for the workman made orally and in writing to consider the matter on merits is therefore devoid of substance, in view of the position.

4. The Learned Counsel Mr. R. N. Shah for the management submits that it is now settled by various decisions that if an employee's services are terminated after proper domestic inquiry held in accordance with the rules of Natural Justice and the conclusions urged at the inquiry are not perverse the Industrial Tribunal is not entitled to consider the propriety and the correctness of the said conclusions. He has relied on *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works Ltd. Vs. Their workmen* 1963 11 LLJ Sec. pg. 367. Since the Inquiry against the workman held to be conducted as per the principles of Natural Justice and findings of the inquiry officer were not perverse point now only survives on the punishment. Workman, filed affidavit by way of Examination-in Chief at Exhibit-39 and closed evidence vide purshis (Ex-42). Management did not lead oral evidence vide purshis (Ex-45).

5. Workman, Shri M. S. Lobo was charged on 26-10-93 for indecent behaviour on the premises of the bank, doing an act prejudicial to the interest of the bank or gross negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss by writing letter in indecent and vulgar language and sending two empty covers of condoms to lady staff member. According to the workman that act does not fall under the category of gross misconduct listed in clause 19.5 of the Bi-partite settlement, therefore, punishment Awarded is shockingly disproportionate. The Learned Counsel for the workman submits that penalty imposed must be commensurate with the gravity of the misconduct and that any penalty disproportionate to the gravity of misconduct would be

violative of Article-14 of the Constitution. She has relied on "*Ranjit Thakur Vs. Union of India*", (1887) 4 S.C.C. 611 (AIR 1987 SC 2386) wherein Their Lordships observed :

"The question of choice and quantum of punishment is within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal (Court Martial). But the sentence has to suit the offence and the offender. It should not be vindictive or unduly harsh it should not be so disproportionate to the offence to shock the conscience and amount in itself to conclusive evidence of bias. The doctrine of proportionality, as a part of the concept of judicial review would ensure that even on an aspect which is otherwise, within the exclusive power of Tribunal, if the decision of the court even as to sentence is an outrageous defiance of logic, then sentence would not be immuned from correction. Irrationality and perversity are recognised grounds of judicial review."

6. She submits in view of the above decision punishment awarded to the workman is of grave nature, warranting sympathy or mercy.

7. According to workman he has put long unblemished service. While considering the point of punishment, past record is relevant and from this point of view, the Learned Counsel Mrs. Arlene Lobo for the workman submits that, even assuming there was a misconduct, a single act of misconduct would not warrant a punishment of dismissal.

8. P. Ramanatha Aiyar's Law Lexicon, Reprint Edition 1987, page. 821 defines misconduct thus :

"The term misconduct implies a wrongful intention, and not a mere error of judgment. Misconduct is not necessarily the same thing as conduct involving moral turpitude. The word misconduct is a relative term, and has to be construed with reference to the subject matter and the context wherein the term occurs, having regard to the scope of the Act or statute which is being construed. Misconduct literally means wrong conduct or improper conduct. In usual parlance misconduct means a transgression of some established and definite rule of action, where no discretion is left, except what necessity may demand and carelessness, negligence and unskillfulness are transgressions of some established but in definite, rule of action, where some discretion is necessarily left to the actor. Misconduct is a violation of definite law; carelessness or abuse of discretion under an indefinite law. Misconduct is a forbidden act; carelessness, a forbidden quality of an act, and is necessarily indefinite. Misconduct in office may be defined unlawful behaviour or neglect by a public officer,

by which the rights of a party have been affected.”

9. Their Lordships of Supreme Court in State of Punjab And Ors. Vs. Ram-Singh Ex-constable, 1992 (4) SCC 54, page 59 ruled that even a single act of misconduct if found to be of gravest nature warrants dismissal. In the case cited above, Their Lordships held the single act of corruption was sufficient to award the order of dismissal, and there was no need of plurality of acts of misconduct.

10. On perusal of proved charges it is seen the letter concerned has a sexual overtone and tantamounts to sexual harassment. Their Lordships of Supreme Court in Vishaka & Ors. Vs. State of Rajasthan & Ors. 1988(2)LLN 965 defined sexual harassment as under :

“Sexual harassment includes such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour (Whether directly or by implication) as :

- (a) physical contact and advances;
- (b) a demand or request for sexual favours;
- (c) sexually-coloured remarks;
- (d) showing pornography;
- (e) any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.

Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances whereunder the victim of such conduct has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or work whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in Government, Public or private enterprise such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem. It is discriminatory for instance when the workman has reasonable grounds to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment or work including recruiting or promotion or when it creates as hostile work environment. Adverse consequences might be visited if the victim does not consent to the conduct in question or raises any objection thereto.”

In the case of Apparel Export Promotion Council Vs. A. K. Chopra 1999 I CLR 597. Their Lordships dealing with similar act of misconduct on the part of male employee towards a female employee after considering the definition of sexual intercourse as above, observed that “sexual harassment of female in the place of work is incompatible of the dignity and honour of the female and needs to be eliminated and there can be no compromise with such violations..... Such cases are required to be dealt with great sensi-

tivity. Any lenient action in such case is bound to have demoralising effect on working women.

11. Therefore going through the record as a whole it is apparent, in the light of the decision of the Apex Court the proved charges indicate on grave misconduct on the part of the workman Mr. Lobo. It is to be noted that the case of workman required to be dealt with great sensitivity, considering the place where and whom he works. The proved misconduct therefore does not warrant sympathy or mercy. The management considering the pros and cons of the matter rightly imposed punishment of dismissal on the workman, Mr. Lobo. The action of the management is totally legal and justified. Issues are consequently answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The action of the management of British Bank of the Middle East (The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service of Shri Marcus S. Lobo is legal and justified and that Mr. Lobo is not entitled to any reliefs.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3288.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक रेलवे, पाडनूर के प्रमुखतः के संबद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुवाद में रिपोर्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में कोई अफ द औद्योगिक अधिकरण पालकड के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 7-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-41012/207/99-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2001

S.O. 3288. In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Court of the Industrial Tribunal, Palakkad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway, Padanur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-11-2001.

[No. L 41012/207/99-IR (B.I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, PALAKKAD

(Wednesday, the 17th October, 2001/25th Asvina 1923)

PRESENT :

Sri B. Ranjit Kumar,

Industrial Tribunal

Industrial Dispute No. 151/99 (C)

Between

The Executive Engineer (Construction), Southern
Railway, Podanur.

(By Adv. T. R. Rajagopalan)

And

Shri N. Ayyasamy, S/o. Natchimuthu, C/o. General
Secretary, Dakshin Railway. Casual Labour Union,
Edappally North, Cochin 24.

(By Sri C. P. Menon)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour as
per order No. L-41012/207/99/IR (B-1), referred the
following issues for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of
Ex. Engineer (Construction), Southern Railway,
Podanur in terminating the services of the work-
man Shri N. Ayyasamy, ELR Gangman w.e.f.
10-12-96 is just, proper and legal, if not, what
relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Though the issue is framed as if the workman
was terminated from service with effect from 10-12-96,
it is seen from the pleadings of the parties that the
alleged termination was on 10-12-1976. It is con-
tended by the workman in his claim statement dated
10-2-2000 and rejoinder dated 30-9-2000 that the
termination of his services is in violation of the pro-
visions of the I.D. Act as well as Indian Railway Estab-
lishment Manual. Regarding the delay in raising
the dispute, it is submitted by the workman that the
law of limitation is not applicable for adjudication
under the I.D. Act.

3. On the other hand, the management would sub-
mit in its written statement dated 10-7-2000 that the
workman was working only as project casual labour
in special projects and was given work as and when
sanctioned work was undertaken. According to
management, during the period in question, he had
not worked continuously for more than 180 days as
disclosed from the copy of the service card submitted
by the workman himself. It is further submitted by
the management that he has not attained temporary

status and there was no retrenchment as defined under
the Industrial Laws requiring the employer to give
notice or pay retrenchment compensation. As such,
the workman is not entitled to get any benefit on the
basis of his attaining temporary status. It is further
submitted by the management that the workman has
not availed of the opportunity to get re-employment
on the basis of the Railway Board's Circular dated
11-9-1986 and the instructions issued by the Board
on 4-3-1987 to all General Managers and hence his
claim for re-employment at this late stage and for
award of arrears of pay cannot be allowed.

4. The workman filed his rejoinder on 3-10-2000
and thereafter sought for several adjournments on the
ground that his representative was seriously laid up.
On several occasions, there was no representation for
the workman, despite the issuance of intimations to
him as well as to his representative. He did not make
any alternative arrangements for prosecuting the
matter despite several adjournments granted since
3-10-2000. In the circumstance, the workman was
declared exparte on 18-9-2001.

5. The management filed an affidavit on 16-10-2001
in support of its averments urged in the written
statement.

6. In view of the long delay in raising this dispute
and in the absence of any evidence in support of the
claim made by the workman, there is no other alter-
native but to reject his claim which is stale. In fact,
there was no termination of his services w.e.f. 10-12-96
as stated in the reference order.

7. An award is, therefore, passed rejecting the
claim of the workman and the reference order is
answered accordingly.

Dated this the 17th day of October, 2001.

B. RANJIT KUMAR, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3289.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में केन्द्रीय
सरकार सार्वजनिक रेलवे, पालक्काट के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों
और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक
विवाद में कोर्ट आफ द ओद्योगिक अधिकरण पलक्काट
के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को
7-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-41012/244/99-आई.आर. (बी.-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2001

S.O. 3289.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central
Government hereby publishes the award of the Court

of the Industrial Tribunal Palakkad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Southern Railway, Palghat and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 7-11-2001.

[No. L-41012/244/99-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PALAKKAD

(Wednesday, the 17th October, 2001/25th Asvina 1923)

PRESENT:

Shri B. Ranjit Kumar

Industrial Tribunal

Industrial Dispute No. 5/2000 (C)

Between

The Divisional Personnel Officer, Southern Railway, Palghat-2. (By Adv. T.R. Rajagopalan)

And

Shri R. Sair, C/o General Secretary, Dakshin Railway Casual Labour Union, Edappally North, Cochin-24.

(By Sri C.P. Menon)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per Order No. L-41012/244/99/IR (B-I), referred the following issues for adjudication:—

“Whether the action of the management of Divisional Personnel Officer, Southern Railway, Palghat in not engaging the workman Shri R. Sair ELR Gangman bearing LTI No. 222 with effect from 21-11-81 in their services is just, proper and legal? If not what relief the workman is entitled?”.

2. The workman would submit in his claim statement dated 10-2-2000 and rejoinder dated 20-7-2000 that he had worked under Permanent Way Inspector, Thiruppathur from 20-5-80 to 20-11-81 and his services were terminated w.e.f. 21-11-81 without the recourse of law or procedure especially the principles of natural justice. The prayer of the workman is to declare that the termination of his services is illegal and to direct the management to re-engage him.

3. The management has refuted the above averments of the workman and submitted in its written statement dated 22-6-2000 that the industrial dispute raised after 18 years is liable to be rejected for delay and laches and that he had not worked for required number of days so as to attract the relevant provisions of the I.D. Act as well as Indian Railway

Establishment Manual. Therefore, according to management, he is not entitled to any relief.

4. The workman filed his rejoinder on 1-8-2000. Thereafter, the case was posted on several days for the evidence of the workman. After seeking several adjournments, the workman filed some documents on 12-6-2001. Thereafter, there was no representation for the workman, despite issuance of intimations to him as well as to his representative. It was represented at the bar that his representative was seriously laid up. However, the workman had not made any alternative arrangement nor did he appear in person. In the circumstance, there was no other alternative, but to declare him *exparte* on 18-9-2001.

5. The management filed an affidavit on 16-10-2001 in support of its averments contained in the written statement. The workman has not offered any explanation for the long delay in raising this dispute. From the pleadings of the parties as well as from the documents produced by the workman, it is seen that he had not worked for the qualifying number of days so as to claim any benefit under the I.D. Act or the Indian Railway Establishment Manual. In the circumstance, his stale claims are liable to be rejected.

6. An award is, therefore, passed rejecting the claim of the workman and the reference order is answered accordingly.

Dated this the 17th day of October, 2001.

B. RANJIT KUMAR

Industrial Tribunal,

नई दिल्ली, 9 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3290.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नोर्दन रेलवे, इलाहाबाद के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में, निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8/11/2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-41012/95/98-आई.आर.(बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th November, 2001

S.O. 3290.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway, Allahabad and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-11-2001.

[No. L-41012/95/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Sri R P Pandey Presiding Officer
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-
cum-Labour Court Sarvodaya Nagar Kanpur
Industrial Dispute No. 17/1999

In the matter of dispute between

Sri Kamta
C/o Sri DK Jha
All India Railway Employees Federation
T-45-G-B, G. T. Road,
Kanpur

And

Divisional Railway Manager
Northern Railway
Allahabad

AWARD

1. Central Government Ministry of Labour New Delhi vide its notification No. L-41012/95/98-1 R. (B-I) dated 25-1-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal: Kya Uttar Railway ke Allahabad Ke Prabandhtantra dwara Sri Kamta Putra Sri Rameshwar Ko dinank 26-8-89 se sewa se nivrat karna tatha pension avam anya hit labh na dena tatha dinank 13-4-66 se temporary status na dena vaidhanik avam nyayochit hai? Yadi nahi to sambandhit karmkar kis anutosh ka hakdar hai?

2. On 16-10-2001 when the case was taken up for hearing the authorised representative of the Union raising the dispute on behalf of the concerned workman made an endorsement on the statement of claim to the effect that the present claim is not pressed. In view of his endorsement made on the claim, the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that the claim of the concerned workman is liable to be dismissed as not pressed and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief in pursuance of the reference order.

3. Accordingly it is held that the concerned workman are not entitled to any relief in pursuance of the present reference. The reference is decided accordingly against the workman.

R P PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3291.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूच में, केन्द्रीय सरकार साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे, हुबली के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं

श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5/11/2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[नं.प.ल.-41012/152/94 आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3291.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Central Railway, Hubli and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-11-2001.

[No. L-41012/152/94-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT
SHRAM SADAN

III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE TUMKUR
ROAD YESHWANTHPUR BANGALORE

Dated 29th October 2001

Present

Hon'ble Shri V.N. Kulkarni B. COM, LLB,
Presiding Officer

CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE

C.R.No. 141/97

I PARTY

II PARTY

Shri R. Mohan Rajan, The Dy. Regional Manager Quarters No. 432/H, Vallabhahai Nagar Hubli-580 020 (Advocate - M.S. Ananda Ramu)	The Dy. Regional Manager South Central Railway, Divisional Office, Personal Branch, Hubli 580 020 (Advocate - Shri Daiveekam)
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AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-41012/152/94-IR (B-I) dated 14th May 1996 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of South Central Railway in terminating the services of Shri R. Mohan Rajan is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. First party was working with the Second Party. He was terminated from service and therefore this industrial dispute is raised.

2. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

3. The case of the first party in brief is as under:

4. The first party workman is a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste Community. He was selected and appointed by the Second Party in the cadre of Khalasi w.e.f. 18-8-1970 to a substantive and sanctioned post. He was illegally removed from service w.e.f. 16-5-1987 without any reason.

5. It is his further case of the first party he was promoted to the cadre of Helper Charge Sheet was issued saying that he was unauthorisedly absent from duty for the period from 24-4-1985 to 4-10-1985. He denied all the allegations.

6. It is his further case that the enquiry is not fair and proper and he was not given reasonable and adequate opportunity to defend himself in the enquiry. Copies of documents were not given to him. First party workman has said that the order of dismissal is illegal.

7. It is his further case that due to dog bite he became a mental patient and he was admitted to the mental hospital at Dharwad. The absence was beyond his control and not a deliberate one. After discharge from the hospital and taking fitness certificate from the hospital, the first party workman reported for duty. The finding given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse. The first party workman for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

8. Against this the case of the management in brief is as follows:

9. It is true that the first party was appointed as Khalasi. The main contention of the management is that the first party remained unauthorisedly absent for a long period and therefore charge sheet was issued and enquiry was ordered duly appointing an Enquiry Officer.

10. Regarding enquiry the contention of the management is that all the allegations made by the first party are not correct and the enquiry is properly held by giving full opportunity.

11. It is the further case of the management that he was an habitual absentee and he was punished earlier also. The second party for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

12. It is seen from the records that the management remained absent for a long time.

13. Management in order to prove that the DE is fair and proper, examined one Mr. K.P.S. Menon as MWI. His evidence is that he was appointed as Enquiry Officer to conduct enquiry against the first party and he conducted enquiry at Poona. He says he does not remember the date of enquiry. MWI in his cross examination has said that he has not produced enquiry proceedings and documents. He says that he examined one Supervisor.

14. Considering this evidence, on 10th July 2001 this Tribunal held that the DE is not fair and proper. Thereafter the management has not adduced evidence to prove the charge against the first party. When the management failed to produce evidence, the case was posted for first party evidence.

15. Workman got examined himself as WWI. His evidence is that he joined as Khalasi in the year 1970 and in 1978 he was promoted as Helper. He says he has not committed any misconduct.

16. His further evidence is that because of dog biting, he remained absent and he applied for leave with medical certificates. The copies of medical certificates are filed in this case and it is said by him that the originals are filed before the Railway Authority. There is no reason to discard the evidence of WWI because he is not cross examined by the management.

17. I have heard the arguments of learned counsel appearing for the workman.

18. When the enquiry is held as not fair and proper, it is the duty of the management to lead evidence to prove misconduct but the management has not adduced any evidence. On the other hand we are having the evidence of first party workman who has categorically stated the due to dog bite he was taking treatment and the absence was not intentional. We have to believe this evidence because he is not cross examined by the second party.

19. Apart from this, in my opinion the action of terminating his services in the given circumstances is not proportionate. The second party has not established that the absence was intentional.

20. Taking all this into consideration I am of the opinion that the termination is not legal. Accordingly I proceed to pass the following Order:

ORDER

The order of termination is set aside and the second party is directed to reinstate the first party to the original post on which he was terminated with all benefits except the back wages. In the given circumstances back wages are not awarded. Accordingly reference is disposed off.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 29th October, 2001)

V.N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3292.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस्.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संयुक्त नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-21012/104/86-डी III(बी.)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O. 3292. In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-11-2001.

[No. L-21012/104/86-D.III(B)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/J.C/R/84/87

Presiding Officer : Shri K.M. Rai

Shri Gaurang Nayak,

Security Guard,

Through General Secretary,

Koyla Shramik Sabha (HMS),

Korba (MP)

... Applicant

Versus

The General Manager,

S.E. Coalfields Ltd.,

Korba (MP)

... Non-applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of November-2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No.L-21012/104/86-D.III B dated 12-6-87 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

“Whether the punishment of dismissal imposed on Shri Gaurang Nayak, Security Guard by the

management of SECL Korba is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case for the workman is that he was appointed as chowkidar on 6-9-95 by NCDC, Korba colliery. He remained in continuous services till 1975. He was served with a chargesheet regarding the theft of copper ingot from the store room of the collieries on 25-2-74. He submitted his reply to the chargesheet and denied all the allegations of committing theft of copper ingots from the store room. His explanation was not accepted by the management and the DE was conducted against him. During the enquiry proceedings, he was not given ample opportunity to defend his case properly before the enquiry officer. He was not allowed to adduce defence witness in support of his defence. The enquiry officer did not act impartially while conducting the DE. The Enquiry Officer wrongly held the charges proved against him. The finding of the Enquiry Officer is perverse. The disciplinary authority wrongly accepted the report of the Enquiry Officer and terminated the services in the year 1975. He preferred an appeal before the Appellate Authority who dismissed it without assigning any proper reason.

3. The workman further alleges that the management had lodged the FIR against him with the police committing theft of copper ingots from store room of the colliery. The criminal case under Section-379 of IPC was registered against him and the challan was filed in the court of judicial magistrate 1st class Keshgora. He was convicted by the said court. He preferred an appeal before this court of Sessions Judge, Bilaspur against the judgement of the judicial Magistrate 1st Class. The Sessions Judge allowed his appeal and acquitted him of the alleged charge of committing theft of copper ingots from the store room of the colliery. On the basis of the judgement of sessions judge, he cannot be held guilty for committing the theft of copper ingots. The management illegally dismissed him from service as the charge of theft was not proved against him. He is therefore entitled to reinstatement with all consequential benefits.

4. The case for the management is that the workman Shri Gaurang Nayak was appointed as chowkidar on 5-9-65 and his date of birth was 20-3-23. As per the date of birth, the workman attained the age of superannuation on 19-3-83. He is therefore not entitled to be re-employed by the management. He was chargesheeted for committing the theft of copper ingots or abetting the commission of the theft from the regional stores Korba on 25-10-1974 during his duty hours. He also remained absent without authority w.e.f. 25-10-74 to 15-11-74. He submitted his reply to the chargesheet which was found unsatis-

factory and therefore the DE was conducted against him. He was given ample opportunity to defend his case properly before the Enquiry Officer who acted impartially. The Enquiry Officer had followed the principles of natural justice in affording ample opportunity to the workman to adduce his defence witness to establish his defence. The Enquiry Officer rightly held the charges proved after considering the material available on record. The Enquiry Report is perfectly legal and does not suffer from perversity. The Disciplinary Authority rightly accepted the report of Enquiry Officer and passed the order of dismissal against the workman.

5. The management further alleges that the DE was conducted in a just and fair manner. The workman preferred an appeal against the order of dismissal and the Appellate Authority rightly rejected his appeal holding the same as without substance. The workman was convicted and sentenced by the court of judicial magistrate 1st class, for committing the theft of copper ingots from regional store, Korba. On the basis of this order, the workman is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages and other monetary benefits. At the same time he has attained the age of superannuation and he cannot be re-employed by the management as per rule. In view of all these facts, the workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

6. The following issues arise for decision in this case and my findings thereon are noted hereinafter:

1. Whether the DE conducted against the workman is just and proper?

2. Whether the management is entitled to lead evidence to prove the alleged misconduct of the workman?

3. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement with consequential benefits

4. Relief and costs?

7. Issues No. 1 & 2:

It has been held by this tribunal on 24-1-96 that the DE conducted against the workman is just and proper. In view of this finding it is held that the DE was conducted in a just and fair manner against the workman. The management is not required to lead any evidence to prove the alleged misconduct of the workman. Issues No. 1 & 2 are answered accordingly.

8. Issue No. 3 :

Admittedly the chargesheet for committing the theft of copper ingots was issued to the workman who submitted his reply to the same. He denied all the charges levelled against him. For the same offence, FIR was lodged with the police

by the management and the challan was filed in the court of judicial Magistrate 1st class, Katghora. After the trial, the Judicial Magistrate 1st class convicted the workman and sentenced him to undergo in prison. The workman preferred an appeal in the court of Sessions Judge, Bilaspur. After hearing the appeal, the Sessions Judge acquitted the workman of the charge under Section 379 IPC on 21-5-80. The sessions court clearly held that the charge of theft was not proved against the workman on the basis of evidence adduced by the prosecution. This judgement was never challenged before the High Court and therefore it became final. From the perusal of the judgement of sessions court, it appears that the prosecution failed to prove that the workman had illegally removed the copper ingots from the store room on the date of occurrence and the stolen property was recovered at his instance. In view of this judicial finding, it will not be appropriate to connect the workman with the commission of theft of copper ingots from the possession of the management. On the same charges, the Enquiry Officer held the workman guilty and on his report, the disciplinary authority dismissed him from service. The Appellate Authority also upheld the order of disciplinary authority. In the sight of judicial order passed by the court of sessions acquitting the workman of the charge under Sec-379 of IPC, the finding of the Enquiry Officer and the order of Disciplinary Authority do not hold any legal sanctity. The workman therefore cannot be held guilty for committing the theft of copper ingots from the store room of the management at Korba. The finding of Enquiry Officer appears to be perverse and therefore it cannot be accepted in the eye of law. In view of this fact, it is held that the order of dismissal passed by the management against the workman is illegal and deserves to be quashed. Issue No. 3 is answered accordingly.

9. Issue No. 4:

In view of my finding given on issue no. 3, the order of dismissal passed by the management against the workman is hereby quashed. The workman shall be deemed to be in continuous service till the date of his attaining the age of superannuation i.e. 19-3-83. He shall not be entitled to back wages as claimed by him. He shall be entitled to receive pensionary benefits only from the date of his retirement from service. The management shall pay the entire pensionary benefits to the workman.

10. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

K.M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3293.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संघ नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/419/99-आई.आर. (सी.-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O. 3293.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of MCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-11-2001.

[No. L-22012/419/99-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri S.K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch)
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

Tr. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 363/2001

Date of concluding of the hearing 12th Oct. 2001

Date of Passing Award 30th Oct. 2001

Between :

The Management of The Project
Officer,
Ananta OCP of MCL, P-O. Dera
Colliery,

Dist. Angul, (Orissa) Pin-759103

1st Party-
Management

(And)

Their Workman, represented *
through the General Secretary
Talcher Koila Khani Mazdoor
Sangha, At. Jagannath Colliery,
P.O. Balanda, Dist. Angul,
(Orissa) Pin-759 116

..2nd Party-
Union.

Appearances :

Shri G.B. Mohapatra. Personnel
Manager, MCL, Jagannath Area.

..For the 1st
Party-Management.

None.

..For the 2nd
Party-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-22012/419/1999-IR (C-II) dated 1st /7th-6-2000 :

“Whether the action of the Management of Ananta Colliery by not giving promotion and not paying difference wages to Shri Srikar Naik is justified? If not, what relief the disputant is entitled?”

2. After receipt of the reference the 2nd Party-Union has taken several times to file the Claim Statement, but he failed to file the Claim Statement so he was set exparte on 5-10-2001. The 1st Party-Management has filed some relevant documents and he was heard.

3. The dispute has been raised by the 2nd Party-Union. So the initial burden lies on the 2nd Party-Union to establish its case by producing either documentary or oral evidence. But in this case, the 2nd Party-Union has failed to file their Claim Statement. In absence of the materials it can not be said that, the action of the 1st Party-Management by not giving promotion and not paying difference wages to Shri Srikar Naik is unjustified. After perusal of the documents filed on behalf of the 1st Party-Management and in absence of any materials in support of the case of the 2nd Party-Union, this Tribunal is of the opinion that, the action of the 1st Party-Management by not giving promotion and not paying difference wages to Shri Srikar Naik is justified.

4. Reference is answered accordingly.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 3294 :—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संघ नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबन्ध में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-11-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/60/97-आई.आर. (सी.-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O.3294.--In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-11-2001.

[No. 1-22012/60/97-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I AT HYDERABAD

Present :--Sri Syed Abdullah, B. Sc., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated : 20th day of September, 2001

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 16 OF 1998

Between :

The General Secretary,
S. C. Workers Union,
Kothagudem.

.. Petitioner

And

The General Manager Personnel,
S. C. Company Limited,
Kothagudem.

.. Respondent.

Appearances :--

Sarvasri A. K. Jayaprakash Rao, T. V.
Ravindra Kumar, Ch. Indrasena Reddy,
K. Srinivas Rao, P. Sudha, G. Jagan Mohan
Reddy and M. Govind, Advocates for the
Petitioner.

Sarvasri J. Parthasarathy, V. Hari Haran
and A. Chandra Sekhar, Advocates for the
Respondent.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Letter No. L-22012/60/97-IR (C- II), dt. 17-7-1998 in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause (d) of Sub Section (I) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication in between the workmen and the management on the issue mentioned in the schedule noted below:

"Whether the action of the management of
S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudem in not paying
3545 GI/2001-34.

special allowance to the 'B' Power House workmen who are being exposed to coal dust on par with the workmen of CBPS/CHPS in Kothagudem, who are paid a special allowance of Rs. 25/- P. M. is justified ? If not, to what relief they are entitled ?"

After the appearances of the parties, they filed their respective pleadings.

2. In the claim statement of the Petitioner has averred the following averments.

According to the petitioner, there are nearly 120 workmen working in 'B' Power House in the Respondent-Company at Kothagudem. The Respondent-Management has been paying Special Allowance to the workmen who are working in Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant as they are being exposed to coal dust. But the said allowance is not paid to the workmen who are in 'B' Power House even though they are directly exposed to heavy coal dust and fine ash affecting lungs causing disease. Most of the workmen were suffered with coal miners pneumoconiosis and silicosis as dust contains silica elements. So also affected with T. B. and Isnophyllia. The Petitioner Union has raised a demand for payment of Special Allowance also to the workmen working in 'B' Power House, taking into consideration the hazardous nature of work and exposure to the workmen with coal dust/ash. The Management has been showing discrimination between the workman and workmen in not extending the same benefits to the petitioners which amounts to victimisation and unfair labour practice. It is the duty of the Management to take care of the health of the workmen who are exposed to coal dust/ash. To protect the workmen from the dust, the management had not provided with masks. In the circumstances, the demand raised by the Petitioner-Union is legal and valid. Hence prayed to adjudicate and direct the management to grant relief as prayed for.

3. The Respondent Management filed a counter in brief, the averments are as under :--

It is submitted that the reference itself is bad as the subject matter is not an industrial dispute. The Petitioner Union is not a recognised Union under the code of the discipline. The wage structure and other conditions of service including fringe benefits of the employees in the coal industry are covered under the various National Wage Agreements which covered all category of employees working in the coal industry and other establishments. The scope of agreement, wage

structure, D. A., Fitment in the revised scale of pay, pension, fringe benefits such as service conditions and other allied matters including welfare measures. The Petitioner Union is also one of the signatories to the National Coal Wage Agreement. In terms of 5.4.4 of the National Coal Wage Agreement V, there is a provision for the workmen directly exposed to heavy dust condition in place of work provided with dust masks. There is no provision of dust allowance and special allowance. However consequent on Memorandum of Understanding under Section 12(3) of the I. D. Act between the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited and their workmen represented by the Petitioner Union and three other unions dt. 29th January, 1981, it was agreed by the Management that the C.S.P. and C.H.P. workers will be paid special allowance of Rs. 15.00 per month w.e.f. 1.1.1981. Subsequently the said allowance has been increased to Rs 25.00 per month. The management had agreed to pay the said allowance so as to maintain good relations with the employees. The demand of the Petitioner-Union does not merit any consideration. In view of the facts stated supra, there is no comparison of the workmen of 'B' Power House with that of the workers working in C.S.P. and C.H.P. as to the nature of the work. The workmen on rolls of 'B' Power House are 120 per shift and they are not at all exposed to dust. So they cannot demand to pay special allowance. The dust masks are provided to the workmen who are exposed to the coal dust as per the guidelines. The respondent company is incurring loss over a number of years and it has gone in BIFR and it was declared as sick industry in 1992. As on 31-3-1998 the company loss to the extent of Rs. 1118 crores. As such it is not in a position to bear any financial burden by way of allowance which are not provided under J.B.C.C.I. Hence prayed to dismiss the claim.

4. The point for adjudication is whether the workmen working in the 'B' Power House are entitled for the demand of Special Allowance of Rs. 25.00 per month on par with the workmen working at C.S. Ps and C. H. Ps ?

5. In order to prove the claim, the Petitioner Union, had examined two witnesses who are W. W1 and W. W2 and no documents were produced on its side. Whereas, on the side of the Respondent-Company, two witnesses M. W1 and M. W2 were examined by marking Exs. M1 to M4.

6. During the hearing, the Petitioner had filed I. A. No. 92/99 seeking appointment of a Com-

missioner to submit a report as to the question whether the workmen working in 'B' Power House are exposed to coal dust and has any consequential affect of causing disease. The Petitioner was allowed by appointing an Advocate-Commissioner to submit his report, who had executed the warrant and submitted his report on 3-8-2001 which is a part of the record, available for consideration and it will be of use to arrive at the conclusion along with the evidence let in by both sides.

7. W. W1 a workman working in Drilling Exploration Department has deposed that there are about 120 workmen working in 'B' Power House in different categories and in day to day work, the workmen are exposed to coal dust. As such they are prone to T. B. and other ailments. A representation was made to the Management to take protective measures providing dust masks and other devices and also demanded for payment of dust allowance on par with the workers work in C.S.P. and C.H.P. in the same company.

8. To corroborate the evidence of W. W1, another workmen W. W2 working as Switch-Board Attendant for the last 18 years was examined who deposed that about 100 workers are working in 'B' Power House where coal crushing, steam production would be done for generating electricity. A 100 Horse Power and 2 machines of 25 Horse Power engines are fixed for Handling Coal Plant and Coal Screening Plant there. In the process of the work, they are affected with coal dust. They are not paid with Special Allowance on par with those workers attending at C.S.P. and C.H.P.

9. M. W1 is Deputy General Manager has deposed that the Petitioner Union is a recognised union. There is a Joint Bipartite Committee for coal industry at Central level which looks after wage revision and service conditions etc. The workmen attending to the work at the 'B' Power House is only generating power using coal who are 120 in number. A special allowance is given to certain employees working in C.S.P. and C.H.P. which was agreed to be paid by a settlement dated 29-1-1981. As the Power House is not part of the Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plant, they are not entitled for the allowance as claimed.

10. M. W2 is the Senior Divisional Engineer working in 'B' Power House, deposed that the activity carried on is only generating of power. The coal dust normally be within limits. In each

shift, there will be 18 workers and their work is only for two or three hours per shift for handling of coal. So it is no incident of lung and other disease caused on account of coal dust. Whereas the coal operation at C.S.P. and C.H.P. will be 6,000 tons coal handling per day. These workers working are exposed to coal dust and thereby they are being paid with Special Allowance.

11. The learned counsel for the Petitioner has urged that there cannot be any discrimination in between the workers in payment of special allowance benefits to one set of workers attending in one department and denying the workers working in another department and such a treatment by the management would amount to discrimination and violation of equality of law provided under the Indian Constitution. It urged that from the Advocate Commissioner's report it is very much clear that the coal dust spreads in the entire area and there is every possibility of facing the risk and hazard by the coal dust when they were attending to the work cannot be disputed or denied. It is pointed out that National Coal Wage Agreement V is only in respect of wages and for other protective measures and it is for that reason a separate agreement under Section 12(3) of the I. D. Act was entered into between the union and the Management. When such an arrangement was made to pay benefits to one Section of workers, it cannot be denied to the others. The only defence of the Respondent is that the place of work of the petitioner is not exposed to coal dust so they cannot claim as a matter of right and there is no justification at all.

12. It is a fundamental principle that amongst equal individuals who attend to the same sort of work there cannot be any discrimination and inequality which is a violation of Articles 14 and 16 of the Indian Constitution and no law can be made contrary to the provisions of the Indian Constitution. From the evidence on record, there is no shadow of doubt that the workers attending to the work at 'B' Power House are also exposed to heavy coal dust/coal fine ash as a result of it there is likelihood of becoming victims to lung and other diseases. The contention of the Respondent that the workers are put to strict proof that they are affected by the lung disease is falacious. A worker working in Mines or an industry would become a victim to various types of disease rather than an ordinary individual getting effected with diseases. Industrial workers depend upon immunity and resistance of body power. The Industrial workers are required to

be regularly got checked up for diseases so as to prevent them from diseases so that the disease may not lead to chronic ailments. It cannot be said that they are distorted allegations are made. The Respondent had not examined any scientific person to show that adequate machinery and facilities are provided to stop spreading of coal dust in the air and even such measures are made the same are fool proof which will not cause any disease to the workers.

13. On a consideration of the factual aspects as well as evidence on record, it is convincing that workers working in 'B' Power House are being exposed to coal dust thereby they are entitled for the special allowance on par with the workmen working at Coal Screening Plant and Coal Handling Plants in Kothagudem.

14. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the action of the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited Kothagudem in not paying Special Allowance to 'B' Power House workmen on par with the workmen of C.S.P. and C.H.Ps, Kothagudem paying Special Allowance of Rs. 25.00 per month is not justified. The Petitioners are entitled to the said Special Allowance from the date of this reference.

Dictated to the Senior Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 20th day of September, 2001.

SYED ABDULLAH, Industrial Tribunal-I

Appendix of Evidence :

Witnesses Examined for the Petitioner-Workmen :

W. W1 : D. Shashaiah

W. W2 : Ch V. Ramana Rao

W. W3 : B. Yadagiri

Witnesses Examined for the Respondent-Management.

M. W1 : Y Venkateshwarlu.

M. W2 : A. V. Narasiah.

Documents marked for the Petitioner :

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent :

Ex.M1 Extract of Settlement dt. 29-1-81 arrived at between the Workman and the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

Ex.M2 Extract from page Nos 46 and 47 item No. 10-5-0 to 10-5-3 of Memorandum of Agreement —National Coal Wage Agreement V. Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry dt. 19-01-1996.

Ex.M3 Extract from page No. 18 item No. 5.4.4 Memorandum of Agreements N.C.W. Agreement V of J.B. C.C. I, dt. 19-1-1996.

Ex.M4 Xerox copy of the Workman working in the 'B' Power House, Kothagudem.

The Sub Area Manger,
Kurasia Colliery of Chirimiri Area,
SECL, PO Kurasia colliery,
Distt. Surguja (MP) ..Non-Applicant

AWARD

Passed on this 1st day of November-2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of labour vide order No. L-22012/105/98/IRCM dated 27-1-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal.

"Whether the action of the management of Kurasia Colliery of Chirimiri area of SECL in not regularising Shri Basudev Ray as Mechanical Fitter Cat IV is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The workman filed an affidavit praying for passing No Dispute Award as the dispute in question has been resolved mutually. The workman has been promoted by the management and therefore No Dispute exists between the parties in this respect.

3. In view of the affidavit filed by the workman, it is held that the management has promoted him with effect from 1-3-2001 and therefore No Dispute in this respect exists between the parties any more Hence No Dispute Award is passed.

4. Copy of award be sent to Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

K.M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3296.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12/11/2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-22012/213/99-आई.आर. (सी.-II)]
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O.3296.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-11-01.

[No. L-22012/213/99-IR(C-II)]
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3295.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबन्ध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12/11/2001 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल.-22012/105/98-आई.आर. (सी.-II)]
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O.3295.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-11-2001.

[No. L-22012/105/98-IR(C-II)]
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/76/99

Presiding Officer : Shri K.M. Rai
Shri Basudev Ray,
S/o Late Shri Rai
through Area President,
M.P. Koyla Shramik Sangh,
At & PO Kurasia Colliery,
Chirimiri,
Distt. Surguja ..Applicant
Versus

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-I
AT HYDERABAD

Present : Sri Syed Abdullah, B.Sc., B.L.,
Industrial Tribunal-I.

Dated : 5th day of October, 2001.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 55 OF 1999

Between :

The Vice President,
Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor
Sangh (INTUC), Manuguru,
Khammam District

..Petitioner

AND

The General Manager (Project),
M/s. S.C. Co. Ltd., Manuguru,
Manuguru-507 123.

..Respondent

Appearances :

Sarvasri G. Vidya Sagar, I. Udaya Sree and
P. Sudheer, Advocates for the Petitioner.
Sarvasri J. Parthasarathy, V. Hari Haran,
A. Chandra Sekhar, Advocates for the Res-
pondent.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-22012/213/99/IR (CM-II) dt. 30/31-8-1999 in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication between the workman and the management on the issue mentioned in the schedule noted below:

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. SCCL, Manuguru in dismissing the services of Sh. N. Srinadh, Badily Filler on the false complaint is justified?

If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”
After appearance of the parties, they filed their separate pleadings.

2. Briefly stated the claim statement the averments are as under:

It is stated that Sri Etti Laxmajah was working as Trammer in G.K. 5 Incline, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Manuguru and he fell sick as such he was found medically unfit to perform his duty. The Medical Board constituted and issued proceedings dt. 28-1-1991 in this regard. Subsequently he died on 10-7-1992 on account of his disease. There are guidelines issued by the Respondent-Company in providing compassionate appointments to the dependents of the deceased-employees. So also there is National Coal Wage Agreement which has provided certain guidelines. As per the rules Son-in-law of an employee is also to be treated as dependent for employment. Consequent to the

medical invalidation, the deceased's wife Laxmi had made an application to provide compassionate employment to her son-in-law by name M. Srinadh. Thereafter N. Srinadh was interviewed for badly coal filler. After making enquiries, he was issued appointment order dt. 16-11-1994 and he joined duty. While matters stood thus, a charge sheet dt. 14-10-1995 was issued alleging that N. Srinadh secured employment by false information regarding his relationship with late Etti Laxmajah and thereby committed a misconduct under Standing Orders 25(1) and 25(10), calling for his explanation. Denying the charges, the workman submitted an explanation. The Management had appointed Sri K. Prakash Babu as Enquiry Officer. During the enquiry, no witness was examined except taking the statement of the presenting officer, who stated that a complaint was received from Sri E. Kanakaiah and basing on it, a charge sheet was issued except that no supporting evidence was placed during the enquiry. The workman examined himself and he categorically stated that there is no person by name E. Kanakaiah living in the village Rompedu or at Yellandu. The workman categorically stated that he married the daughter of late Laxmajah (deceased) on 31-1-1991 and his marriage was registered before the Registrar of Marriages and obtained a certificate. The certificate was also issued by Gram Panchayat, Rompedu about the marriage. The workman's wife Smt. Laxmi also gave evidence stating that since her husband retired on medical grounds and subsequently died on 10-7-1992 she applied for to appointment of her son-in-law on compassionate appointment. The evidence available on record was misconstrued by the Enquiry Officer and he submitted the report holding that the workman was guilty of the charges. Basing on the enquiry report the workman was issued show cause notice and ultimately by an order dt. 29-7-1996 he was dismissed from service with effect from 29-7-1996.

Aggrieved by the said order, an appeal was preferred to the Chairman and Managing Director and there was no response at all. So the Workman had to approach the union to take up his cause in the matter. The findings of the Enquiry Officer that no marriage took place between the workman and Anuradha daughter of the deceased Laxmajah is baseless and incorrect. The marriage certificate issued by Sub-Registrar of Marriages Yellandu was not at all taken into consideration. The punishment imposed is disproportionate. Hence prayed to declare the action of the Management in dismissing the workman from service arbitrary and consequently to order re-instatement with continuity of service and back wages in the interest of justice.

3. The Respondent-Management in its counter raised the following facts.

It is true that an enquiry was conducted to find out whether the workman was the son-in-law of deceased Laxmaiah or not. The enquiry report is based on the report of the Vigilance Department of the Company and the certificate given by the Gram Panchayat. When the enquiry was not based on complaint and there is no illegality or irregularity in non-examination of the complainant, Non-supply of the alleged complainant copies has no relevance. The workman has not filed any proof to negative the findings or prove that the certificates issued by the Gram Panchayat were false. It was found that the daughter of deceased Laxmaiah was a minor and that the date of birth was only 24-8-1985 as per the certificate given by the Principal of A.P. Residential School, Sudimalla. So the marriage was invalid. By the time the certificate of the Principal was given in 1995 she was studying 5th Class. It is alleged that false information was given about the marriage. There are no infirmities in the enquiry, it is prayed to confirm the impugned order.

4. The point for adjudication is whether the workman is entitled for the relief of re-instatement by setting aside the impugned order?

5. The domestic enquiry proceedings were held as valid by an order dt. 30th August, 2000 by this Tribunal, without prejudice to the contentions of the workman and for deciding the case on merits. No further rebuttal evidence on the side of the Management was adduced. However, documents relating to the enquiry were marked as Exs. M1 to M22 by consent.

6. On the side of the workman, Smt. E. Anuradha was examined as WW1 and she affirmed on oath that her father Laxmaiah died on 10-7-1992 and her mother Laxmi is alive. She is the eldest issue to her parents and there are three other children: Harikrishna aged 19 years, Venkataramana aged 15 years and Ramamoah aged 11 years. Along with the family, her aunts daughter stays with them since her aunt and her husband died long back and she is being looked after by her family. The names of her aunts daughter is Anuradha who is three years younger to her. Her marriage with the workman took place on 30-5-1991. Wedding Card was printed which was submitted to Sub-Registrar of Marriage at Manuguru. At first the marriage took place in the temple and thereafter registration of the marriage was done. Ex. W1 is the original marriage certificate of registration of marriage registered in Sub-Registrar of Yellandu. The xerox copy of the certificate is Ex. M18 which was given by her husband to the Management at the time of domestic enquiry.

Though she attended the enquiry, she was not allowed to give evidence stating that her mother's statement was already recorded. The Sarpanch of Rompedu issued Ex. M13 certificate confirming the marriage between herself and the workman.

7. The petitioner workman was removed from service on the allegation that by furnishing false information of his relationship as the son-in-law of late Sri Laxmaiah a deceased employee of the company had obtained compassionate appointment which constitute misconduct under Company Standing Orders 23(1) and 25(10) and thereby issued with charge sheet Ex. M1 and an explanation was called for. A regular enquiry was held against him to prove the charges. Basing on the enquiry findings Ex. M6 the workman was removed from service. During the enquiry the enquiry officer had recorded the statement of one K. Kistaiah, Under Manager, the Presenting Officer, who stated that one Laxmaiah an employee of the respondent company was declared medical unfit by the medical board as such he was discharged from service vide letter No. JK/62/2942 dt. 2-11-92 and pursuant there to, the wife of the said employee Smt. Laxmi submitted an application to provide employment to her Son-in-Law namely the workman herein. While the matter was under consideration Sri Laxmaiah died on 10-7-92. So as to provide a job the workman was interviewed on 9-3-94, accompanied by Etti Laxmi he produced a marriage certificate issued by Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, Rompedu certifying that the workman had married one Etti Anuradha daughter of deceased Laxmaiah on 30-5-94 and the marriage had taken place in the Temple. On the basis of the material available the workman was appointed, while so a signed complaint was sent by one Kanakaiah to the employer alleging that his Sister-in-law had sold medical unfitness of her husband for Rs. 70,000/- to the workman herein. Whereas the daughter of the deceased Laxmaiah by name Anuradha was studying in Vth Class in A.P. Residential High School, Anuradha whose age is 10 years.

8. The presenting officer to prove the allegation that the workman by playing fraud had obtained the compassionate appointment he had produced a certificate issued by the person incharge of Rompedu, Yellandu, Khammam District Gram Panchayath certifying that Kumari Anuradha daughter of Laxmaiah was a minor as on 1993 and unmarried till date. It is also stated that the earlier certificate issued by the Sarpanch was given by oversight. He also filed a certificate issued by the Principal A. P. Residential High School for Girls of Suddimalla District Khammam Andhra Pradesh certifying that Kumari Anuradha D/o. Laxmaiah was studying Vth Class in the institution for the academic years 95-96, whose date of birth is 25-4-85 as per the school records.

The witness was asked to be cross examined by the workman but he did not do so effectively. The enquiry officer had also recorded the statement of the workman and recorded the facts relating to his employment. The workman denied the allegation in the complaint that he did not marry Anuradha which is false and there is no person by name Sri Kanakaiah living in the village. The workman was recalled and further examined on 27-3-96 on which date the workman had produced another certificate issued by Gram Panchayath Rompedu District Khammam, dated 25-3-96, which is to be effect that late Sri Laxmaiah had two daughters one of them is his natural daughter and the other one is an adopted one and the names of both of them are same. The adopted daughter is studying and she is unmarried. The natural daughter was married to the workman. He has also produced a marriage certificate dated 20-1-94 issued by the Registrar of Marriages Yellandu certifying that marriage between workman and Anuradha which took place was registered in the office on 20-1-94. The statement of Laxmi W/o. Late Laxmaiah (deceased employee) was also recorded on 7-5-96 in which she stated that her husband was discharged as medically unfit and later died on 10-7-92, so she submitted an application to the employer to provide employment to her son-in-law N. Srinath in lieu of her husband's Voluntary Retirement and that her daughter Etti Anuradha was given in marriage to the workman as her other children are under age so she sponsors the name of her son-in-law for the appointment. During the cross examination she was suggested that whether the names of the natural daughter and adopted daughter are noted in the family attendance book and whether she can show adoption certificate of adopting the girl.

9. Except the sole statement of the presenting officer and the certificate said to have been issued by the person incharge of the Gram Panchayat, no other evidence on record was filed to show that Smt. Anuradha(WW1) is not at all wife of workman herein, Ex. M11 is the enquiry findings of the enquiry officer, in which he observed that the Sarpanch has clarified that he gave the earlier certificate by oversight and that the daughter of Laxmaiah i.e., Anuradha is a minor studying in A.P. Residential High Schools for Girls Yellandu, Khammam District and not married. And also observed that the names of the dependents noted in the family medical attendance book appears to have been noted on the verge of retirement of the employee and the deceased had not declared the family particulars while he availed LTC or submitted LNTC Form-A during his 20 years of service which leads to suspicion and therefore he holds that there is a prima facie case that the workman is not at all son-in-law of deceased Laxmaiah.

10. On a close scrutiny and analysis of the records so also the findings given by the enquiry officer there is no hesitation to hold that it is based on conjectures. The enquiry was done as an empty formality and an eye wash. The charge in Ex. M1 is that by playing fraud the petitioner had obtained the compassionate appointment, which is a grave misconduct. To substantiate the charges there must be satisfactory evidence and to be proved. Except the Presenting Officer's version based on the certificate issued by the Sarpanch and the school certificate of Anuradha no other satisfactory evidence is placed. It cannot be presumed that the charge levelled against the workman have been proved. Both the wife and daughter of Laxmaiah (WW1) have clarified that a junior Anuradha daughter of Laxmi's sister was fostered consequent to her parents expiry. The Presenting Officer and the enquiry officer were completely carried away by the record of certificate issued by the person incharge and the school certificate of Junior Anuradha. The wife of the workman WW1 gave evidence and produced the Marriage Certificate Ex. W1 issued by the Registrar of Marriages of Yellandu, Khammam District in which the marriage between the workman and the WW1 was recorded making any entry of the customary marriage that had taken place under Hindu Marriage Act during 1991. Law Presumes Official acts and the certificate issued by the Public Officer. Unless the presumption is rebutted, it holds good as to its authenticity. The respondent cannot dispute the validity of the marriage certificate Ex. W1. In Ex. W2 names of the dependents are shown mentioning the names and ages. A subsequent certificate issued by the person incharge of the Gram Panchayat cannot be given any weight and consideration. In order to find out the truth or otherwise the enquiry officer ought to have summoned the Sarpanch and examined him. Ex. M3 certificate given by the Sarpanch on 25-3-96 strengthens the case of the petitioner. The employer cannot link the School certificate of junior Anuradha and say that WW1 was not married to the petitioner. Even during the enquiry the workman had produced a photocopy of M18 certificate which should have been sent to the concerned authority for enquiry to confirm whether the marriage between the workman and WW1 had taken place or not. The findings given by the enquiry officer, and the disciplinary authority covered by the impugned order are not tenable either on question of fact or law.

11. In the result an award is passed holding that the action of the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Manuguru, Khammam in dismissing the services of N. Srinath Badli Filler on the allegation that he is not the son-in-law of late Etti Laxmaiah is not justified. Consequently, the

respondent is directed to reinstate the workman forth-with within 30 days of the publication of the order with continuity of service and directed to pay 25% of the back wages.

Dictated to the Shorthand Writer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal on this the 5th of October, 2001.

SYED ABUDULLAH, Industrial Tribunal I,
Appendix of Evidence.

Witnesses Examined for Petitioner

WW1 Smt. Etti Anuradha

Witnesses Examined for Respondent :

NIL.

Documents marked for the Petitioner/Workman :

Ex. W1 Original Marriage Certificate issued by Sub-Registrar Ellemdy issued to N. Srinath (Workman).

Ex. W2 Xerox copy of the Certificate issued by Sarpanch of Rampedu regarding dependants of Etti Laxmaiah.

Documents marked by the Respondent/Management (By consent) :

Ex. M1 Charge Sheet issued to N. Srinath.
14-10-95

Ex. M2 Reply to M1 submitted by N. Srinath.
1-11-95

Ex. M3 Memo issued to N. Srinath informing the
4/5-2-96 appointment of enquiry officer.

Ex. M4 Notice of Enquiry.
3-5-96

Ex. M5 Notice of Enquiry.
18-3-96

Ex. M6 Xerox copy of Enquiry Proceedings.

Ex. M7 Xerox copy of Enquiry Report.

Ex. M8 Check list of documents regarding enquiry.

Ex. M9 Dismissal order issued to N. Srinath.
29-7-96

Ex. M10 Intimation regarding declaration family
10-6-95 members of Etti Laxmaiah.

Ex. M11 Office Note of S. C. Co. Ltd. placed by
26-7-95 Dy. C.E. (C). Vigilance.

Ex. M12 Posting & dependants of proceedings of
3-9-94 Chief G.M. (P) Mng.

Ex. M13 Declaration in Telugu given by Sarpanch
incharge of Rampedu (vii).

Ex. M14 No objection letter given by Etti Laxmi
W/o. Y. Laxmaiah.

Ex. M15 Dependents employment particulars sub-
mitted by Etti Laxmi sponsoring N. Sri-
nath's name for employment.

Ex. M16 Badli fillers list prepared by CGM Manu-
16-11-94 guru(P).

Ex. M17 Letter given by the Principal A.P. Resi-
dential Schools for Girls Suddimalle
Khammam District regarding identification
of student by name Kum. Etti Anuradha.

Ex. M18 Xerox copy of marriage certificate of
N. Srinath.

Ex. M19 Representation submitted by N. Srinath
3-6-96 to the chief General Manager, S.C. Com-
pany Limited, Manuguru

Ex. M20 Certificate issued by person incharge
Gram Panchayath Rompedu regarding
verification Marriage Certificate in report
of Anuradha D/o Etti Laxmaiah.

Ex. M21 Dependent particulars submitted in Telgu
by Etti Laxmi.

Ex. M22 Complaint given by Etti Kanakaiah re-
4/95 garding illegal selling of company cards.
(By consent)

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3297.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (VI) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1228 दिनांक 21-5-2001 द्वारा प्रतिभूति मूद्राणालय हैदराबाद में सेवाओं की उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 24-5-2001 से छह मास की कालावधि के लिए शोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छह मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (VI) के परस्तुत द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 24-11-2001 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा.सं.एस.-11017/8/97-आई.आर. (पी.एल.)]

एच. सी. गुप्ता, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd November, 2001

S.O.3297.- Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the

Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 3228 dated 21-5-2001 the services in Security Printing Press, Hyderabad to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 24-5-2001

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 24-11-2001.

[No. S-11017/8/97-IR (PL)]

H. C. GUPTA Dy. Secy.

